The New-York Times.

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ENGLISH GOSSIP.

EVIL PROPHECIES—RELIGION AND STYLE—MISCELLANEOUS TOPICS.

MR. GREG'S VATICINATIONS—MR. GRANT DUFF'S WRITINGS—A GROWING INTEREST IN CULINARY MATTERS.

From a Special Correspondent.

LONDON, Saturday, Oct. 31, 1874.

You doubtless know, at least by reputation, the articles, now republished in book form, by Mr. Greg on the dangers which threaten England. *Rocks Ahead* is the title of the work; but the dangers are, by Mr. Greg's showing, not only ahead but around us, above us and below us, on all sides. The nation's belief in the heaven above is fading away; its power on the earth beneath is declining, and the source of its manufacturing wealth in the coal mines under the earth is gradually getting exhausted. All this, and much more of the same kind, was said a quarter of a century ago by Ledru Rollin in his volume on the *Decadence of England.* It may all be perfectly true. Even then it would be a pity to make too much fuss about it. If "the woman who hesitates is lost"—a proposition not absolutely true—the man, the woman, and the nation who really believe themselves lost are ruined beyond the possibility of redemption. Mr. Greg does not, of course, believe himself lost, or he would not have energy enough left to write a book on the subject. Similarly Schopenhauer and the German pessimists, while believing the world to be the worst world that could possibly have been made, have never believed themselves to be the worst possible men in it; and, while preaching entire resignation to the inevitable evils of life, have done their best, each in his own way, to make head against them. Pessimists or not, Englishmen can still "cultivate their garden" like Voltaire's optimists; and they must still go on digging for coal whether or not the coal mines show signs of having been worked out.

There are other reasons, too, why they ought not, as Grant Duff says, to "believe Cassandra." These were set forth last night by Mr. Grant Duff himself, in an address to the Philosophical Institution of Edinburgh, which is reported "by telegraph" in to-day's papers, and, I believe, will be published, as delivered, in the forthcoming number of the *Fortnightly Review.* After disposing of Mr. Greg's rocks, in the shape of failing coal, failing capital, (a very curious rock this—by no means visible to the naked eye,) and increasing democracy, he proceeded to discuss yet another of the national dangers foreseen by Cassandra, and stated that "as long as deep religious feeling seemed to be almost inseparable from the highest literary beauty, so long was there, to his mind, a very powerful argument in favor of that feeling not only continuing to be strong but even growing stronger with the increase of education and refinement." Certain Germain painters of the Dusseldorf school are known to have become Roman Catholics, in order that they might be able to paint religious subjects with the fervor and the feeling of conviction which they fancied they perceived in the works of the early Italian masters; and the time may come when Englishmen will cultivate a belief in the mysteries of Christianity as a useful means toward the formation of a good style. But Cassandra's gloomy forebodings in respect to Englishmen and religious faith will then have been fulfilled.

I certainly think, as probably does Mr. Grant Duff, that no one writes such pure, simple, beautiful English as Dr. Newman, of the Oratory. As far, too, as I can judge, no one has ever written such admirable French as Joseph De Maistre, the author of the essay "Du Pape," and of "Les Soirées de St. Pétersbourg," whose phrases and sentences impress themselves on the memory of the reader like fine verses. On the other hand, many persons must have felt themselves unable to place much confidence in the teachings of Mr. Herbert Spencer, by reason of his not merely unattractive, but awkward and slipshod, style. It here occurs to me that De Maistre himself, in condemning Locke and his philosophy, lays stress on the fact, as it seemed to him, that Locke was a bad writer, which he looks upon as proof positive of his having been a bad—that is to say loose, inaccurate—thinker. This, however, is a departure from Mr. Grant Duff's thesis, which, as far as I can make it out from the report, is simply that the cultivation of religious feeling will show itself (as every other development and tendency must, to some extent, do) in the cultivator's literary style. I have heard it maintained—and Coleridge has written something of the kind—that no man can be a thorough gentleman who is not a Christian. There may be something in that; and there are, at this moment, several Hebrew financiers in London who are so far of Coleridge's opinion that they have adopted Christianity as a sure means of improving their social position. But they keep the great fasts and eat Passover cakes on the sly, and are only Christians in regard to externals. The Christian, however, has not yet been heard of who first became a Christian for the sake of his style; and when so curious a personage shall, under the influence and by the encouragement of Mr. Grant Duff, come into being, we know beforehand how full of affectation his style must of necessity be.

It is not particularly generous, on the part of Mr. Grant Duff, to give to the *Fortnightly Review,* in the form of an article, a speech already reported in the daily journals. But Mr. Grant Duff is not the only eminent man who likes to make the most of his work. Herr Von Sybel, the celebrated Professor of History in the University of Bonn, contributed, a few months ago, to this same *Fortnightly Review* a paper on the first partition of Poland, which rather more than 100 years after the event, the Prussians are very anxious to justify, though equally anxious to throw the whole of such odium as may still attach to the transaction upon the Russians and Austrians. Prof. Sybel's paper now appears as an original, unpublished article in the first number of the new German Review, *Die Deutsche Rundschau* Probably Prof. Sybel will say that for the sake of his country, he wished to make known the true story of the first partition of Poland as widely as possible, and his article is indeed written for foreigners rather than for the Prussians themselves. Anyhow, the facts of the case are as I have stated them, and an English purchaser of the *Deutsche Rundschau* is naturally concerned, after investing his thaler, to find that he has already made the acquaintance of one of the most important articles in the new German magazine through the medium of an English review.

A great deal of attention is being paid just now in England to culinary matters. "It was time!" you will say. But I do not believe in hasty, feverish movements; and the present passion among English young ladies for learning to cook will doubtless speedily die out. You may have observed that articles on cooking are finding their way into many popular periodicals; and a few journals of fashionable aspirations publish week by week bills of fare, or, as they themselves would say, "*menus.*" A private "school of cooking" was started some years ago in Regent street, at which the public were admitted from 6 to 8 in the evening to eat up the least unsuccessful of the dishes prepared by the pupils. The charge for dining off the results given by the experiments was half a crown per head. But the failures, I fancy, were too numerous or too preposterous; and, after a time, the school was abandoned by the public, and now cooks for the sake of cooking, as poets of a certain school practice "art for the sake of art." A school of more scientific pretensions has since been opened at the South Kensington Museum by Lady Barker, who writes very nice tales for boys and girls, but knows less about cooking than I do. I am convinced, for instance, that the English will never be able to cook anything but the simplest things, and equally convinced that in England joints of beef and mutton are better roasted, and chops and steaks better broiled, than in any other country. English cooks can also boil and fry fish. But they can no more prepare a "sole à la Normande," or a "poulet au Marengo," than we can compose an opéra bouffe; and it is mere waste of time on the part of English men or English women to attempt to learn.

There is also a Prof. Buckmaster at the South Kensington Museum who lectures on cooking, which, I dare say, is easy enough, though far from satisfying to a hungry man. Lady Barker, however, who in her course of instruction mixes theory with practice, is the really popular culinary professor of the day. A month or two ago the daughter of a very grand lady went to study under Lady Barker, and returning home after her last lesson, wished to show her mother, the Duchess of ——, how clever she was, and how well she could make an omelette, which she manufactured somehow or other in the domestic kitchen. The servants of the establishment were so disgusted that the same evening the cook, the under cook, and all the scullery maids gave notice to leave. Whether the cook was jealous of the superior acquirements of her young mistress, or simply maintained that in a kitchen the cook alone is queen, I have not heard. S. E.

ARKANSAS.

ARREST OF EX-LIEUT. GOV. SMITH AND OTHERS ON A CHARGE OF CONSPIRACY.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Nov. 14.—Gov. Garland has obtained from Judge Clendennin, of the Circuit Court, under the State statute, warrants for the arrest of Ex-Lieut Gov. Smith, Ex-Secretary of State Wheeler, and John G. Price, general manager of the *Republican,* (newspaper) published here, charging them with conspiring to usurp certain offices. Price was arrested about dark. The others have not yet been heard from.

The Congressional Investigating Committee will leave here on Monday.

SMITH'S PROCLAMATION RECEIVED AT WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14.—The proclamation of V. V. Smith, claiming to be Governor of Arkansas, addressed to the President, and asking for Federal assistance, was received at the Executive Mansion this morning, and referred to Attorney General Williams, but no action has yet been taken, and it is not contemplated to do so to-day. Several parties from Arkansas have to-day visited the President and Attorney General in connection with this matter.

STATE OFFICERS SUPPORTING SMITH IN AN APPEAL TO THE PRESIDENT.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14.—A telegram has been received by the President signed by all the State officers of Arkansas, elected at the same time with Lieut. Gov. Smith, who now claims to be Governor, stating they recognize Smith as the only legitimate Governor, Baxter having retired. The point made by gentlemen here in the interest of Smith is, that the new Constitution is of no effect, not having been adopted in accordance with the required forms, and, therefore, Mr. Garland assuming to be elected under it, has no right to the Governorship. The Garland side is yet to be heard from.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

A CHINESE COMMISSIONER VISITS THE PRESIDENT.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14.—K-Wong Ki Chin, one of the Commissioners appointed by the Chinese Government to superintend the education of the Chinese youths in this country, called upon the President to-day to pay his respects. He has recently placed thirty Chinese youths at Harvard College, and is now traveling over the country, though not in an official capacity.

THE RETURN OF DEPOSIT CHECKS FROM THE POSTAL DEPARTMENT.

It is the law of the Post Office Department that when bids for the transportation of the mails by stage lines amounting to $5,000 or over are handed in, five per cent. of the yearly cost shall be deposited in the shape of a certified check. It has been the rule of the department to notify all persons who deposit checks that they will not be returned to them by mail, but will only be delivered to a person duly authorized and specified for that purpose, so that all the checks, amounting in the aggregate to more than $1,600,000, and numbering several thousand, must be delivered to an attorney, who, in most cases, received pay for the same, thus making a large corps of claim agents necessary apparently, if the contractors expect to have returned their certified checks. The Postmaster General says he has used the mails all his life for sending checks, and does not see any reason why the department cannot do the same. He has therefore reversed the order, and notified contractors that checks will be sent by mail upon their application, as he has no fear to trust his own to the mail service. The order of Postmaster General Creswell, now reversed by Postmaster General Jewell, was issued with a view of making the return of the checks a matter of record, so as to prevent dishonest persons from denying that their checks had been really sent back to them.

NAVAL NOTES.

Lieut. Commander E. C. Merrimon is ordered to the Roanoke; Lieut. T. L. Etting to the receiving ship Potomac; Chief Engineer George R. Johnson to special duty at Wilmington, Del.; Lieut. Commander Henry F. Picking is detached from the Roanoke, and ordered to examination for promotion; Lieut. R. R. Ingersol, from the Juniata, European station, ordered to the Asiatic station, via the Suez Canal, and upon falling in with Rear Admiral Pennock, to report for duty on that station; Master Richard G. Davenport, from the Asiatic station on the receipt of this order, and granted leave of absence for one year, with authority to remain abroad during this leave.

FINANCIAL NOTES.

The receipts of fractional currency for the week ending to-day were $632,100; shipments of legal tenders, including fractional currency, $2,722,214; the Treasurer holds as security for national bank circulation, $385,339,250; and for public deposits, $16,487,200; internal revenue receipts to-day, $354,909; for the month, $4,286,409; grand total, $39,968,907; national bank circulation outstanding, $348,989,341; total of national bank notes received for redemption during the week, $3,414,350.

TREASURY BALANCES.

The balances in the United States Treasury at the close of business to-day were: Currency, $16,106,390; special deposits of legal tenders for the redemption of certificates of deposit, $54,520,000; coin, $82,091,772, including $22,008,000 in coin certificates; outstanding legal tenders, $382,000,000.

PERSONAL.

Among the distinguished arrivals in Washington to-day are Elisha H. Allen, Chief Justice and Chancellor of the Sandwich Islands, and H. A. P. Carter, Special Commissioner. Their business is stated to be the negotiation of a treaty with the United States.

NOTES FROM CHICAGO.

MINISTERIAL TRANSFERS AND CHANGE OF PULPITS.

THE TREASURER OF BISHOP CHENEY'S CHURCH A DEFAULTER—THE ACADEMY OF DESIGN FUND—AN ECCENTRIC MILLIONAIRE.

From Our Own Correspondent.

CHICAGO, Thursday, Nov. 12, 1874.

Just now there is a good deal being said and written concerning ministerial transfers from one city to another. The system is, as a general thing, looked upon with disfavor, and there are not a few who predict the utter abolishment of the practice at no distant day. They claim it works unjustly to the average clergyman for a few favored and distinguished Pastors to sail around, skimming the cream off every pan, while they do the hard work and take the poor pay, cheered only by the hope of a future reward in the shape of a fat city church. There is much good sense in their argument. The average minister does not desire a city appointment merely for the sake of the salary. There is a charm in the life and bustle of the city for a man who feels himself stagnating in a rural village, where the few able and thoughtful laymen are distributed at the rate of about half a one to a congregation. To such a preacher it seems as if a few years in the Metropolis would double his powers of thought and his stock of ideas. But these preachers overlook one very important point in connection with a change of pulpits. We live in a commercial age. The congregation is the buyer, the preacher the seller of a certain commodity, which is worth what it will bring if fairly offered in open market. A congregation is offered one man's talents at $3,000; he is passed by and another is taken at $5,000. There is no implied waste in this. The one would have preached the church empty within six months, the other achieves success and soon becomes the talk of the town. Take for instance the Methodist Church in this city. The Pastor of Centenary Church is a man not yet thirty-eight years old, who was brought here from an Eastern city. It is not claimed that he is abler than other men in the conference, but the official board were on the lookout, and they engaged a preacher who has drawn crowded houses week in and week out ever since his arrival. Ten years ago there were half a dozen talented young men of twenty-eight or thereabouts in this vicinity. With equal opportunities, one of them is President of a university, while five remain Pastors of small congregations. There was no inequality in this. The one article sold high because of its rare quality, and the five brethren have no right to imagine they are the many widows in Israel to whom Elijah was not sent. By their works are preachers saved for fat places, and not by faith or grace. There is much of this popular preaching in this city, which is not pleasant to think of. Many sermons sound as if composed with one eye on the crowd and the other on the pew rents, but the preacher looks solemn, and bangs his Bible with much emphasis and abhorrence of carnal hearts.

There is much superficial religion in Chicago. Men of social acquirements, good judgment, and holy zeal for religion, have given place to smart and brilliant speakers, who, having little depth of nature, more easily skim along the surface, and please the crowd. The strain on an average preacher is double what it should be. The fashion of Sunday essays makes a demand upon the productive powers of the preacher which nothing but a rarely-gifted nature can stand. Here, as in other cities, the preacher, just as soon as he enters this field, exposes himself to criticism on the merely literary grounds of freshness of ideas and elegance of style. The verdict is, in reality, made up by the few thoughtful and cultivated men in the congregation. On the contrary, preaching which expressly addresses itself to the practical questions of religious life, or to the explanation of Scripture, appeals to the religious sense of the congregation, and the verdict is made up, not by the cultivated and critical, but by the average church member. The present idea of a Pastor as a brilliant and popular lecturer on religious or semi-religious topics, is destined to extend far beyond its present bounds, unless speedily checked by some influence not now foreseen. The true remedy for these fashionable innovations is the earnest cultivation of Scriptural preaching, based on thorough preparation, and for its sanction appealing only to the good sense and religious honesty of the Church. Then in the pulpit, as it once was in the prize-ring, the motto will be, "May the best man win."

ANOTHER CHURCH SCANDAL.

Speaking of things theological reminds me that another church trouble has arisen in this city. With us it would seem as though church matters were becoming as sensational as gossip of a more sectarian kind. The latest agitation which has overtaken the religious world is that which ensued when it was discovered last week that the Treasurer of Bishop Cheney's Church is a defaulter to a very large amount. The manner in which this Treasurer, who was also a fashionable usher in Christ Church, managed to get so deeply into the church's debt is stated as follows: Unfortunate in his business speculations, and unable to meet his obligations, and probably hoping that fortune would turn in his favor and relieve him from any disclosure, he appropriated the rentals of the church, and also borrowed money of various of its parishioners, under the plea that it was necessary to raise certain amounts to meet current obligations incurred by the society. He was most successful with these, by reason of his plea that he was unable to collect the pew rents from certain impecunious members. The Pastor himself, under the apprehension that hard times had come again, and that his people were being affected in a peculiar degree, and subsequently fearing, upon the representation that the pew-owners would not pay up, that they were tired of hearing him, refused to accept his salary for the past three months. As a consequence his sermons have occasionally borne appropriate reference to the peculiar trials and tribulations of business men in seasons of great financial depression. The Treasurer's debts amount to about $40,000, of which sum at least $15,000 is due to the church. His assets are put down at $2,000. The loss is a severe one, both to the church and congregation, more particularly to the former, since it is yet in its infancy as the head of the new Reformed Episcopal Church of this country.

THE ACADEMY OF DESIGN FUND.

The members of the Chicago Academy of Design are becoming somewhat interested in the whereabouts of a fund created for their special benefit, but which, however, has not yet reached its intended destination. This fund amounts to the considerable sum of $30,000, and was raised in this wise: Immediately after the great fire several French artists, upon the suggestion of M. Meissonnier, of Paris, contributed each a picture, the proceeds from the sale of which should be used for the relief of the Chicago sufferers. Some of the pictures had to be painted, and by the time they were collected and exhibited in Paris some months had elapsed. They were then shipped to New-York and again exhibited, but it was not until June, 1872, that all were sold. Then Gov. Morgan advised Mayor Medill that the money was ready for transmission for the relief of Chicago sufferers. In reply Mr. Medill said there were no "sufferers" here; that the general fund was ample for all purposes. He advised, however, that the New York committee hand over the money to the Chicago Academy of Design, or to trustees, who should use the interest to be derived from the fund, in connection with the Academy, in such manner as would best promote art in this city. At that time the New-York gentlemen neglected to act upon this timely suggestion, and the money has remained in bank ever since. The artists of this part of the country are of opinion that in no other way than the one urged by our honored Ex-Mayor could this fund be so properly applied. Personally they would not be made the beneficiaries of this fund, but the moral support of its use by the Academy would be of great help to them. The French artists have been consulted in the premises, and it is understood that they are not only willing but desirous that the fund shall be used in the manner indicated. In order that the matter might be speedily and satisfactorily arranged, a special committee visited New-York recently and conferred directly with the New-York gentlemen. It was ascertained that Ex-Gov. Morgan and all the other members who were in town were warmly in favor of at once sending the fund to this city to be used for the benefit of art, but being engaged in election business at the time, Ex-Gov. Morgan hadn't time to attend to the matter. Now that the election is over, the Chicago artists hope that he will find time to attend to this important matter, and thus aid materially in promoting the interests of art in this city and the North-west.

AN ECCENTRIC MILLIONAIRE.

Several months ago there died in this city an elderly person by name M. O. Walker, who left a will which bids fair to create considerable trouble to the heirs, and a vast deal of fees to the attorneys, for some time to come. Shortly after Mr. Walker's death his will was opened, when it was found that the deceased's natural offspring had been almost completely disinherited. Under the provisions of the original will the property, which was found to amount to not less than two millions and a half, was to be allowed to accumulate, and that out of its income was to be paid the following amounts: To his housekeeper, Mrs. Morton, (subsequently Mrs. M. O. Walker,) the sum of $400 per year, in quarterly payments, and to each of his sons $800 per annum for life. The property was finally to go to the children of these sons should they have any; failing the issue of grandchildren, for twenty-one years after the death of the sons, the estate was to be distributed among charitable institutions as the successive trustees should direct. But no sooner was this original will signed, sealed, and delivered, than Mr. Walker goes home and marries his housekeeper, the wedding ceremony being performed by Rev. Dr. Ryder, of St. Paul's (Universalist) Church. But Mr. Walker was not aware, until informed by his attorney, that by a special statute in this State a marriage entered into subsequent to the creation of a will renders the document null and void, hence arose the necessity for a codicil, which was executed when deceased was in a condition of great physical prostration. While the attorney was drawing up this codicil he brought his personal influence to bear upon Mr. Walker, and by representing to the father that the sons might at some subsequent period renounce the error of their ways, and each of them lead a better life, he induced the old gentleman to change the conditions of the will from $800 per annum each to the boys, to $5,000 per annum each, subject, however, to approval from time to time by the trustees. The codicil, with this exception, reaffirmed the conditions of the will, and then the old man died.

Mrs. Morton-Walker, the housekeeper, believing herself ill treated in the matter of a division of the property, brought suit to break the will, claiming that Mr. Walker was at the time of his death not of sound mind and good memory. The sons, on the other hand, are defending their rights, and charge their unloved stepmother with having married their father against his own will and better judgment. At the time the matter first came up in the Probate Court the Judge and the several clerks were on the eve of taking their annual Summer vacation. That they might not be deprived of this blessed privilege the attorneys on both sides agreed to a postponement, and the great will case of M. O. Walker, deceased, was temporarily forgotten by the public. It is, however, to come up again shortly, and, as one of the attorneys in the case informs me that it will probably be reached next week, I have concluded to anticipate events, and give THE TIMES the particulars in advance of all other newspapers. The will, with codicil, is in the shape I have already described. The attorneys for the one side will endeavor to show that at the time Mr. Walker signed the codicil he was not of sound memory. Under the State statute the two witnesses are obliged to testify as to the mind and memory of the deceased. In this case one of the witnesses, a physician, will testify that he believes Mr. Walker was of sound mind; but concerning his memory he has no opinion, for the reason that he never examined the old gentleman on that point. This, however, is deemed merely technical by the opposition, more especially as the remaining witness is positive on both points. The plea that the housekeeper married Mr. Walker against his will is not considered tenable by those who were acquainted with the old fellow's peculiarities. He had lived in Chicago lo! these many years, and during that time no one ever heard of his doing anything contrary to his own judgment. He was always a stubborn man, and it is hardly probable that he was forced to marry a woman or make a will contrary to his own judgment. This fact being established it will be conceded that the marriage of the master to the housekeeper was simply the result of love, and like all other matrimonial matches was one made in Heaven for their especial benefit. She will then have a right to one-third of his possessions, minus whatever sum she has agreed to pay her lawyers. If she should fail, however, to establish her claim she will have to somehow manage to live upon the miserable stipend of $400 per annum, and ever blame the doctor who failed to keep alive the man with whom she was mated. In either event the sons can hardly benefit themselves. It is not likely that the Court will change the amount left them in the will; and, unless they change their personal habits, the trustees will refuse to give them more than the minimum amount specified.

THE MINNESOTA ELECTION.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Nov. 14.—E. St. Julien Cox announces that he will contest the seat of H. B. Strait, elected to Congress in the Second District. He declines to state the grounds of the contest.

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

GREAT BRITAIN.

A DENIAL OF AUTHORSHIP BY PRINCESS ALICE.

LONDON, Nov. 14.—An American firm having advertised for sale a book purporting to be written by Princess Alice, it is denied on authority that she wrote any book or is engaged in writing any book.

THE EARL OF DERBY ELECTED LORD RECTOR OF THE UNIVERSITY OF EDINBURGH.

EDINBURGH, Nov 14.—The election for Lord Rector of the University of Edinburgh was held to-day, and resulted in the choice of the Earl of Derby, who received 770 votes against 583 for Right Hon. Lyon Playfair.

SPAIN.

STEAMERS EMBARGOED BY THE REPUBLICAN MILITARY AUTHORITIES.

SANTANDER, Nov. 14.—All the available steamers in this port have been again embargoed by the Republican military authorities to transport troops.

AUSTRIA.

A RECEPTION TO DON ALPHONSO COUNTERMANDED.

VIENNA, Nov. 14.—A dispatch from Gratz says that arrangements which had been made for a reception to Don Alphonso have been countermanded.

GERMANY.

PUBLIC FEELING ON THE SECOND ARREST OF COUNT VON ARNIM.

BERLIN, Nov. 14.—The second arrest of Count Von Arnim, has caused a painful impression in this city. The Moderate newspapers insist upon an explanation by the Government.

COUNT VON ARNIM AND THE MISSING DOCUMENTS.

BERLIN, Nov. 14.—The *Kreuz Zeitung* says that Count Von Arnim after his release on bail from imprisonment, found several of the missing documents which were only mislaid. He delivered them to his counsel, Dr. Munkel, with instructions to remit them immediately to the Municipal Court of Berlin, which the latter did. The possibility of Dr. Munkel having acquainted himself of the contents of those documents appears to have been the reason for the rearrest of the Count.

Dr. Munkel was examined to-day, but refused to make any statement on the ground that his position as counsel was privileged.

THE DAMAGE TO THE STEAM-SHIP LESSING.

HAMBURG, Nov. 14.—The damage to the steam-ship Lessing, by being run into by the steam-ship Bahia, is much less than at first reported. Only one plate was started, and all the damage will be repaired within forty-eight hours.

FRANCE.

A PROPOSITION TO GRANT AN AMNESTY FOR POLITICAL OFFENSES REJECTED.

PARIS, Nov. 14.—The Council-General of the Seine has rejected a proposition recommending the National Assembly to pass a bill granting amnesty for political offenses.

THE ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

THE GOVERNMENT SQUADRON RETIRES WITHOUT AN ENGAGEMENT WITH THE INSURGENTS.

MONTEVIDEO, Nov. 12.—Advices from Buenos Ayres received to-day say that the Government squadron, which was dispatched to meet the insurgent flotilla, retired without an engagement. There has been no movement by either the Government or insurgent armies.

BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.

Francis D. Moulton, "mutual friend," is residing in Richmond, Va.

Over three feet of snow have fallen at Creemore, Canada, within the past thirty-six hours.

Miss Neilson last evening finished a week's engagement in Washington, which was brilliantly successful.

The schooner Wm. Home, which was reported ashore on Snake Island Shoal, was got off yesterday morning.

The Boston Grand Jury have found a true bill against Thomas Cahill, for the murder of Bridget Landrigan, on the 5th of December last.

The Chicago extension of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad having been completed, regular trains between Chicago and Baltimore will commence running Monday next.

One of the buildings connected with the Hamilton Powder Company's Works, at Cumminsville, Ont., was partially destroyed by an explosion yesterday morning. Fortunately no person was injured.

Ground was broken, on Friday, at Fort Garry, Montana, for the Canada Pacific Telegraph Line, in the presence of the Municipal and Provincial officials. The contractors expect to complete the line to the lower Fort this season, and open an office at that point.

THE REPORTED FAILURE OF KILHAM, LOUD, & CO. INCORRECT.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BOSTON, Nov. 14.—The reported failure of Kilham, Loud & Co., ship-brokers, of this City, which was published in a New-York morning paper to-day, is not correct. It is true that the firm is slightly embarrassed, but they announce that in the course of a few weeks they will be in a position to meet their engagements. Their assets are considerably above their liabilities.

EXECUTIVE CLEMENCY—PRISONERS PARDONED BY GOV. DIX.

ALBANY, N. Y., Nov. 14.—Gov. Dix has granted restoration to citizenship to Owen Colgan, convicted in 1868, in Kings County, of burglary; also, to William Walker, convicted in 1842 of burglary in New-York; also, to William H. Walker, convicted in 1863, in New-York, of forgery. The Governor has granted a pardon to Mortimer Shay, convicted Dec. 26, 1860 of manslaughter, and sentenced for life to Sing Sing Prison, whence he was transferred to Clinton Prison; also, a pardon to Nicholas Sullivan, convicted Feb. 12, 1874, in New-York, of grand larceny, and sentenced to Sing Sing Prison for two years and six months. The prisoner's previous character was good. His health is so poor that he has probably but a few days to live.

THE CREDITORS OF JAY COOKE & CO.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 14.—The Committee of the Creditors of Jay Cooke & Co. have issued a notice of a meeting to be held Dec. 1, when they will present a schedule of the assets, and then proceed to declare a dividend in cash. The committee will continue in session from day to day till Dec. 12, during which time any creditor can be heard by the committee, who may have any suggestions to make in the matter of the estate or accounts, or objections to submit to claims against the estate.

ATTEMPT TO LYNCH A HORSE THIEF.

TROY, Mo., Nov. 14.—While a constable and posse of four men were bringing James M. League, Jr., a horse thief, from Auburn to this place, they were attacked by four masked men and League shot through the back, the ball coming out in front. League was then tied to a horse which took fright and galloped through the woods followed by a mob who kept up a rambling fire. League's clothes were torn from his body and he was horribly mutilated by the brush. He was rescued by the posse alive and his wounds are not considered fatal. He was taken to a house near by and it is feared the mob will hang him to-night.

SHIPPING DISASTERS.

COLLISION IN CHESAPEAKE BAY — THE STEAMER LOUISIANA SUNK.

BALTIMORE, Md., Nov. 14.—A collision between the steamers Falcon and Louisiana occurred in Chesapeake Bay this morning about 1 o'clock. All the passengers of the Louisiana, with the baggage, express matter, and the mail were saved and brought to this port by the Falcon, which reached here at 3 o'clock this afternoon. The Louisiana was sunk.

STATEMENT OF THE CAPTAIN OF THE LOUISIANA.

BALTIMORE, Md., Nov. 14.—The following statement has been furnished to the Associated Press in regard to the collision between the steamers Falcon and Louisiana, in Chesapeake Bay, last night, by Capt. Mayo, of Louisiana:

Left Norfolk about 7:30 last night, touched at Old Point, took on a few passengers, and proceeded up the bay. It was a beautiful starlight night, and a strong breeze was blowing from the north. I retired at 11 P. M. Everything was quiet until 1.25 A.M. At this hour I was awakened by hearing my whistle blown once. I immediately arose, ran into the pilot house, and instantly heard a steamer blow two whistles close aboard. Looked out the port window of the pilot house, and saw all the lights of a steamer steering squarely for us; gave the order "hard aport," and was told by the wheelsman it was already "hard aport." Then in hopes of steering her stern off, gave order "hard astarboard," but in five seconds, before this order could be executed, we were struck amidships, the colliding steamer going into our port paddlebox, and smashing a large hole in the port side, from which the Louisiana filled up rapidly. The donkey engines were put to work at their full capacity, but they had no effect on the leak. Endeavored to work the main engine but found it had been so jammed that it was impossible to get it past the centre. We were thus rendered helpless, called crew to quarters, cleared away the boats, and began lowering them to take off the passengers. At this time the Louisiana had between six and seven feet of water in her hold. Hailed the colliding steamer, which proved to be the Falcon, and requested her to remain by us. The Falcon immediately came along side, and all the passengers and baggage were transferred to that steamer. A hawser was then passed to the Falcon that she might tow us to shoal water. Went down to examine the leak again; found the water gaining rapidly, with eight to nine feet in the hold, and concluded that we could not be towed more than half a mile before sinking. Endeavored then to save as much as possible of the furniture of the main saloon, which we did by working all hands. Shortly afterward the hawser parted and the Louisiana went down by the head in 112 feet of water. At the time of the collision the Louisiana was steaming fourteen miles per hour, and the Falcon nine to ten. As stated in a previous dispatch, all the passengers, mail, express matter, and baggage were saved.

Among the passengers were three ladies and Commodore Patterson, Commodore Crosby, Capt. J. B. Creighton, Capt. William G. Temple, Capt. H. C. Blake, Capt. A. W. Johnson, Lieut. W. H. Emory, of the United States Navy, and Capt. McLane Tilton, of the United States Marine Corps, officers of the Court Martial at Norfolk, inquiring into the grounding of the steamer Brooklyn. All the passengers of the Louisiana, including the ladies, conducted themselves with the greatest coolness and self-possession. The Louisiana was the favorite steamer of the Bay Line, of 1,300 tons burden, and and valued at $150,000, with no insurance. Her cargo, which was lost, consisted of 200 bales of cotton, a large quantity of tobacco, thirty tons of pig-iron, and other freight.

The Falcon, with the passengers of the Louisiana, returned to Baltimore, arriving shortly after 2 o'clock.

No statement of the collision has been furnished the Associated Press by any officer of the Falcon. The passengers of the Louisiana corroborate the statement of Capt. Mayo.

A CAPTAIN KNOCKED OVERBOARD AND DROWNED.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Nov. 14.—John Doyle, Captain of the barge Morning Star, bound down the lake, was knocked overboard by the jibboom, two miles above Dunkirk, yesterday afternoon, and drowned. The body was recovered to-day and brought to this city. He leaves a family at East Saginaw, Mich.

A SCHOONER ASHORE.

KINGSTON, Canada, Nov. 14.—The schooner William Howe, with wheat from Chicago, for Kingston, is ashore on Snake Island Shoal. A tug and lighter have gone to her assistance.

A SCHOONER BURNED.

NEWBURG, N. Y., Nov. 14.—The schooner Sally M. Atkins, of Cornwall-on-Hudson, was burned near Dutchess Junction last night, with a cargo of eighty-seven cords of wood. The loss is $4,000; no insurance. The cause of the fire was the explosion of a kerosene oil lamp.

SHOOTING A DRUGGIST.

RICHMOND, Va., Nov. 14.—A special from Petersburg to the *Despatch* says that a man named Maddera entered the drug store of W. I. Spottswood in that city this morning, and without provocation shot him three times, inflicting serious and possibly fatal wounds. No cause is assigned for the act other than that Maddera is supposed to be crazy. He was arrested and lodged in jail.

Later accounts from Petersburg state that Maddera is not crazy, but that he had applied for Masonic aid, and the matter had been referred to Dr. Spotswood, who investigated Maddera's claim, and not being satisfied declined to give the aid asked for. This exasperated Maddera, who went off threatening Spotswood's life. He returned this morning and shot Spotswood, as stated.

AN ACTRESS ATTEMPTS TO CHASTISE A DRAMATIC CRITIC.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Nov. 14.—Late last night Mrs. Harry Ryner, second lady in the Opera-House Company, accompanied by her son, entered the *Democrat and Chronicle* editorial rooms, and waited for the coming of the dramatic critic, E. L. Adams. When he came in she asked if he wrote the criticism of her acting as *Elizabeth* to the effect that "her queenly carriage was far from perfect, and her intonation and expression very poor." He said he wrote the article, when she drew a small riding-whip and struck at him. The first blow glanced from his arm, and then Mr. Adams seized the whip, and taking it from her, ordered her and her son out of the room. The latter threatened to use a knife, but he was walked out by the shoulder, and mother and son disappeared together.

THE CHORPENNING CLAIM AND MR. DAWES.

BOSTON, Nov. 14.—Representative Dawes, in reply to a charge of complicity in the Chorpenning claim, made by the Boston *Herald,* says: "So far as the Chorpenning claim is concerned, I never failed to denounce it as a gross fraud, either in the House or before the public. It is now pending in a new form in the House of Representatives, and when it is reached I intend to oppose it with what ability I have, because I still believe it to be a gross fraud."

THE FRANKLIN TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

BOSTON, Nov. 14.—An offer of $35,000 a year for a lease of the lines, &c., of the Franklin Telegraph Company has been made by Boston capitalists who are interested in the line. The offer is made by them mainly in consequence of an effort made recently in a stockholder's meeting by the Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph Company, who own a controlling interest in the stock, to lease the property of the company to themselves for $25,000 a year.

THE CIVIL WAR IN SPAIN.

SIGHTS AND SCENES IN THE TOWN OF FONTARABIA.

THE GAMBLING-TABLES — APPEARANCE OF THE TOWN UNDER SIEGE—CLOSING OF THE GAMBLING SALOONS—DISAPPOINTMENT OF THE VISITORS.

From Our Special Correspondent.

HENDAYE, Saturday, Oct. 24, 1874.

The Spanish town of Fontarabia is situated upon the River Bidassoa, nearly opposite the French frontier town of Hendaye. After passing the railway bridge—no longer used—about a mile further up the river, the Bidassoa suddenly widens out, and between the two towns mentioned it is nearly half a mile in breadth. Until very recently this old Spanish town was but little frequented by strangers, but it is now—in spite of the place being in a state of siege—much resorted to.

It will, doubtless, be fresh in the recollection of your readers that when the gambling saloons were abolished at Baden-Baden, several of the largest proprietors started similar establishments in the little independent State of Monaco. Possibly there was not room for them all there, and therefore one of the largest and best known of them, M. Du Pressoir, hit upon the idea of removing his tables to the Spanish frontier, doubtless bearing in mind that the vicinity of Biarritz rendered it very probable that there would be a greater influx of visitors, season after season, as his establishment became better known, to France in particular, and to the world at large in general. It is now four months since the opening of the "Villa Du Pressoir," and there are reasons for believing that the proprietor has not lost money by the undertaking. There was, at the outset, one great difficulty to combat. There was no bridge across the river from Hendaye to Fontarabia, and the only way over the Bidassoa was by small boats. To render this as slight an inconvenience as possible to visitors, the proprietor built a little fleet of rowing boats, which are in attendance on the beach awaiting the arrival of the trains. No charge is made for the passage across the river, and to prevent any mistakes being made by the Republican or Carlist soldiers, by whom the boats might possibly be fired upon, they all carry a red flag with a white star in the centre. *On dit,* that M. Du Pressoir is not the only proprietor of this establishment, and that Baron Hausmann and a member of the Rothschild family are largely interested in it. Notwithstanding the character of the saloon, it is undoubtedly of great service to trade in the Town of Hendaye. There is no train back to Biarritz, Bayonne, &c., between noon and 9 o'clock at night, so that people are compelled to dine at Hendaye, where the three hotels—if I may venture to call them such—are fairly patronized. There is also a table d'hôte at the railway station, and from what I can see of the class of people dining here, if the gambling saloon were closed the only guests the proprietors of the hotels would retain would be three or four newspaper correspondents, who, like myself, are waiting about here in the hope of an engagement.

It is impossible to help being struck with the imposing appearance of Fontarabia as it is approached from the river, which is the only way to reach it, for it is surrounded by Carlist houses. The town is built upon a slight eminence at the foot of the Pyrenees. Almost in the centre is the church, which, like the rest of the town, is of a very old date, the only house of recent construction being the gambling-saloon, which faces the mouth of the river, and is situated upon the extreme outskirts of the town. There is only one entrance to the gardens which surround the villa, but a small door opens out from the rear into the main street. The place is in the possession of the Republicans, and unless a visitor can persuade the guard at this door that he is not a Carlist spy, he does not stand much chance of passing through and looking over the town.

The Bidassoa at this part is very shallow, and a landing stage, which stretches about thirty yards out from the shore, has been erected. Leaving the boat, a couple of Republican soldiers are passed, who, however, pay but little attention to visitors. Passports even are not asked for. Immediately at the other end of the platform, leading down to the landing stage, is the gambling establishment. Just inside the gates is a small *boutique,* where views of the house and grounds are sold. The old lady who keeps this little shop does not seem to be doing much business. The boat load of visitors who have just been landed, are in too much of a hurry to get to the roulette table to take any interest in photographs of the place. If they come away winners—few do, however—they may, perchance, purchase one as a souvenir, but in the event of their losing, the probability is that they would much sooner forget their visit to M. Du Pressoir. Leaving the *boutique* to which I have just referred, our attention is attracted to another shop upon a larger scale. I do not wish to moralize, but cannot help remarking that, at my first visit to this place, about a week ago, on reading the words over this shop, which are painted in English, French, Spanish, German, and Russian, I experienced a most unpleasant sensation. The notice is not a long one, but it tells many a sad tale. It is simply, "Money advanced upon jewelry." I wonder that the proprietor did not have this little establishment placed somewhere in an out-of-the-way part of the grounds. Where it stands at present it is impossible to enter the gate without seing it, and "all hope lose, ye who enter here," would have held out about the same amount of encouragement to visitors.

Mounting a flight of stone steps we enter the grounds, which are prettily laid out with parterres of flowers. On one side is a pavilion where a tolerably good band plays every afternoon, and will doubtless continue to do for some time to come, unless the Carlists place a veto upon it by taking possession of Fontarabia. The "Villa Du Pressoir" *per se* is a pretty, three-storied building. The ground floor is occupied as a café and restaurant, where bad beer and very indifferent brandy can be obtained at prices about a hundred per cent. in advance of those charged at the "Windsor" or "Fifth Avenue" Hotel, in New-York. The floor above the café is reached by a flight of stone steps, and consists of an ante-room, cloak-room, and last, but not least, an apartment where all the latest French newspapers can be seen.

A few Russian and Spanish newspapers are also to be found, but the English press is badly represented. These rooms are all fitted up in Oriental style, and no expense has been spared in the decorations and furniture, the latter consisting chiefly of green satin chairs and settees, with walnut or gilt backs. The floor above is sacred to the devotees of roulette and *rouge et noir.* Let us enter and look about us. Seated round a long table upon the right hand side are a number of ladies and gentlemen who are thoroughly taken up in watching the cards being dealt out by an employé, who occupies a chair upon one side of the table immediately facing the croupier, who pays out, or rakes in the money, as the case may be. The smallest stake allowed is a five-franc piece. There are one or two of these on the table, but there are also several little piles of gold. Two minutes pass; "*Rouge gaigne!*" cries the croupier, and several thousand dollars have changed hands. Besides the gamblers seated at the *rouge et noir* table, there are others standing behind them. It is a fine Autumn afternoon, and the number of visitors to the tables is very great. I have been watching a Spanish lady, standing behind the dealer, for some minutes. She never puts down more than a five-franc piece, and has nearly always lost it. She was there four days ago, on the occasion of my last visit, and upon describing her to a friend at the *table d'hôte*, in the evening, he assured me that she was a constant habitué of the place, never playing high, and always putting down her money, as she is doing now, with a half-nervous look as if it were the last coin she possessed. Poor woman! There is perfect silence in the room, except for the chink, chink, of the money as it passes from the bank to the winner, or *vice versa*, or the voice of the dealer as he announces which color has won. Upon the left hand side of the apartment is the roulette-table which seems to be equally well patronized. None of the players seem to recollect that at any moment the Carlists might rush in and make an attempt to capture the place; and equal contempt is felt for the occasional boom and whistle of a shell as it goes on its errand of destruction from the fort but a few yards distant. Let us leave the gambling saloon. It is bad enough to see men playing as if life and death depended upon the stake they have just placed upon the green cloth, but to see a woman gambling—bah! it detracts greatly from our opinion of the fair sex.

At 6 o'clock the tables are closed, and M. Dupressoir crosses over to Hendaye with the "bank," as it would not be safe to remain in such an exposed position after dark. All the visitors are carried back free of charge. There is no landing-stage at Hendaye, and as the water is very shallow, both ladies and gentlemen are carried to the shore from the boats—a distance of about a dozen yards—upon the backs of the stalwart boatmen, who neither ask for nor seem to expect a *douceur* for their pains.

With some little difficulty I managed, yesterday, to persuade the guard at the little gate at the back of the gambling establishment, to which I have already referred, that I was merely a *correspondienté*, and my object in looking round the town was not to report its appearance to the Carlists. Ultimately, unable to resist the offer of a *pour boire*, he let me through into the town. Passing along the main street I entered the church, which is a very fine building. Although I am well aware that Carlists and Republicans alike affect churches and monasteries for their strongholds, yet the sight which met my gaze inside this church very much astonished me. An old priest was reading prayers to a congregation, consisting for the most part of soldiers. In the corner facing the door a small stone fortification had been erected, in which numerous loopholes had been left, through which the Republicans can fire at the enemy in case of attack, and a similar construction defends the steps leading up to the belfry. Ascending these steps I reached the top of the church tower, and found the besieged were equally well prepared for defense from that elevated position. Heaps of large stones have been carried up, which, if thrown into the street below, will carry certain death to any one upon whom they fall. In looking at these rude though effective weapons of offense, one is reminded of the style of warfare in vogue when Julius Cæsar crossed the Pyrenees on his march into Spain against Pompey.

There is a large garrison here. The men are paid every day, their money being placed upon a raised stone close to the market place. This stone has every appearance of being a tombstone, and I was under the impression that it was until later in the day I saw the men called up one by one to receive their pay, which was placed there. These Republicans are fine-looking fellows, dressed in uniforms which are very becoming, but also very old. They wear red trowsers like the soldiers of the French line, but there is something approaching a good fit about them which is more than can be said for the pantaloons worn by their neighbors on the other side of the Bidassoa. Their tunics are of dark-blue cloth, with little capes coming over the shoulders and half way down the arm, not unlike an Inverness cape on a small scale. Their red Basque caps, with a small circular brass plate in the centre, do much to set off their appearance, especially when worn jauntily on one side, like the style affected by the Life Guardsmen in England.

Oct. 24—Afternoon.

I am writing in a little room I have taken at Hendaye. It commands a fine view of the Republican towns of Fuenterabia and Irun and also the several forts behind, which are in the possession of the Carlists. A lively fire has just commenced from a point close to the mouth of the river. A Republican frigate in the offing is throwing shells into the mountains, and the fort at Fuenterabia is saluting the enemy in the same manner. Under these circumstances a correspondent's place is not in his bedroom, so I am going out to ascertain what all the row is about, and will send particulars in my next.

Hendaye, Monday, Oct. 26, 1874.

There were many very blank faces to be seen at the railway station this morning when, on the arrival of the 2 o'clock train, the passengers were informed that M. Du Pressoir's establishment had been closed. That this was a fact there could be no mistake. The flag had been removed from the centre of the building, the boats were not plying, and the house itself had a deserted appearance, the doors and windows being closed. Of course various rumors were afloat as to the cause of this, and the one which gained most credence was that the Carlists were about to make an attempt to capture Fuenterabia. Others said that the bank had been broken by an Englishman, who, it was stated, had won largely the day before. These rumors, however, were all false. To explain the exact situation I must mention that *roulette* and *trente et quarante*, or *rouge et noir*, are quite as illegal, according to the requirements of the laws in force in Spain, as they are in France; but since the siege of Fuenterabia, the authorities have seen fit to consider the town almost in the light of a little independent State, like Monaco or Modena, and have consequently not only permitted gambling to be carried on there, but, it is rumored, have received as bribes for so doing certain large sums of money from the gentlemen who "run" the establishment. At 11 o'clock this morning an order came from the Governor of St. Sebastian, which is about eleven miles from here, that this state of affairs could continue no longer. The laws of Spain must be respected, and the tables closed. In the absence of M. Du Pressoir, who left for Paris on Saturday, no "arrangement" was attempted, and therefore the "Villa Du Pressoir" is shut up for the present. I say for the present advisedly, because I am inclined to think that on the return of the proprietor from Paris to-morrow, he will be able to persuade the St. Sebastian "powers that be"—with the assistance of a few thousand francs for the Republican coffers—that it would be a cruel thing if he were compelled to leave Fuenterabia after having spent so much money there. M. Du Pressoir's position is not a very pleasant one, for even if he should succeed in softening the hearts of the St. Sebastian authorities he is open to further demands from the Republicans of Fuenterabia, and should the Carlists capture the [illegible] perhaps, take possession of [illegible] and then, having gained nine points of the law, come to an arrangement afterward.

The visitors to this town had a dull time of it to-day. There were at least fifty passengers by the 2 o'clock train, and these, being doomed to disappointment, had nothing to do but wander about Hendaye until 9 o'clock in the evening—dinner at 6:30 being the only excitement to look forward to. Certainly, they could cross the Bidassoa (at their own expense to-day) and have a look at the closed gambling saloon, or the more adventurous—who did not mind running the risk of a stray Carlist or Republican bullet coming over into French territory—could walk to Behobie, where a few shots are still occasionally exchanged between the *migalettis* in the Custom-house and the Carlists in the outlying houses and on the sides of the mountains.

There is every appearance of a fight coming off shortly. The firing referred to in my letter of the 24th was to prevent the Carlists coming down the mountains and firing upon a Republican gunboat, which put off to the frigate in the offing for a supply of ammunition, &c., for Irun and Fuenterabia. This they succeeded in doing without loss. A few shots were fired at the gunboat, but the shells from Fuenterabia and the frigate, and the rapid firing of a small cannon in the gun-boat, prevented the Carlists showing themselves in sufficient force to do any damage.

HOW MR. RICHARD GRANT WHITE WAS "INTERVIEWED."

From the new number of the Galaxy.

I am asked, called upon, exhorted, entreated, almost implored by some half dozen correspondents to denounce and excommunicate, with bell, book, and candle, the verb *to interview*. With all my heart I would do so if I could. If by a stroke of my pen I could extinguish the verb, with its two participles *interviewing* and *interviewed*, and its noun *interviewer*—nay, could I by a word put out of existence the interviewer himself, the thing as well as the name, I know that manslaughter as well as word-slaughter would sit lightly on my soul to-morrow. But with curses in my heart, I am bound, if not to bless, at least to refrain myself from evil-speaking of this word. The son of Beor was not more sorely racked between his wishes and his duty than I am between mine; and like him I must say to those who summon me to curse the common enemy, that if they were to give me what I need more than Balaam did, a house full of silver and gold, I could not declare against the correctness, the perfect regularity, and no less the clear expressiveness of this word detestable. Not because I remember, or think I remember, having met it in a play by some one of the Elizabethan dramatists; for a bad, abnormally-formed word is not made a good one by any usage, however eminent; while on the other hand, it is not bad merely because it is a new word, a neologism, or a neoterism, as some people choose to call such things. But I must withhold myself from expressing the feeling which the word excites in my correspondents, and in me, and I believe in all decent people, by pronouncing against it upon its own merits. For it is a perfectly proper word. If we have *view*, there is nothing to be said against *interview*. We might as well undertake to set aside *interchange* from *change*, or *intermeddle* from *meddle* as *interview* from *view*. And on the other hand, we have long had *interview*, the noun; and having that, the use of it as a verb is a use of language than which there is nothing more truly English. This of course carries with it the participles in *ing* and in *ed* and the name of the agent, in *er*. It would seem then that there is nothing to be said against the perfect legitimacy of *to interview, interviewing, interviewed*, and *interviewer*.

But although I am thus constrained to admit the perfect propriety of this new name, I would, as poets invoke the Muses, call upon the Furies to aid me while I prophesy against this new thing. It is the most perfect contrivance yet devised to make journalism an offense, a thing of ill savor in all decent nostrils. It elevates prying into an art, leaving it no longer a mystery, and makes boring a paid profession. It is a conspiracy against the privacy of the individual, which is more deserving of reprehension, because less open to remedy, than an attempt against the liberty of the citizen. For the sake of the gainful gratification of a feeling—curiosity—so petty that its expression degrades even the noblest countenance, it attempts to dignify intrusion with the mantle of the teacher who ministers to the noble desire of knowledge. It panders to the vanity of petty men who covet notoriety; it extorts a sacrifice of time and inclination from men who would avoid needless publicity, by making them shrink from seeming personal discourtesy to the interviewer; and it places the person who either consents or refuses to be interviewed at the mercy of his tormentor, who in either case can misrepresent him, and who often does so to suit his own purposes or those of his employers. It is in every respect a thoroughly contemptible business, which honorable journalists should shun as they would shun contamination.

My personal experience of interviewing is small, but it has not been such as to modify favorably my judgment of it in the abstract. I was ill, confined to my house, and seeking and needing the perfect mental quiet which was prescribed as one of the conditions of my recovery. A gentleman called, and was informed that I saw no one. He called twice again, and at his third call left word that he was from the ——, and that it was important that he should see me. Thinking that some person or some cause in which I was interested was in need of some service that I could render, at his next call I saw him. On entering the room I told him that I was ill, but that I was ready to hear what he had to say; when to my surprise he began an inquiring conversation upon a subject which in my judgment was not worth five minutes of the time of any reasonable creature. I told him so. He was perfectly polite in manner, but equally pertinacious. He "supposed that I had read the article in the —— upon the subject." I told him that I had not. He asked if I had read another article upon the same subject in ——. I told him that I had not; and although he contrived to continue the conversation for a little while, I managed to make the interview as short as I could make it without being rude to a man in my own house. For this is the means of extortion that pertains to interviewing. The victim must do some talking, at the risk of seeming churlish and personally offensive. Now the man who talks with an interviewer is lost. I thought that I had rid myself of the matter, and that I should hear no more of it. Vain delusion! What was my surprise to see published the very next morning a report of this interview, beginning with the assertion that I had entered with alacrity upon the discussion of the subject, and that I had said that I had read the two articles upon it that I had not read, my opinion as to its triviality and futility being, of course, entirely omitted, and the opinions which had dropped from me in the course of the brief replies that I could not help making being set forth in a style which represented them about as exactly as this article would represent my opinions upon the present subject, if, after being put in type, some printer's boy should knock it into pi. And then the jeers for days from certain friends, that a man of my experience with the press should allow himself to be entrapped into an interview! How, in the pride and insolence of their uninterviewed souls, they girded at me!

But this was not the end. Twenty-four hours had hardly passed when word was brought me just as I had sat down to dinner that a gentleman wished to see me upon business of importance, and would wait my leisure. To relieve him, I saw him immediately. He was of suave and gentle manners; and he blandly proposed to me that, as he saw the report just mentioned could not have done me justice, I should write out an article expressing fully my opinions, which he would considerately publish in the form made and provided for such occasions. That interview proved to be a very short one indeed; and I returned to my dinner with a venemousness of appetite altogether unbestowable by the bitterest tonics of my physician. But somehow or other it must have got about that I was an interviewable man, (*interviewable*, although never used before, I believe, is an excellent word, and *uninterviewable*, which is five seconds younger, much better—indeed, quite admirable;) for a few days afterward one of the fraternity, after calling twice in vain, sent in his card—"Mr. ——, of the ——,"—to me at dinner. He wished to see me upon another subject, (having been sent, I grieve to relate, by a treacherous friend,) and to know, if I would not be seen then, when I could be seen. The answer was, Not at all. Whereupon, as my servant informed me, he demanded his card in a huff, and went off in high dudgeon.

I recount this experience, brief and mild although it must be in comparison with that which others have gone through, not for my own sake, but because I hope that it may be of some service to those who have undergone less discipline than mine. And yet I will say for myself that hereafter if an interview with me is reported, it may be safely assumed, first, that I have not been interviewed at all; next and last, that the opinions or at least the language attributed to me are not mine; in which respect I shall only have suffered what others, as we know, have suffered before. What journalism now chiefly needs to sweeten it and give it dignity is a decent respect for the personal privacy of all men.

MUSIC AND THE DRAMA.

GOSSIP AT HOME AND ABROAD.

DOMESTIC NOTES.

Manager Canonge's new French opera troupe has made a favorable impression in New-Orleans.... Mr. John E. Owens had commenced operations at the New-Orleans Varieties.... Mr. Charles Fechter and Miss Lizzie Price were at the St. Charles Theatre.... Miss Susan Denin was at last accounts acting in Cairo.... Miss F. B. Conway was last week at Macauley's Theatre, in Louisville.... Miss Agnes Booth was at the California Theatre, in San Francisco.... Miss Charlotte Cushman last week carried on the farewell business with excellent results, at the Philadelphia Academy of Music.... Mrs. F. W. Lander was last week at Ford's Opera-house, in Baltimore.... A Thomas matinée concert was given at the Boston Music Hall yesterday.... Mr. John McCullough was last week at the Grand Opera-house, in Cincinnati.... Miss Neilson was last week at the National Theatre, in Washington, and Mr. Toole was at Ford's.... The Aimée Opera Bouffe Troupe was in Richmond last week.... Miss Jane Coombs was at the Cleveland Academy of Music.... Mrs. D. P. Bowers was at Rochester.... Mr. Edwin Adams was last week in Memphis.... Mr. John S. Clarke acts at the Walnut Street Theatre, in Philadelphia, this week.... Mr. E. L. Davenport and Mr. George Clarke perform at the Chestnut Street Theatre.... Mr. Wybert Reeve acted last week at McVicker's Theatre, in Chicago.... English Opera was the attraction at DeBar's, in St. Louis, last week

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

Mr. Byron, says the *Pall Mall Gazette*, has written for the Strand Theatre a comedy in three acts, entitled "Old Sailors," a sort of companion work to his "Old Soldiers," there being, however, no connection between the two productions beyond that of similarity of title. But as "Old Soldiers" proved remarkably successful, there seemed to be sufficient reason for contriving a play to be called "Old Sailors," especially as, in spite of *Juliet's* arguments to the contrary, the discovery has been made of late that there is really very much in a name. "Old Sailors" is an unpretending work, which, nevertheless, exhibits Mr. Byron at his best. The characters are conventional enough, but they have the merit of being well-defined and of being reproduced under entertaining conditions. The dialogue, so far as the more humorous passages of the play are concerned, is fresh and bright, and oftentimes thoroughly amusing. It is when Mr. Byron would be serious that he fails to satisfy; he then seems to depart from his natural manner, writes verbosely, and assumes a curiously stilted and artificial tone. There is pathos, however, in the treatment of the character of *Lieutenant Lamb*, in his struggles with his physical infirmities and his pecuniary difficulties, his moral strength being forcibly contrasted with his muscular weakness.... The death is announced, by consumption, at the early age of thirty-six, of Mr. Theodore Hermann, formerly musical conductor at the Royalty, St. James', and Haymarket Theatres, in London. Mr. Hermann was musical director of the Royalty Theatre in its palmy days, under the management of Miss Oliver.... The *Pall Mall Gazette* of Oct. 28 says: "The Opéra Comique is about to pass into new hands. The present manager, Mr. D'Oyley Carte, brought his season to an end on Saturday evening. To-night he takes a 'complimentary benefit,' at which, besides other performances, a concert will be given under the direction of Sir Julius Benedict and Mr. Arthur Sullivan; and the theatre will be reopened the first week in November, under the direction of Miss Amy Sheridan, with a new and original opera bouffe by Mr. F. C. Burnand. Mr. Burnand will, we imagine, be the inventor and librettist of the work, for which no composer is named.".... The London *Figaro* of Oct. 28 says: "Amateurs will regret to hear that an accident, which, happily, proved but slight, but which might have been a very serious one, happened to Mme. Patti at the Grand Opéra of Paris on Wednesday night. At the end of the scene of the Walpurgis Night, in the fourth act of 'Faust,' (a scene which is not acted in London,) when she is bound to the rock, the interior curtain was lowered so unskillfully that the bar struck her a violent blow on the top of her head. If it had not been for her perruque, her skull would have been smashed. As it was, she was severely hurt, she fainted away, and was carried into her dressing-room in a swoon. A physician was hastily summoned to the theatre; he administered a few drops of arnica in a glass of water, and Patti recovered, sang in the final trio with greater spirit than ever, and was warmly cheered by the audience. By way of sequel, I may add that, notwithstanding that Mme. Patti pleaded strongly for him, M. Halanzier was inflexible, and the careless machinist was immediately dismissed. A super who has a nasty habit of killing prime donne who earn 5,000 francs a night is rather too expensive a luxury for the National Academy of Music of France".... Within the last year, according to the *Belgian Times*, M. Offenbach has received £80,000 for the author's rights of only three of his pieces.... The *Pall Mall Gazette* has the following: Considering the pretensions of Paris, St. Petersburg, and London as musical capitals—considering also the enormous sums spent annually on Italian opera in all these cities, but especially the two last, and more especially in the last of all—it is curious to observe how, in regard to the production of important novelties, New-York takes precedence of all of them. Year after year, until at last the joke ceased to be amusing, our rival opera-managers used to compete with one another in promising to bring out "Lohengrin." We forget whether Verdi's "Aida" has ever been formally announced. It is quite certain, however, that it has never been produced either in England, France, Germany, or Russia. Both "Lohengrin," however, and "Aida" have been played under Mr. Max Strakosch's management at the New-York Academy of Music—the former with Mme. Nilsson in the part of *Elsa*, and Signor Campanini in that of *Lohengrin*. Probably the most successful of the new operas brought out so plentifully during the last few years in Italy has been Signor Marchetti's "Ruy Blas;" and now we learn that the said "Ruy Blas" has just been given at the favored Academy of Music. "Lucia" and "Linda," the "Trovatore," and the "Traviata" are all very nice operas. The "Sonnambula" is charming, and personally we have no objection now and then to hearing "Martha." But surely our well-worn repertory might every three or four years be diversified by the introduction of some novelty. "Aida," "Lohengrin," and "Ruy Blas" ought all to be heard in London.... Several friends of Auber, with MM. Clesinger and Brandus at their head, are about to address a petition to the Municipal Council of Paris to ask for a gratuitous concession of ground for the interment of the remains of the illustrious musician, deposited in a provisional vault at Montmartre.... The death is announced of Coulon, the singer, at the age of fifty-three. He made his début at the Opéra Comique, on Aug. 25, 1851, in the part of *Atalamue*, in the "Fée aux Roses." He was one of the best pupils of Garcia.... *Galignani* says that the acoustic properties of the new opera-house were tried a few days back with the full orchestra. The piece performed was Auber's overture of "La Muette de Portici." Various echoes were observed, but the decoration not being terminated, several doors being wanting, and the public absent, the experiment was not considered complete. This first trial, however, showed that the space assigned to the orchestra was too limited, and that one row of seats behind will have to be suppressed. The operation of fixing the great lustre has commenced, and will be terminated at the end of the present month.... M. Lassalle, a young baritone, is winning golden opinions at the Paris Grand Opera-house.... Mlle. Theresa is engaged at the Gaîté to play *Juanita* in "Don Quichotte," by Offenbach. The libretto is by Sardou, but it is only a development of the comedy bearing the same title, formerly brought out at the Gymnase, and in which the chief part was played by Lesueur.... The directors of three Paris theatres, M. Comte, of the Bouffes-Parisiens, M. Bertrand, of the Variétes, and M. Plunkett, of the Palais-Royal, have just addressed a petition to the Municipal Council of Paris, asking for a reduction of the heavy tax on the receipts levied by the Assistance Publique; they pray to have the duty taken on the net profits only.... Meyerbeer's opera, "The Pardon de Ploermel," has been produced at the Argentina Theatre of Rome with great success.... Mme. Montagne, better known as Mme. Ponsin, mother of Mme. Marie Roze-Perkins, and the original *Madame Larcey* in "Le Supplice d'une Femme," at the Comédie Française, is dead, aged fifty-one years.... The concerts of the Paris Conservatoire were to commence in the middle of November, and the committee had decided almost unanimously to discard all the repertory of Wagner.... M. Leon Achard, the tenor who sang at Her Majesty's opera last season, has refused the offer of an engagement for 7,000 francs per month at the Théatre de la Monnaie, Brussels, preferring his modest 5,000 francs per month and his position at the Grand Opéra of Paris.... Herr Wagner and the Abbé Liszt will give during the Winter a series of concerts at Vienna and Pesth, in aid of the Bayreuth Opera-house.... Mme. Sophie Hamet, the excellent Parisian actress, who created the part of *La Frochard* in "Les Deux Orphélines" with such admirable and terrific realism, was reported by the newspapers to be in a state of complete destitution, being without an engagement; and as she is the sole support of a numerous family, her position was judged to be a peculiarly painful one. There was some talk of a benefit to be given her at the Porte-St.-Martin, shortly.... The operatic season at St. Petersburg opened with "Der Freischutz," with D'Angeri, Bianchi, Gayani, and Foli in the chief parts. Nilsson, Capoul, and Maurel had subsequently appeared in "Faust." Mme. Patti was to make her rentrée at the Imperial Opera-house, Moscow, on Oct. 31. Considerable dissatisfaction was shown in St. Petersburg, in consequence of the raising of the prices of places—those which formerly cost ten roubles, being charged now at the rate of thirteen roubles, or nearly $11.... Tidings from Milan set forth that La Scala had closed, after a disastrous season, but that it would reopen shortly for the regular Winter campaign. The "Prophète," Gounod's "Roméo e Giulietta," Marchetti's "Gustavo Vasa," and Josse's "La Lega," will be mounted, and the company includes the names of [illegible], [illegible], [illegible], [illegible], and Mariani.... A young cantatrice, Angelica Moro, born at [illegible], in the Canton of Tessin, has already achieved a reputation upon the stages of some of the principal theatres in Europe. She has recently been singing at the Victor Emmanuel Theatre at Turin, and there met with an enthusiastic reception.... The *Pall Mall Gazette* of Oct. 31 has the following: "The 'Demi-Monde' of Alexandre Dumas fils was performed on Thursday night in the Théâtre Français, which house is supposed to keep alive classical traditions, is subsidized by the State, and is under the control of the Government. There are many persons who consider that so immoral a comedy as the 'Demi-Monde' should not have been admitted within the sacred precincts of 'la maison de Molière,' but M. De Cumont, the Legitimist Minister of Fine Arts, thinks otherwise. It is now twenty years ago since 'Le Demi-Monde' was first played at the Gymnase by a troupe which it would be difficult to surpass. Before it was placed on the stage, M. Fould, who was Minister of Fine Arts at that period, endeavored to procure the comedy for the Théâtre Français. His first step was to remind M. Montigny that the privilege accorded to the Gymnase only permitted him to play three-act pieces, and having closed the doors of the Gymnase to the young author, he hoped Dumas would be forced to take refuge in the Théâtre Français. Alexandre Dumas appeared to accept his fate, and on being promised that 'Le Demi-Monde' should be received without any preliminary reading on the part of the actors, he consented to take it to the Théâtre Français. He presented it three days before Scribe was to read his 'Czarine,' in which Rachel was to play the chief rôle. As it would be quite impossible to irritate both Scribe and Rachel by keeping over the 'Czarine' until after the 'Demi-Monde,' M. Fould consented to allow the Gymnase to play five-act pieces, and Alexandre Dumas took his comedy once more to M. Montigny, who brought it out with great success, Mlle. Rose-Cheri playing the part of the *Baroness d'Ange*. M. Fould had made out that on reading over the play he had been slightly shocked, and it was also said that it had scandalized the Court at St. Cloud. At this moment a prize of 5,000 francs was offered for a comedy of a nature to serve as a lesson to the working classes, to propogate wholesome ideas and the spectacle of good examples. Alexandre Dumas sent in his comedy, and all the members of the committee, with the exception of Scribe, voted in favor of giving him the prize. However, M. Baroche stepped in and declared on the part of the Government that it would never tolerate a prize of 5,000 francs being awarded to an immoral work. This shows how divided opinion is. One thing we believe—that Dumas does not intend to be immoral: He writes on the Shakspearean principle that—

> 'The gods are just,
> And of our pleasant sins make whips to scourge us.'

EQUALIZATION OF TAXES.

THE PRESENT SYSTEM OF TAXATION A FAILURE—REMARKS OF MR. ANDREWS AND OTHERS ON THE QUESTION.

The Legislative Committee appointed to consider the question of the equalization of the taxes in the State met again yesterday morning at the Chamber of the Board of Aldermen. Gen. Batcheller presided, and the other members present were Ex-Gov. Alvord, and Messrs. Wood, Lincoln, and Blumenthal. On the commencement of the day's session a statement emanated from Gen. Batcheller, explaining that they had no power to act definitely in respect to the question under investigation, and their sole purpose was the obtainment of all the information they could procure. He deemed it necessary to make the statement to get rid of certain misapprehensions which existed, and to induce all persons, especially real estate owners, to attend before the committee.

Mr. Isaac Shearman introduced before the committee a bill drafted by himself, intended to remedy the existing defects in the Tax law. He intimated, however, that he desired the matter private, but the members of the committee declared themselves opposed to everything except what would bear open criticism. Mr. Shearman was about to read the bill, when it was suggested that as his sentiments were known to be, in the main, in accord with those of Mr. Andrews, he should defer its reading until Monday, and in the meantime they might have opportunity to confer on the subject. The suggestion was adopted by Mr. Shearman, who promised to have printed copies of the bill for distribution at Monday's session.

Commissioner Andrews said that his views in reference to the duties of the committee and his own action before it were of a limited order. He supposed that the general purpose of the committee was to look at some general plan, and get that plan before the public and the Legislature and have an expression of opinion with reference to it. It was, however, apparent that the more they extended the scope of the investigation and the more interests they touched the greater would be the difficulty to consider broadly and impartially the general plan. He looked upon himself in his attitude before the committee as if he was selecting a block of marble for a sculptor, not as if he was going to "sculpt" the marble, as Artemus Ward used to say. After the plan had been determined upon the drafting of the bill was an easy matter, and to his mind was largely a mechanical process. He submitted by request the following synopsis of his opinions on the subject:

First—The present system a failure. Proof—The assessment rolls in the State show a decline of many millions on personal property during a period of great prosperity.

Second—At the rate of decrease in assessments upon personal property, nearly the entire burden of taxation must in a year or two fall upon farmers and other owners of real estate. Proof—The rapidly accelerating decrease in assessments for personal property as shown by official tables.

Third—That no effective system has been or can be devised to tax all personal property. Proof—That a large expense in money and the efforts of the best intellects in the country have failed to furnish such a system when asked for by the State. Other States have not succeeded better.

Fourth—That the plan proposed of taxing corporations at a fixed rate by a State officer, and abandoning the vain effort to tax other personal property, will give relief to all interests; because corporations would be taxed at a uniform and moderate rate; because personal property would no longer have to resort to secrecy and evasion; and, chiefly, because a larger revenue will be raised than the present system will produce two years hence, and the attraction to the State of residents, capital, and business will stimulate and benefit every landed and material interest in the State and greatly advance the prosperity of the whole people.

Mr. Josiah Jex, as a representative real estate owner, came before the committee as an opponent of the ideas advanced by some gentlemen of confining taxation solely to real estate. If they exempted all other kinds of property, and expected to derive taxation entirely from real estate, they would increase the burdens on real estate in this city in a manner heretofore unprecedented. Why should real estate be taxed, he asked, and every other description of property be permitted to go scot free? He considered that the general per centage derived from real estate in the city was only four or five per cent., and if seven per cent. was obtained it was the exception and not the rule. Real estate was only desirable from its security, and he denied that any species of investment on unquestioned security procured seven per cent. Bonds and mortgages were exempt simply because they threw the taxation altogether upon real estate, and there were few men who did not own mortgages except capitalists like the Astors and A. T. Stewart.

The Chairman asked if he would have any difficulty in raising money on real estate?

Mr. Jex replied that he could that day raise $500,000 on his real estate, and any responsible property-holder could at any time go into the market and raise all the money he wanted. His theory in the premises was that he did not wish to withdraw his capital from any real estate except he was forced to do it in self-preservation.

Mr. Weed asked if the marketable availability of property did not wholly determine its value?

Mr. Jex replied that it did not. He insisted that if real estate was to bear all taxation, as a matter of course every one who could would get out of it if possible.

Mr. Shearman observed that if this tax was altogether laid upon real estate the property owners who were expert at the business would quickly find relief in raising rent.

Mr. Jex said if the gentleman tried that experiment and did not find it all moonshine, he for one would confess that after twenty-five years' experience he knew nothing of the business. He asserted, also, that in the views which he expressed all practical real estate men would agree.

Gen. Batcheller said that it was unsatisfactory that while professional financiers, such as bankers and brokers, were always ready to go before the Legislature and advance their claims, hitherto farmers and real estate men were singularly diffident in coming forward.

Mr. Knox, another real estate owner, supported the views of Mr. Jex. In reference to the question of improvements in property, he said that about fifty years ago his father purchased property in the Ninth Ward, and after having built upon it it was assessed at $17,000. When he claimed that the taxation was excessive he was asked the question would he sell, and finally, in 1849, when he was obliged to do so, it realized only $8,500.

Mr. Andrews deemed the views expressed in regard to real estate rather peculiar. He thought if these gentlemen could obtain only four or five per cent. on their property they might sell it and invest in security which brought seven per cent. Every one knew that real estate owners as a rule were not of the class that would permit themselves to suffer in this manner, and if they estimated their percentage at five per cent. he was sure it was because their estimate of the value of their property was greater than that which the market put upon it.

Mr. Jex said safety was one thing and interest another. When they came to the question of safety he was safe in saying he knew of no investment which rendered seven per cent.

Mr. Zebley, who was before the committee at the last session, spoke in support of taxing all property irrespective of its condition and surroundings. He did not see why valuable church property should not be taxed; and, in his opinion, a religious community that was not able to pay its taxes was not worthy of the mission which it professed. He thought this system of exempting church property from taxation was too near an approach to the alliance of church and State, and he was opposed to it. Mr. Zebley was cut short in the midst of his remarks, the hour of adjournment having arrived, and it was agreed that he should be heard on Monday morning at 10 o'clock, to which hour the committee adjourned.

PRECAUTIONS AGAINST THE RESCUE OF LEPINE.

Fort Garry, Manitoba, Nov. 14.—A well-authenticated rumor having been circulated that the rescue of Lepine would be attempted, a strong guard from the garrison, on a requisition from the civil authorities, has been placed over the jail.

THE COURTS.

QUESTIONS ARGUED AND DECIDED YESTERDAY.

TRANSFER OF CAUSES TO THE MARINE COURT—ARGUMENT OF AN IMPORTANT CONSTITUTIONAL QUESTION.

Recently the suit of Louis Alexander against Jacob Bennett to recover $2,700 was transferred by an order of Judge Freedman from the Superior Court, in which it was brought, to the Marine Court. The order was made in accordance with the provisions of an act passed in 1874 authorizing the transfer from any court of record, in the discretion of a Judge thereof, of any action therein pending to the Marine Court. From this order an appeal was taken to the General Term on the question of the constitutionality of the act, and there argued before three of the Judges. Deeming the question raised one of unusual importance, the Court directed that a reargument be had before a full bench before rendering a decision. This reargument was heard yesterday, Mr. Algernon S. Sullivan appearing on behalf of the defendant and appellant, and Messrs. Breen & Gearon on behalf of plaintiff and respondent.

Mr. Sullivan contended against the constitutionality of the act, that in the Constitution of 1870 the Superior Court and Court of Common Pleas were continued with the powers they then had. The language of section 12 of article 6 of that Constitution is, that such courts "are continued with the powers and jurisdiction they now severally have, and such further civil and criminal jurisdiction as may be conferred by law." If this language means anything, it means that as long as this constitutional renomination of this court stands, that its jurisdiction shall remain unabridged, and the Legislature has no right to abridge it. The mode of appeal before the Constitution of 1870, was thus: An appeal from an order made at Special Term, would, in certain cases, (of which this is one,) lie to the General Term of this court. By the Constitution of 1870, therefore, this method of practice was confirmed, viz.: that all appeals should be from the Special Term of this court to the General Term, and thence to the Court of Appeals. Chapter 545 then abridges this right of appeal to the General Term of this court, which right was fixed by the service of summons and appearance in this court. The appellant insists that the suitor cannot be deprived of such right without his consent, in the absence of a constitutional amendment. If the case at bar is sent to the Marine Court it becomes discretionary in the General Term of the Court of Common Pleas as to the right of appeals from a judgment of such court. And yet a judgment in the Marine Court in this case would be a judgment in a suit over which this court alone has exclusive and entire jurisdiction. After process has been served in this court the Legislature has no power to pass a statute abridging the jurisdiction of this court to the prejudice of suitors summoned to the forum of this court. The Legislature may extend this court's jurisdiction but cannot deprive suitors of the right to travel directly to the Court of Appeals, according to the way pointed out by law prior to the Constitution of 1870, and confirmed by such Constitution. Chapter 545 does deprive suitors of such right, and, therefore, abridges the jurisdiction of this court, and is in this respect unconstitutional. This act is evidently in conflict with that provision of the Constitution which provides that "No private or local bill which may be passed by the Legislature shall embrace more than one subject, and that shall be expressed in the title," in that being a local bill, it proposes to alter the whole system of practice on appeals, in so far as the cases sent from the other courts are concerned. The interpretation of chapter 545 should be construed in furtherance of justice, and an interpretation which leads to the forfeiture of the right of appeal should not be favored. Mr. Sullivan took the further point that, when a party to an action, as it was with the defendant in this case, had been brought into a court which has jurisdiction of the case, he has a constitutional right, equally with the court, to remain, and have his rights determined therein, of which right the act in question seeks to deprive him.

Mr. Matthew P. Breen argued that, conceding the Marine Court is a local court, and the act a local one, still his opponent's objections are answered by saying that the title of the bill comprehends all the subjects embraced, for they all relate to the Marine Court; and, by way of illustration, the following cases are cited: The title of the act sufficiently expresses its object, for in an act "to regulate proceedings in the County Court," it was held to properly embrace a provision giving an appeal to the District Court, and regulating the proceedings therein on the appeal, (Murphy vs. Menard, 11 Texas, 873; *Cooley's Const. Limitations*, 3d ed., p. 147.) and it has been held that a local bill was not void because it embraced general provisions also, (People vs. McCann, 16 New-York, 58. See also numerous other illustrations in *Cooley's Constitutional Limitations*, 3d ed., p. 144 to 146; 1 Hand, 561.) The great point the appellant makes is that he is deprived of an appeal to the Court of Appeals. This is fully answered as follows: The action was commenced subsequent to the act of May 22, 1874, authorizing the removal, and consequently subject to its provisions. Neither party is deprived of an appeal to the Court of Appeals. The appeal is first to the Marine Court General Term, (*McAdam's Pr.*, 2d ed., p. 249,) and next to the Common Pleas, General Term (*McAdam's Pr.*, 2d ed., p. 266.) and from thence to the Court of Appeals, (Code, § 11.) There is nothing to prevent this appeal to the Court of Appeals; the only prohibition is as to cases originally commenced in the Marine Court, (Code, § 11,) and the prohibition has no reference to cases commenced in other courts and removed into the Marine Court for trial, (see Code, § 11,) so that the defendant is not deprived of any remedy he would have had if the case had remained in the Superior Court, excepting, perhaps, a hearing at their General Term, instead of the Common Pleas. In fact, by a transfer to the Marine Court he secures two General Term hearings—one in the Marine Court and another at the Common Pleas—in addition to the further right of appeal to the Court of Appeals. The language of section 12 of article 6 of the Constitution, continuing the Superior Court with the powers and jurisdiction then possessed, does not interfere with the power of the Legislature to take away the liberty of appeal altogether in every case, more particularly where the right had not actually attached. (*Ex parte* McCardle vs. Wall, 40 N. Y. 501, 1 Hand 561.) The Legislature have the power to regulate or even abolish the right of appeal altogether, and by an act passed in 1874 (chap. 322) the right of appeal to the Court of Appeals is taken away in all cases where the subject matter is less than $500. The provision in the act relating to "any other Court of Record" is but a part of the scheme whereby the intention of the Legislature in the passage of that act might be carried out, and the general purpose of the constitutional provision in article 3, section 16, is accomplished when a law has but one general object, which is fairly indicated by its title. In the recent decision of the Court of Appeals sustaining the constitutionality of the appointment of the Police Justices, it was held on this point that every provision of law which legislative wisdom may regard as conducive to the securing of a better administration of these courts may legitimately be put in the act. The defendant is not deprived of any right, the appeal is without merit, and the order should be affirmed.

The Court took the case under consideration, reserving its decision.

THE MARINE COURT MARSHALS.

During the past Winter an attempt was made to pass an act of the Legislature providing for the service of all Marine Court processes by the Sheriff alone, but failed. This result proved very satisfactory to the thirty-five Marshals of the Marine Court, who claim that the attempt to pass the act was the result of a spirit of undue greed on the part of the Sheriff which, in consideration of his already enormous income, should not be encouraged, and was very properly defeated. More recently—under the influence of John Kelly, the Marshals claim—a majority of the Judges of the Marine Court, exclusive of Judges McAdam and Spaulding, adopted a rule of court awarding the Sheriff the same privileges sought to be gained by the defeated act of the Legislature. Against this rule the Marshals have appealed to the Supreme Court, and, yesterday, Judge Donohue granted an order directing the Judges of the Marine Court to show cause why they should not be compelled to sign all processes of the court for service by the Marshals attached thereto, as heretofore. The matter is expected to come up to-morrow, and the suit, though intended to test the validity of the rule of the court, is brought in the name of Marshal Phillips against Judge Spaulding.

JEFFERSON AND ESSEX MARKET POLICE COURTS.

John A. L. McCaffrey, who gave his residence as No. 71 Irving place, a very sanctimonious-looking fellow, was charged before Justice Smith, at Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday, with obtaining money on false pretenses. The complainant in the case was Mr. A. McClintock, of No. 373 Broadway, who stated that the prisoner called on him and represented that he was collecting subscriptions for the wife and family of a fireman named Rich, of Company No. 14, who was killed. Mr. McClintock doubted the fellow's story, and made inquiry of the foreman of Company No. 14, and was informed that no such man was a member of the force or had been killed. Thereupon he had McCaffrey arrested, and Justice Smith, at Jefferson Market Police Court, held him for examination. It is said that McCaffrey has swindled a large number of persons through similar representations.

Edward McCabe and John Lappin, two youths, were committed in $1,000 bail each, yesterday, by Justice Smith, at Jefferson Market Police Court, on a charge of burglary. They effected an entrance, by the cellar scuttle, to the unoccupied house, No. 375 West Thirty-second street, owned by Mrs. Martha Clemens. They were surprised in the act of packing up the chandeliers and all other movables. When arraigned before Justice Smith the youths had the audacity to say that "They fell through the scuttle, and intended suing the City for damages for allowing such things to occur." They will have sufficient time to cogitate over their damages before they get out.

Walter F. Mead was caught by an officer, Friday night, carefully boring holes through the door of the [illegible]-store, No. 633 Eighth avenue, owned by Charles Grabesky. He was arrested, and yesterday arraigned before Justice Smith, at Jefferson Market Police Court. The fellow said he thought he was boring into a jewelry store, being very hard up. In consideration of his mistake, Justice Smith committed him in $1,000 bail for trial.

Little William Reilly, aged eleven years, stole a quantity of jewelry from his mother, and realized $22 on it by selling it to Martin Reynolds of No. 183 Houston street. The family missed the articles stolen, and put Master William through his facings with such satisfactory results that he made a clean breast of it and confessed his guilt, and revealed where he had disposed of the property. Reynolds was arrested, and yesterday at Jefferson Market Police Court, Justice Smith held him for examination on a charge of receiving stolen goods.

William Morrissy, an employe of P. T. Barnum, was yesterday committed, in default of $1,000 bail, by Justice Smith at Jefferson Market Police Court, charged with stealing a pair of silk star-spangled tights from one of the actresses in the employment of Mr. Barnum. The costumer of the establishment, Mr. H. J. Seymour, was the complainant.

THE OPENING OF THE KING'S BRIDGE ROAD.

In the Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, before Judge Donohue, an application was made to confirm the report of the Commissioners for the opening of the King's Bridge Road, from Inwood street to Harlem River. The opening was authorized in 1870, according to maps to be prepared and provided by the statute of 1865. The Park Commissioners accordingly prepared maps, but failed to file them in the offices of the Secretary of State and of the Register in this City, as provided by law. In 1874 the Legislature passed an act intended to cure the defect of the non-filement of the maps, which had only been discovered when the Commissioners were nearly prepared to submit their report. This act was signed by the Governor late in September last, and immediately thereupon steps were taken to revive the proceedings for the confirmation of the report. Meanwhile two of the Commissioners, James H. Coleman and Thomas J. Creamer, had resigned, and others been appointed in their stead. Notice of confirmation of the report was given for Wednesday last, but adjourned to yesterday, when argument was heard.

Messrs. C. C. Anderson and Col. Deering, representing some of the owners of property affected, asked for an adjournment, saying they had so far been unable to examine the completed report. Mr. Benjamin F. Tracy, who appeared for other property-owners, announced himself ready to argue in opposition to the confirmation of the report, while a very large number of property-owners, represented by their respective counsel, announced themselves in favor of the immediate confirmation of the report, saying that the matter had been already sufficiently delayed during a period of four years.

Mr. Tracy then presented his objections, which were, that the statute merely confirmed the old map which had been omitted to be filed, whereas the new map, which had been filed, varied from the old one; that the resignations of Coleman and Creamer were not such, nor so proved, as to relieve them from office, or authorize the appointment of substitutes; that the omission to file the maps was a jurisdictional fact, not a mere irregularity, and could not, therefore, be cured by the statute of 1874.

Judge Donohue adjourned the matter until Wednesday next.

THE YORKVILLE POLICE COURT.

The examination in the case of Linda and Sophia Meyer, daughters of the millionaire Isaac Meyer, of No. 66 East Fifty-fourth street, who are charged with the larceny of jewelry valued at $49 and $43 in money by Theresa Schauman, a servant in their family, which has been in progress for the past two weeks at the Yorkville Police Court before Justice Otterbourg, was concluded yesterday, and the defendants were honorably discharged. The social standing of the accused and the air of mystery which surrounded the case has attached much interest to the matter. The complainant's trunk was broken open in Mr. Meyer's house and the articles were stolen, but all efforts to ascertain who committed the deed have proved fruitless. Suspicion was directed against the girls, because there were no other persons except their parents in the house, and that the complainant had previously missed a pocketbook which she had left on a table in the presence of the accused, and which she has never seen since. When the complainant obtained a search warrant various obstacles were placed in the way of Detective Levins, who was unable to serve it, and he was treated very rudely at Mr. Meyer's house. When the case was called yesterday the complainant's lawyer failed to appear, and as he had her papers, including references of good character, she could not produce them when called upon to do so by the court. The accused and other witnesses were examined yesterday, and their testimony was sufficient to allow of their discharge. In dismissing the case, the court said that there was no doubt that the complainant had been robbed, but there was no testimony to show that the defendants were guilty, and they were accordingly discharged. It is the intention of Miss Schauman to bring her case before the German Consul, and through him to the notice of the Grand Jury, where some interesting facts may be developed.

A PATENTEE CLAIMS $20,000 DAMAGES.

Mr. Uriah C. Allen, who was arrested at the civil suit of Mr. Griffith S. Lacy, gave bail yesterday at the office of Order of Arrest Sheriff Quincy, in the sum of $20,000. The plaintiff in this suit alleges that on the 1st of July last he entered into a contract with the defendent in which it was agreed that he should give him one-third interest in all sales that might be made under a certain patented improvement in gas regulators. This contract was drawn up in writing, and the defendant, under pretense of examining it, took the document from the plaintiff's office, promising to return it within a short time. A few days afterward, the defendant returned to the plaintiff's office, and brought with him a paper which he represented to be the original contract, and this the plaintiff signed in good faith. Some time after the plaintiff discovered that the document he had signed was in reality a full transfer of a one-third interest in his patent. He further alleges that the defendant refused to return him the document when asked to do so, and that he had had the same recorded in the Patent Office in Washington, whereby the plaintiff held that he was damaged in the amount of $20,000. The order of arrest was granted by Judge Donohue, of the Supreme Court.

A FATHER DISINHERITS HIS CHILDREN.

J. J. O'Brien, who died in Bellevue Hospital on the 19th of September, made a will on the 17th of the same month disinheriting his two minor children, Henry and Eva O'Brien, and leaving all his property, which is said to amount to some $1,500, to his sister-in-law, Eliza O'Brien. His brother James, the husband of the legatee, was appointed executor. The language used by the testator in disinheriting his children is short and explicit. He says, "I give my children, Henry and Eva, nothing. I do not give them anything." Of the boy nothing definite is known, as he has not been heard of or seen for some time. The girl, however, who is in her sixteenth year, has some friends who advised her to contest the will. The proper application was made to Surrogate Hutchings, and he appointed Mr. Clifford A. H. Bartlett special guardian of the children, and notice that the will would be contested was filed. The case will come up before the Surrogate on Wednesday next.

BANKRUPTCY LIST.

The following is a list of the cases of bankruptcy brought before Judge Blatchford, of the United States District Court, since the last report: Voluntary petitions—Edward T. Lovatt, James W. Lovatt, Newman Aronson, Russell W. Burke, Lewis Fox, George S. Weeks, Thomas McKeon. Adjudications in involuntary cases: Joseph E. Smith, James E. Shipman, Austin D. Shipman, John W. Dayton, Samuel Kaufman, Nelson Alvord, Jr., Henry C. Downs, Edward Wight, Philip Tillinghast, Jr., James L. Fling, Nathan W. Smith, John A. Page, Philip Rein. Discharges: Julia E. Seaver, Edward Mehle.

AN ALLEGED GERMAN FORGER DISCHARGED.

Moses Meyer, who was arrested by the Police, charged with having committed a forgery in Hesse Darmstadt, was taken before United States Commissioner Betts yesterday. The Consul General of the German Empire was notified of the arrest, but declined to take any action, as he had received no instructions concerning the matter from his Government. After conferring with the United States District Attorney, Mr. Betts dismissed the case.

THE ROLLWAGEN WILL CASE.

An examination was begun yesterday, before Surrogate Hutchings, arising out of the decision in the Rollwagen case. Mr. Henry Hermann, the brother of Mrs. Rollwagen, who was appointed executor in the alleged will, was interrogated as to whether he had accounted to the Receiver appointed by the court for the rents and other funds received by him as executor. Mrs. Magdalena Rollwagen will also be examined before the conclusion of the investigation.

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

Mme. Camilla Urso is at the Union Square Hotel.

Col. Richard Maury, of Virginia, is at the New-York Hotel.

Ex-Congressman James M. Ashley, of Ohio, is at the Astor House.

Lieut. Col. W. L. Elliott and Major O. D. Greene, United States Army, are at the Sturtevant House.

David Chadwick, M. P., of England; Richard Potter, President of the Grand Trunk Railway of Canada, and Capt. H. W. Janes, United States Army, are at the Brevoort House.

Hon. B. H. Bristow, Secretary of the Treasury; Ex-Congressman J. M. Warren, of Troy; Major Close, of the British Army, and Judge Platt Potter, of Schenectady, are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

NEW-YORK'S PROTEST.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE CHEAP TRANSPORTATION ASSOCIATION.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON RAILROADS—WATERED STOCK AND RAILROAD POOLS—CONSTRUCTION OF A FREIGHT ROAD RECOMMENDED—THE BALTIMORE ROAD.

The New-York Cheap Transportation Association met yesterday afternoon to take into consideration the recent combination of the trunk railroads in relation to through freights. The following report presented by the Committee on Railroad Transportation was adopted:

In August last a convention of railway managers was held at Saratoga for the ostensible and praiseworthy purpose of inaugurating reforms in the management of all our trunk lines of railway, to the end that the public might have reasonable rates of transportation, and, at the same time, shareholders receive a fair compensation for their investments. There were rumors floating about, however, that this conference of railway magnates was not for this purpose, but rather to arrange a more perfect combination to swell their revenues at the expense of the public. Paragraphs like the following were occasionally seen in some of the papers: "For once Commodore Vanderbilt, Col. Scott, and the Erie people were in harmony; all agreeing that the crisis was upon them and must be met; and that it was better to meet the enemy at the West than to wait until he had advanced into New-York, Pennsylvania and the Eastern States. What the plan of the campaign is no one but themselves know; but if what we hear whispered is only half true, it cannot be long before the order will be given to 'move on the enemy's works.'"—Report of the Saratoga Railroad Conference, Philadelphia *Public Ledger*. But the citizens of New-York gave themselves no uneasiness, relying upon the law of supply and demand, and the sagacity of the railroad managers themselves, feeling sure that they would not kill the goose that laid the golden eggs; but late indications have not been very reassuring, and yesterday the merchants of New-York were startled by the announcement that the Presidents of the New-York Central, the Erie and the Pennsylvania Central—three men who hold the welfare of New-York in their hands, and wield more real power than any other three men on the continent—had made a special journey to Baltimore to induce the President of the only other principal competing line to join them in an alliance which practically pooled their earnings, and left them free to take from the public any sum they might choose to ask. In the opinion of the committee, the management of these three great highways has not been characterized by a disinterestedness and public spirit which would make the possession of such power either desirable or safe. From the most reliable data extant, it is evident the New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad did not cost its stock and bond holders to exceed $35,000,000, while its liabilities now exceed $117,000,000. The Erie cost its stock and bond holders even less, and its liabilities must exceed $125,000,000. The stock of the Pennsylvania Central has not been so glaringly watered, but its liabilities are now upward of $111,000,000. All the energies of the managers of these great highways are now bent upon maintaining rates of freight at a point which will pay dividends upon these fictitious values. Most of this inflation has been accomplished by fixing high rates of freight, accumulating a large surplus fund, putting it into improvements, and then issuing stock to represent the value of these improvements, or, in other words, first exacting money from the public, and then forever making the public pay interest upon the amount so exacted.

It is argued by the apologist for this practice that it is current among manufacturing and other corporations, but they ignore these essential points: that a railroad is endowed with the right of eminent domain—the right to take private property, "because it is for the public use," and railroads, therefore, owe some duties to the public that manufacturing companies do not. Again, manufacturing corporations are not like railroads—national monopolies by virtue of their very formation, and no one is obliged to patronize them, as is the case with the railroads. Bearing upon this point is a slip from the market report of an evening paper of this City, bearing date April 9, 1874. "The chief point of attack to-day was Central Railroad stock, which has fallen two and three-fourths per cent., and of which it is said a large amount has changed hands; our representative inquiring the reason of this movement was told by one of the most prominent brokers on the street substantially as follows: That 100 shares of Central stock were worth $10,000 ten years ago, and then paid $600 interest to the owner; now, without the investment of another penny, the same stock is worth $20,700, and pays $1,656 interest. In the opinion of many people this is an unnatural strain, and cannot long be borne." Contrasted with the policy of the other great highways the policy of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad has been to devote its surplus earnings to increasing the capacity of and perfecting the road, but not issuing stock to represent these improvements, and it is the intention of its managers, when their road is in a perfect and completed condition, to reduce still further their rates of freight, thus building up and developing not only Baltimore but the whole country; and it is the fear of this that induces men like Messrs. Vanderbilt, Scott, and Jewett, to journey down to Baltimore and endeavor to coax or drive President Garrett, of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, into a combination with them. In the opinion of your committee the tremendous development of our country in this age of coal, iron, steam, and electricity must soon compel a re-adjustment of our transportation system in its relations to the public; and one thing is certain and near at hand in our own City: Unless the managers of our great lines of railway adopt an entire new policy, or our merchants take the initiative in building an independent exclusively freight road to the West, our commerce will gradually be diverted to other distributing points which do not have to pay tribute to fictitious capital or rings in the management of the transportation lines. If our railroads have the wisdom to accept a present loss for the sake of prospective gain, the trouble may be averted, and with the construction of the exclusive freight railroad as above noted, and the improvement of the Erie Canal, the commerce of New-York will be safe for many years to come. We cannot close this brief report, however, without alluding to the fact that the trunk lines already in the combination possess great power, and that it is probable that they will exert it to force outstanding lines into the alliance. Such a result, in the opinion of your committee, would be a public misfortune, and we, therefore, submit the accompanying resolutions, with the hope of encouraging the managers of outstanding lines in the independent course which they have taken. All of which is respectfully submitted.

F. B. Thurber, J. F. Henry, E. J. Martin, B. F. Baker, James Haines Drake, Committee on Railway Transportation.

After much discussion the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That the action of the managers of the railroads who have refused to enter into a combination with the other trunk lines, meets with our hearty approval, and that roads refusing to water their stocks, and operating them with some regard to the public interest, deserve the consideration of the public.

Resolved, That while willing to accord a cordial return to capital actually invested in railway property, we deem the capitalizing of surplus earnings in any form by railway corporations an incubus upon commerce and an injustice to the people who granted the privileges and franchises which created them.

Resolved, That our entire producing, commercial, and real estate interests should not be longer taxed to continue a system which is generally admitted to be wrong, and which is perpetrated only upon the principle that "might makes right."

The meeting then adjourned.

COUNTING THE MUNICIPAL VOTE

The Board of County Canvassers met yesterday morning, at 11 o'clock, and proceeded with the canvass as follows:

Sixteenth Assembly District.—For Governor—Dix, 1,848; Tilden, 5,000; Clark, 4. For Mayor—Wickham, 4,178; Wales, 1,521; Ottendorfer, 1,221. For Register—Hayes, 3,444; Jones, 3,332.

Nineteenth Assembly District.—For Governor—Dix, 1,091; Tilden, 2,752; Clark, 3. For Mayor—Wickham, 2,381; Wales, 906; Ottendorfer, 550. For Register—Hayes, 2,136; Jones, 1,615.

Twentieth Assembly District.—For Governor—Dix, 3,506; Tilden, 6,258. For Mayor—Wickham, 4,779; Wales, 2,914; Ottendorfer, 1,619. For Register—Hayes, 3,857; Jones, 5,580.

Twenty-first Assembly District.—For Governor—Dix, 3,629; Tilden, 6,146; Clark, 26. For Mayor—Wickham, 5,292; Wales, 3,223; Ottendorfor, 1,271. For Register—Hayes, 4,660; Jones, 5,018.

Twenty-third Ward.—For Governor—Dix, 1,037; Tilden, 1,795; Clark, 7. For Mayor—Wickham, 1,236; Wales, 839; Ottendorfer, 755. For Register—Hayes, 1,093; Jones, 1,700.

Twenty-fourth Ward.—For Governor—Dix, 555; Tilden, 997; Clark, 12. For Mayor—Wickham, 866; Wales, 560; Ottendorfer, 126. For Register—Hayes, 732; Jones, 801.

The Board adjourned to 11 o'clock Monday morning.

SWISS NATIONAL ANNIVERSARY.

The five hundred and sixty-seventh anniversary of the Gruetli Schwur, or pledge on the Gruetli Mountain which led to the uprising by which the Swiss secured their national independence, was celebrated at the Turn Hall, on Fourth street, last night, under the auspices of the Swiss society of this City, known as the Gruetli Verein. The affair attracted a large attendance of the natives of Switzerland resident in this City. The celebration consisted principally of a dramatic entertainment, embodying a dramatic representation of the history of Switzerland, and of the scenes and incidents which led to the popular uprising in Switzerland by which, in that remote period, the people of that country gained their independence.

DROWNING CASUALTY IN THE EAST RIVER.

Shortly after five o'clock last evening a row boat, containing three men, while in the East River, off the foot of Catherine street, heading for the Brooklyn shore, was run down by a tug-boat and capsized. The men were precipitated into the water. The tug was stopped, and every effort was made by the hands to rescue the men from their perilous position. Two of the men were rescued, but their companion sank before aid could reach him, and was drowned. The men who were saved were taken on board the tug, which proceeded up the river with them. The names of the men saved, and that of their ill-fated comrade, could not be learned, nor was the name of the tug ascertained.

CURRENT LITERATURE.

CYMBELINE AND THE QUARRELERS.

Cymbeline, the King, and his Queen
Went with a lordly train to ride,
To see the land in its Summer pride,
And what besides there was to be seen.

Prancing along with laugh and song
They found a quarrel of man and wife;
And these when asked of the cause of strife,
Each on the other cast the wrong.

Each one said, "That ever I wed—
Wed with a creature so froward and ill!"
Spake the King with a right good will,
"Let them both to the palace be led!"

That same night, when lamps were bright
Over the lords and ladies there,
Cymbeline said with his kingly air,
"Bring the two we found at fight!"

Mute with shame the culprits came,
And each was set to stand alone
Out before the royal throne,
While Cymbeline spoke to both by name,

Saying, "As wide as side from side
Of the heaven above us I set you twain;
Each is free to marry again—
Choose from the court a bridegroom and bride."

Each in guise of blank surprise
Looked around on the circle there,
Lords so fine and ladies so fair—
Ended in the other's eyes.

"Choose!" cried the King; "by my signet ring
I promise to wed you with your choice!"
They scarcely heard the royal voice,
So passing wonderful seemed the thing.

Round she gazed, her vision dazed
With splendors of manly form and face;
He beheld the womanly grace
Deckt in jewels that melted and blazed.

Then the scene and all between
Their tender wooing vanished away;
There came a waft of their marriage day
And all the sweetness that had been.

She was there, that maiden fair,
As first he saw her when times were glad;
And he was there that blooming lad,
As he first went by with his jaunty air.

Then the thought of their babes was brought,
—Into each other's arms they sprang!
Loud and loud the rafters rang,
And noble eyes with tears were fraught.

"You choose the best, and leave the rest!"
Cymbeline cried with a shaking voice;
"I promised to wed you with your choice,
And each has chosen the way I guessed!"
—*Good Words.*

AUDREY'S CHRISTMAS MORNING.

They had been fellow-travelers for two hours in the same train and in the same carriage—two gentlemen, who were traveling together, and one lady, who was alone. She was young, but she was not a bit pretty; that word in no way conveys an idea of the singular beauty of her face and expression. She was very self-possessed, and quite aware of her attractions.

One of the men, after the first glance, never looked her way, but sat immersed in his paper, his thoughts, to judge from the half-pained expression his face wore, none of the pleasantest. He was tall, dark, and soldierly-looking, with a scar half-hidden by his long, drooping moustache. A man turning the corner of his prime, a face grand and noble, the girl thought, yet wearing a somewhat scornful, sneering expression round the corners of his mouth—an expression that seemed to have grown habitual to that face when in repose, as if it had been long implanted and fostered there. His companion was more like the girl herself—bright and sunny, with a bright, curly head of hair, with nothing but an incipient moustache to relieve the smoothness of his face, a row of dazzlingly white teeth, and laughing, blue eyes. She never looked at him, of course; possibly because she was aware that his eyes were fixed upon her, full of boyish admiration; but now and then she glanced furtively at the other face, and wished he would come to an end of his stupid paper.

At last he put the paper down and glanced carelessly at her. She was sitting back in her corner, her gloves thrown on the seat opposite her, and her little white fingers employed in a bit of apparently useless woman's work. She had been reading, and her book lay with her gloves, where she had thrown it when she took out her crochet. The man with the blue eyes like her own glanced once or twice at the book, and then, as if emboldened by finding a something of similarity in their tastes, leaned over, and laying his hand on the book, said:

"May I look at it? I am so fond of Tennyson."

"Oh, certainly. Do you know how far we are from Ashton Mills?"

"I have no idea. I have never been in this part of the country before," he answered, shouting it out so that she might hear. "Wrighton, you know"—turning to his companion; "or have you forgotten England completely in the last twelve years?"

No, he had not forgotten; he had been recalling each place they had passed while they had fancied that he was reading. He thought ten minutes more would see them there, and he was right; the train jerked its unwieldy body into the Ashton Mills station within the time he had named.

Before handing back the book, the name on the fly-leaf caught the younger man's eyes—"Audrey Ashton." "Audrey Ashton," he kept repeating, as they drove along over the frozen roads; and so intent was he on his own thoughts, that he did not perceive the start his companion gave when he first heard the name.

"You seem a good deal struck by that name, Clayton. Why are you?" the other asked at length.

"Struck! I should think so. Why Audrey Ashton is the belle everybody has been raving about in town; the greatest flirt, they say, in England; the best dancer, and the prettiest rider. In fact, that's the girl, Wrighton, who has been turning all heads in town, and breaking more than one heart."

"Heads must be easily turned and hearts equally easily broken," the other replied sneeringly.

"Well, I don't know," Clayton said. "She certainly is strangely beautiful."

"Do you know anything of her family?" Col. Wrighton asked.

"Not much. Her father is Sir Charles Ashton, of Ashton Mills, and she is an only daughter. I believe there is a sister of Sir Charles, much younger than himself, who lives at Ashton Mills; but Miss Audrey Ashton has been abroad until this Winter, and I daresay this is her first home-coming since she was a child."

After this no more was said till they reached their destination.

Col. Wrighton had just returned from a twelve-years' tour of service in India, where he had won himself a name, a Victoria Cross, and, what he prized more, the love and respect of his officers and his regiment. He had been invited down with his cousin, Edward Clayton, to spend their Christmas at a place called Lorrimer Hall, now in the possession of an old schoolfellow of the Colonel's, Jack Huntley. It was a pleasant enough house to pass a few weeks in, and Mrs. Huntley was one of those sweet, motherly women whose chief happiness consists in making those about them happy, and whose plans have this end as their sole purpose. With this characteristic, it is not strange that she should be something of a match-maker—an amiable, though often a sadly dangerous, weakness. She had promised that the party round their Christmas dinner should be a small one; for she knew that Col. Wrighton had no love for society or festive gatherings; and, indeed, it was only on this condition that he had been persuaded to come at all. Jack Huntley had known Claude Wrighton intimately in the days when they were both young men. He had known, and still well remembered, that in those days there had been a woman whom the Colonel had held very dear—so dear, that when the reaction had come, and he had thought of how she had treated him, he had almost let his lips form a curse in connection with that name which they had hitherto coupled with the dearest terms his heart could coin. So, knowing all this, he did not now wonder that his old friend Claude classed all women under one category, and reading them by the light of his bitter experience, did not hesitate to doubt the truth of all that bore that name. In the old days Mr. Huntley had been in his friend's confidence, and he had so well kept his promise of silence on that episode, that even his wife was ignorant of the romance which had been played out in the days when they were young.

A lady was seated at the drawing-room window at Ashton Mills. She had been sitting quietly for a quarter of an hour, thinking, as it was so often her habit—thinking intently, with the book she had been reading lying idly on her knee. She was dressed in a stiff, silk dress of sombre gray, suited to a woman of fifty; and yet the young-looking face and slight, pretty figure told you that she could not be more than thirty. The face was a very quiet one now, with the loveliest brown hair smoothed over her white high forehead. Loving brown eyes too she had, that smiled on you full of a great sorrow, and a mouth exquisitely tender, that had laughed and dimpled very beautifully in the old lost days of her girlhood. Yet Helen Ashton had settled herself down to be an old maid, and her friends and relations, though many of them did not know the cause of this resolution, had come to accept it as a fact that she would never marry. At length she roused herself out of her reverie and rang the bell, which was answered by a pleasant middle-aged woman.

"Esther, I see it's beginning to snow. Have they sent the close carriage for Miss Audrey?"

"That they have, my dear; she'll come safe enough with Robert; trust him for looking after Miss Audrey. Robert thinks there never was any lady in the world like the young mistress."

"Dear child, how long it seems since we saw her, Esther! I hope they won't have spoiled her with all the gayety she has been having."

"Bless her! no fear of that. It will take more than one year, Miss Helen, to spoil her."

"Ah, there is the carriage at last. Esther, go and tell them to send up some tea; the child will want something to warm her after her cold drive."

Then Miss Ashton ran down stairs in time to receive Audrey in her arms as she came into the hall, a few flakes of snow lying like tufts of ermine on her black velvet mantle.

"My darling, welcome home at last."

"How jolly it is, and such a dear old house! and you, aunt Nelly, not looking a day older."

"Come to the light, Audrey," Miss Ashton said, when they got back to the drawing-room. "Let me look at you, love."

"Oh, yes, do look at me, aunt Nell, and tell me honestly if you think me pretty. I have been told I am so often; but one never knows whether people mean what they say. Now you—I know I can trust you to tell exactly what you think."

"My darling, you are lovely," Miss Ashton answered, standing under a big lamp, and looking at the sweet girlish face with its rich bloom—the bloom which her own had lost long ago; "and your color is one of the most beautiful I have ever seen."

"I am very glad to hear you say that. But I quite agree with papa. I shall never be as beautiful as you, aunt Nelly."

Aunt Nelly turned away, and busied herself with the tea-things, while Audrey sat down on the rug to warm her cold fingers at the fire.

Then Esther came in, and the girl rose to kiss her old nurse, who stroked back the tumbled hair from her face, and pronounced her as "beautiful as a flower;" at which Audrey laughed, and said that if the flower were a dandelion or a peony, it was not much of a compliment.

They had not spoiled her, that was easily seen; yet Audrey Ashton was very far from being perfect; and it was in some measure true of her that she had once or twice exerted herself to win hearts that she did not care to retain. She had never been warned against this great sin, and in the foreign school where she had finished her education, it was an established article of belief that women were given beauty for the sole purpose of winning men's hearts without losing their own; and her one season in London had shown her nothing to make her think the belief a false one. Had Audrey paused to think upon the rôle she was playing, she would quickly have detected its untruth and worthlessness, for she had fine, generous instincts, and an open, truthful disposition. But she did not pause to think; she only saw that the more heartless her conquests, the higher she seemed to rise in the opinion of the world of London society; and she left London rather rejoicing in the consciousness that she had embittered more than one life.

The next day a letter came from Mrs. Huntley, inviting Miss Ashton and her niece to go to Lorrimer Hall for their Christmas. Nothing could induce Miss Ashton to accept the invitation, though Audrey tried her most persuasive powers, and Mrs. Huntley herself came over, and finding Miss Ashton alone in the drawing-room, had told her who her other guests were, and what a quiet party they would be. "Indeed, aunt Helen seems more determined than ever not to go since we have tried to persuade her," Audrey said, when Mrs. Huntley was driving away after her fruitless visit. Mrs. Huntley and her aunt had both insisted that Audrey must go; and after a long resistance she at last yielded to their persuasions.

"I shall not be at all lonely, dear; think of the years I have been content to be alone. Some people like solitude, dear, and I am one of those."

Yet there had been a time when Helen Ashton had been no recluse, when she had enjoyed the fellowship and pleasures of society as much as any one. The world was smiling on her then, and she had found one who was dearer to her than all the rest of the world. Yet in those days she had been vain and foolish; she too had used her beauty as a snare; but she had forgotten the second article in the flirt's creed, and, while winning another heart, had lost her own. Still she went on flirting, until the man whose love she had won had left her, believing her as heartless as she had tried to make herself in his eyes. Then she awoke to the consciousness of how completely and absorbingly she had loved him; and it was for his sake that she was Helen Ashton still. During the long years that he had been away no word from him had ever reached her, though she had occasionally heard from the newspapers and from the Huntleys what his life was.

When the time came for Audrey to go to Lorrimer Hall, she went, promising to come often and see her aunt, and tell her what they were all doing at the Hall. She was really sorry to leave her, and would willingly have remained to cheer her solitude; but aunt Helen would not hear of it. So she went, and Miss Ashton was once more left to brood over her own sad thoughts.

When Audrey arrived at the hall, she found that Mrs. Huntley and some of her guests had gone out driving to see an old ruined abbey that was one of the sights of the neighborhood, and she was shown into a great drawing-room, where, before a blazing fire, a gentleman was standing, reading. She went in very quietly, and it was not till she was quite close to him that he turned to look at her; and Audrey, opening her blue eyes, uttered an exclamation of surprise, and felt very foolish for the first time in her life.

He bowed, and she fancied from his manner that he would have left her then and there, if he could have done so without appearing rude.

"I think we traveled together once," he said, as though it might have been ten years ago.

"Yes, last week. Is the other gentleman who was with you staying here too?"

"Yes."

"Mrs. Huntley never told me," Audrey said; "but perhaps you never mentioned our having traveled in the same train?"

"I am afraid I must plead guilty to that omission," he answered. She was strangely attracted by him, though he looked grave and stern, and old enough to be her father almost; yet Audrey wished he would show a greater interest in her; as for his admiration, that, she felt, would come in time as a matter of course.

"Have you ever been in this part of the country before?" she asked, saying whatever came uppermost in her mind to detain him, for he had made another movement as though he would fain have left the room. "Lorrimer Park is considered a very fine old place."

"Yes, I have been here before, but so long ago that I have almost forgotten the country; and most probably have quite died out of the memories of those whom I once knew," he added, with what struck her as something half sad and half sneering in his tone.

"Perhaps you have been abroad?"

"Yes, in India for many years."

"In India? We had a great friend there," Audrey said, "at least papa had; his name was Claude Wrighton, I think. Perhaps you knew him?"

He smiled. "Oh, yes, I knew him rather intimately."

"Oh, do tell me about him!" Audrey said, in her impulsive way. "He has not written to papa for a long time, and lately we have only heard of his doings from the papers. He is so distinguished and so brave, and papa says——"

"Stop," he said, suddenly, putting up his hand; "I don't deserve such warm praise, Miss Ashton."

"You! You don't mean to say that you are our Colonel Wrighton?" she asked, the look of interest in her face growing very deep, and making her look more animated and beautiful. "I mean the Colonel Wrighton papa once knew so well?"

"I believe I am," said he, scarce able to restrain a laugh at her eagerness.

"Oh, how glad papa will be to see you again! And aunt Helen—did you ever know her, Colonel Wrighton?"

"Yes, I have met Miss Ashton; but that, like the rest of my life in England, was long ago."

"And you will come and see her now you have come back, won't you?" Audrey asked. "You who knew her as a girl must remember how beautiful she was. She is not so pretty now, of course, but her face, to my mind, is still full of a grace and soft beauty one does not often meet with, though she is so pale."

"I am not much of a judge," he said, coldly. "I am sorry to be obliged to leave you, but I promised to meet Mr. Huntley at three, and my watch tells me that I shall keep him waiting unless I go at once."

Audrey sat after he left her, looking into the fire and feeling a little piqued at the evident want of effect that her charms had produced—a feeling new to the spoiled and petted belle and daughter. "How strange it is," she thought, "that this should be the man I have heard papa speak of so often, and in language so full of praise that I verily believe I had begun to fancy he must be something of a demigod instead of the humdrum sort of mortal he appears to be, with scarcely a civil word to throw to a lady! And yet there's something in his quiet, determined-looking face, too, that does not belie that Victoria-Cross story, and makes one believe that it would look very different if it were lighted up by excitement or passion." And so the young lady thought on, until, if she had looked into her mind, she would have found that there was no great difference between the ideal that her mind had formed from simply hearing the tales of his powers, and that she had formed now that their hero had been actually brought before her.

It was in the midst of such dangerous thoughts as these that she was disturbed by her hostess' return.

Very full of apologies Mrs. Huntley was for having been away when her young guest had arrived—apologies which she did not cease to make until she had taken Audrey to the room allotted to her. Audrey was more than usually careful in the choice of her dress that evening. At last she fixed upon a soft white drapery, which became her admirably, and as her glass informed her of the fact, she wondered to herself whether Col. Wrighton would notice her at all. "I am sure I am pretty," she thought; "they all tell me so, and even aunt Nelly agrees with them; yet I don't think he thinks so. Why should I care? I am sure I don't know, but I do; I never seemed to wish for any one's attention before. I suppose it's just the perversity of human nature not to care for what we easily get, and to weary ourselves attempting to touch the grapes which are beyond our reach. Now, I daresay that boy with the goldy-brown hair, who stared at me so unconscionably in the train, will fall in love with me straight off, and I sha'n't care a bit about him—that's sure to be the way."

And it was the way. The boy with the goldy-brown hair did fall in love with her; in fact, he had plunged headlong into that state of mind when he first met her in the train.

She was equally right about the other; again "it was the way." She might have been a hundred years of age and as ugly as an Esquimaux for any attraction that her youth and beauty exercised over the Colonel, or for any attention he paid her. She smiled and talked her best, she sang her most ravishing songs, and he hardly seemed to listen to her. She rode across country in a style that made Edward Clayton rave as he kept his big hunter close to her side. She could skate to perfection, and looked perhaps her best upon the ice. But she did it all for a man who seemed utterly indifferent to her and her doings. She told herself so a hundred times a day, and yet, conscious of her beauty and its power, and accustomed as she was to success, she only half believed herself, and thought she must conquer at last.

As for Col. Wrighton, he counted the hours until he should leave the pleasant house and the kind friends with whom he was staying.

It was not always possible to avoid going near Ashton Mills, yet he did his best to avoid that part of the country with a persistency that made others wonder. He told himself that he was still weak enough to be afraid to meet the woman he had once loved so fondly, though a clear stretch of twelve long troubled years lay between them.

Mrs. Huntley had invited Audrey in the fond hope that she and Col. Wrighton might fall in love with each other. She watched the success of her plans, and soon had to confess to herself with dismay that though they had succeeded well enough as far as Audrey was concerned, they had hopelessly failed as regarded the Colonel. Poor little woman, she was greatly troubled, for her kind heart felt that she had been in a measure guilty of working sorrow for the young girl where she had only hoped to bring happiness. She did not quite despair yet; she hoped he might discover that he had won her heart, and that then all might be well.

"Col. Wrighton!" I am sorry to say Audrey had seen her hero walking in the garden, and had joined him on the very poor pretense of having come out herself to take a stroll before lunch. "Col. Wrighton!"

"Yes, Miss Ashton."

"Will you tell me where you got those wounds?" glancing at the scar across his face and another on his hand.

"I got them in very different ways," he said. "This on my face was a sword-cut at the battle of Aliwal, given me by as fine a fellow as I ever saw in my life—a Sikh. I often see him before me now."

"How was it he did not kill you? I thought in all hand-to-hand conflicts combats one must be killed."

"I killed him," the Colonel said, "and many a time have I regretted it since; but in a fight such as we had there was no time to spare life."

"And men grow mad in battle, do they not?" Audrey asked, looking up at him a little awe-struck.

"I think many do, coming for the first time face to face with death. But in my opinion no good soldier should ever lose his presence of mind and self-command."

"And the other wound, how did you get that?"

He smiled now. "That was quite another style of enemy," he said; "a right royal wild boar. After following him for about half a mile, he turned and charged home with a will; my horse put his foot in a hole just as I speared him, and came down with me; and the first thing I saw on sitting up was the savage red eyes and the mouth covered with blood-streaked foam within a yard of me. Fortunately for me a brother officer came up and rolled him over before he could do me much damage, or I should not be here to tell you of as game a death as I ever saw."

How strange it seemed to Audrey, the change in herself!

Here she was walking beside a man who appeared neither to give her any admiration, nor to seek her society; who seemed while he talked to her to have forgotten her very presence. Yet this was the best part of the girl's day—the time she walked beside him in the bare wintry garden. The bright clear air had deepened the rich bloom on her cheek, and the excitement and enthusiasm with which her companion had told her of his adventure with the boar had called forth a corresponding animation and fire into her eyes; yet an old friend would have fancied that there was something softer and more winning in Audrey's manner than there usually was. It was strange that any man could walk beside her and not see how singularly beautiful and fascinating she looked. Yet her companion never seemed even to notice it—never even really looked at her.

"Is India such a very dreadful country, Col. Wrighton?" she asked.

"I think I prefer India to England, and yet I have met many people who will have to spend the greater part of their lives there, and who never seem to try and like it. It's the greatest mistake. When a man gets discontented with his legitimate work, and is always complaining of the country in which his lot is cast, instead of trying to make the best of it, there is little hope for him. Ah, there is Edward Clayton; he is better company for you, Miss Ashton, than I am. Good morning."

Audrey could have cried, and wished Edward Clayton anywhere rather than coming to meet her with that glad, admiring face of his.

"I have been searching for you in the billiard-room and library, and all over the place, never dreaming of looking for you here on a day like this. I wonder Wrighton allowed you to stay. Why, I can almost see it freezing," he said, rubbing his hands and turning to walk with her, as his cousin had been doing.

Audrey stamped with impatience. "You gentlemen treat us all as if we were made of glass," she said. "I hate the house, it's so hot; the garden is twice as nice."

"Then let us stay in it. Don't hurry away, Miss Ashton. If I am driving you in, pray let me go rather than do so. I thought you might be cold out here. I am sorry I spoke."

"You need not be sorry; but I can't bear people to fancy that I can never go out of the drawing-room, as if I were only fit to be put into a glass case."

"Some things are so precious that we cannot take too much care of them," he said, warmly.

"I don't care for compliments," Audrey said; "I am tired of them. That's another mistake you gentlemen make, thinking it is necessary to give us ladies no more intellectual food to live upon than empty compliments."

"I can't say anything to please you to-day, Miss Ashton. I had better go."

Poor fellow! his heart had been taken completely captive by the London belle, who I daresay would never have given him a thought in the midst of her gayer life. Yet hers was not an ungenerous nature, and she felt a touch of pity for his evident chagrin. She held out her hand to him, and he grasped and held it in his. She was the loveliest and best thing the world held for him now—the first woman who had ever touched his boyish heart—and he, standing with his honest, handsome face aglow with pleasure at the poor little spark of warmth in the girl's manner, did not look unworthy of even her love.

"I dare say I am ill-tempered," she said. "I think papa has spoiled me. You have been so kind to me all this time, looking after me and trying to make the time pass pleasantly for me. I know I am very ungrateful. I think I'll go back to Aunt Helen."

"Oh, don't do that," he said quickly; "don't leave us, Miss Ashton; the place would be unendurable."

She smiled at his earnest manner. She well knew that when the time should come for her to leave Lorrimer Hall she would suffer a pain quite as keen as anything he would feel, though not for his sake. She had come out of her gay and careless life into contact with his—a contact that, scarcely felt by her, was one to leave its life-long mark on her young lover's life and career. He could not bear now the thought of being called upon to part from her, though somehow he knew, poor fellow, that he and she would never be anything more to each other than they then were. Still the sunshine of her presence intoxicated him, and he left the future to take care of itself, content to live in the present.

That night Audrey sat so long in her room thinking, that at last Esther came to ask if her dear child ever intended to go to bed.

"Esther, sit by the fire and talk, like a good old thing. I want to ask you if you ever saw Col. Wrighton at papa's house long ago, before he went to India."

Esther seated herself, and, after smoothing out her black silk apron, gave a little cough.

"Well, Esther?"

"Well, Miss Audrey?"

"Tell me about him, for you must have seen him, Esther."

"I don't like, please, dear Miss Audrey, to talk about that gentleman."

"Why not? You can have no reason to dislike him, Esther?"

"May be not, dear; but, in my humble opinion, he wrought a great deal of sorrow in your house, Miss Audrey, and I make a point of never talking of him and his heartless ways."

"Why, Esther, what can you mean? Come, tell me the rest, now you have said so much. Why is it Col. Wrighton will never go to Ashton Mills to see Aunt Helen?"

"He go to see Miss Helen! Why, if the master heard of it, he'd tell Mark to turn him from the door. Did you never know, Miss Audrey, that he and dear miss Helen were once very near being man and wife?"

"Aunt Helen!" and Audrey's voice sounded low and husky.

"Ay, indeed," Esther went on, not noting in the firelight that the girl's face was white, and her lips trembling; "Ay, indeed, very near, when he took some fancy into his head that Miss Helen took too much thought of the attentions of another gentleman who is long since dead, and one day he rode over to the house in a white passion, and saw Miss Helen, and then he went away, and we never saw him or spoke of him any more. Mr. Huntley knew of it long ago, but I don't think he ever told his lady."

Here followed a pause, during which Audrey never spoke, and Esther poked the fire.

"Esther, did—*did* aunt Helen pay too much attention to the other gentleman?" Audrey asked at last.

"Well, dear, she may have done, I dare say. She was young and handsome, and women are weak creatures when men worship the ground they tread on, as did that poor gentleman. I don't say but that Miss Helen was thoughtless, but it was too much to break her heart by way of punishment; and I can't bear to see that man going about with that untroubled face of his, and know that she sits at home and mourns for him till this day, poor thing."

"Then it is for his sake that Aunt Helen has never married?" Audrey asked, looking far into the grim faces made by the coals, that seemed to stare into her heart with their fiery red eyes.

"Whose else?" Esther said.

Then Audrey bade her old nurse "good night," but instead of going to her bed, still sat by the fire, heaping on small mountains of coal, yet even in the heat and blaze feeling dead and cold at her heart.

So the riddle was solved—he was indifferent to her because he loved another, and that other the pretty aunt whom Audrey herself had always loved so much. He had no thought for her blooming young face; he was thinking of a face whose early youthful bloom had passed away. So that was why he never went near Ashton Mills; why he was impatient to get away from Lorrimer Hall and its vicinity; why he wanted to go back to India. Audrey saw it all now, and with it she came to know that this man would be to her, all her life, a something different and better than all the rest of the world. Not that he would ever know it; she would rather die than that he should; whatever Mrs. Huntley might have fancied, she could *know* nothing. None of them knew, not even he.

It was her first trial, the first that had ever touched the girl's sunny life; and, God help her! it was not a light one.

She had almost forgotten her aunt. During a whole fortnight she had never been near her once: she had left her alone in her loss and loneliness. Oh, it was very selfish; she saw it now that her eyes were opened. She might have gone on for years, wrapped up in herself; but from this night Audrey had thrown her girlhood aside. They had called her selfish, a flirt, vain, and unfeeling. Well, perhaps they were right—she had tried to win hearts that she did not care to retain; but somehow, since she had heard her aunt's story, and had known, for the first time, who her lover had been, Audrey felt that she could never be the same careless, light-hearted creature again.

The next day, after breakfast, she asked Mrs. Huntley for the phaeton to drive over and see Miss Ashton.

Colonel Wrighton was standing on the door-step as she came out, dressed in her soft furs.

"You are taking advantage of a most lovely day for a drive," he said, holding open the door for her.

"Yes, I am going to see aunt Helen," Audrey said, watching his dark bronzed face, and detecting a slight flush that came into it at the mention of her aunt's name. "She is very lonely; I wish I could persuade her to come back with me."

He took no notice of the remark, but just raised his hat as she drove away; then turning, he took his way into the garden, and thought of a conversation that had taken place between him and his hostess that morning, the pith of which had been this—Audrey loved him; at least, so Mrs. Huntley said; why should he not try and care for her and marry her? The child was good and true, and he was wasting his life unmarried. Then he thought of another face that time had by no means erased from his memory; yet he and she could never be anything to each other again. He had, perhaps, been hasty, and had wronged her in the past time, but she must have long since forgotten him; she had never even answered a letter he had written, trying to bring things back to their old footing. He was going to India again. If this bright Audrey loved him, why not take her with him? When a man has lived out the romance of his life he can have no second, but he thought he could be quietly content and happy.

He had not noticed Edward Clayton's attachment to Miss Ashton. Possibly, if he had, he might have made up his mind differently, for he did make up his mind that day; and when he had once done so, he was not slow to follow it up by action. So now he only waited his opportunity of asking her; and Audrey little guessed what treasure was awaiting her acceptance. She was then sitting at her aunt's feet in the big bright drawing-room. She had found Miss Ashton a little sadder than when she left, and Audrey had stolen in and passed her arm lovingly round the still pretty figure. It was the woman he loved, Audrey told herself; she had been his in the time long gone by. Could Audrey be mean enough to be jealous of that which had existed when she was only a child? No, no, not that; whatever her sorrow at her own great loss, she would think tenderly of her aunt's love for Wrighton. She tried to talk of him; but her aunt turned to other subjects with a nervousness which showed Audrey that he was far from forgotten. She tried to take her back with her to Lorrimer Hall, but Helen shook her head, and Audrey knew persuasion was impossible.

"I shall only stay till after Christmas Eve. I shall be back here on Christmas morning, Aunt Helen. I am determined to spend the day with you here; there's no use saying any more about it. I told Mrs. Huntley to-day, and she agreed."

"Well, dear, if you will have it so," Miss Ashton said, with a sigh, for she thought Audrey changed, restless, and excited, and unlike herself. The girl was unusually loving that day; and when at last Audrey said "Good-by," she clasped her aunt in her arms and burst into tears.

"I wish I were not going," she said; "I would much rather stay here quietly with you, Aunt Helen. I have had so much visiting I am tired of it. I think I am growing old," she continued, with a poor little attempt at a smile.

"My darling, your life's journey is only just begun, while I am far on mine. God grant, Audrey dear, that you may have less trouble in it than He has been pleased to send me."

The girl hid her face for a moment, while a storm of tears shook her. Helen tried to calm her with gentle words and kisses, and when she had partially succeeded Audrey went away; but before she had driven far down the avenue she stopped the ponies, got out, and went back to her aunt.

"Aunt Helen, I came back to say good-by again, and God bless you for all your goodness to me, and make you happier than you have been. I thought I'd like to say it again," she said, kissing her, and running back to the phaeton.

Miss Ashton stood by the window and watched the pretty bright-clad figure as it passed by, then she covered her face with her hands, exclaiming, "O, Audrey, my darling!" and burst into tears.

No one would have cried over Audrey Ashton if they could have seen her a few evenings after at the Hall. Gay and beautiful she looked, with a rich color on her young face. It seemed to her that Col. Wrighton had tried more than once to join her, but each time Audrey found some excuse to get away; then Mr. Clayton came, and she was glad of his society to help her to pass the time, which seemed interminable that evening. Her manner to Mr. Clayton was changed; she put aside every endeavor to charm, which was but natural to her, and talked to him in a quiet, earnest way, that he felt was different from what she had been accustomed to use with him. He thought her better and sweeter in this mood; but, poor boy, his heart had become her property long ago!

At last, sitting by her side for a long time, he was called away to sing—an accomplishment in which he excelled—and Audrey got up and went into the conservatory, which adjoined the drawing-room. Here she stood, listlessly looking at the pink-and-white heaths, that were almost the only flowers in bloom then. She had stood thus a few moments when a voice sounded close to her, a voice that made her heart beat in wild confusion.

"Miss Ashton, you seem to avoid me to-night; I have tried once or twice to speak to you, but without success."

She had moved a little further away, and her hand had relentlessly broken off a pale-pink waxen blossom. When she turned to him her face was calm, but her lip had a slight tremble in it that Col. Wrighton could not see.

"I have been talking to your cousin. Is he still singing? What a wonderful voice he has!"

"Has he?" absently. "Will you give me that piece of heath?" he asked, not because he wanted it or would have prized it, but because he was at a loss for something to say just then.

"You don't care for flowers," she said.

"Why should I give it to you?" fastening it in the bosom of her dress, while her heart beat quick and fast; for somehow Audrey guessed why this man, who had been indifferent to her till then, had sought her, and she prayed that the words he had come to say might never be spoken; for did she not love him with all the strength of her heart? Then how could she stand by and hear him offer her a love which she knew he had already irrevocably given to another, as she knew he would do if he spoke to her, Audrey Ashton, of love?

They stood facing each other with very different thoughts at that moment. Then he spoke, coming close and looking down on the girl's beautiful face, that seemed to avoid the eyes that sought hers. She put up her hand as if to stop him; but Wrighton, having come for a purpose of his own, took no notice of the gesture, but went on.

"I am not a man of many words, Miss Ashton, and we may be disturbed at any moment. I came here to ask you to be my wife."

Surely the red blood never rushed to any face and neck as it did to Audrey's then; it seemed to light up her very eyes.

"Col. Wrighton, do you know what you are asking me?"

"To be my wife."

"To be your wife!" Audrey repeated in a kind of dream.

"Is it so very strange to you? the idea, I mean," he added.

"Yes, it is very strange," she said. "Not strange in others, perhaps, but very strange in you, Col. Wrighton. But perhaps you are not different from other men," she said, half wondering still.

"If you have fancied I am in any way better than other men, you are wrong; but I do not see that I have committed any sin in asking you to marry me, Audrey."

"Why do people marry?" she asked.

"For different reasons."

"Because they love each other is one, I believe," she said, her face crimsoning once more.

Somehow, girl though she was, she was his master at that moment. He was doing the only mean thing he had ever done in his life, and the consciousness of the meanness was beginning to dawn upon him.

"Col. Wrighton, what could have induced you to come to me with such a request?" she asked, her pretty lips half curling with scorn. He saw the expression, and felt the superiority she was assuming, and tried to free himself.

"I have a right to choose whom I will ask to become my wife, Miss Ashton. But you have not answered my question—will you be my wife?"

"I will," she said, "if you will answer one question of mine satisfactorily."

"What is it?"

"Is there any woman living you care for more than you do for me, Colonel Wrighton?"

He had been calm, almost cold, all the time, but at this question—the hardest for him to answer—it was his turn to flush, and his bronzed face grew nearly as bright as hers had done. He stood silent, looking down, and she stood with her hands tight twisted together, and her eyes relentlessly fixed on his face. Then his answer came, and he did not seem so mean to Audrey when he gave it.

"I have done you a wrong, Audrey Ashton, but not so deep a wrong as you think. I had hoped and believed that the woman I loved many years ago was nothing to me now, but if I answer your question truthfully, I can only say she is still dear to me. Forgive me," he said, going up to her and holding out his hand, "I did not mean to wrong you. I had hoped if you married me I might have made you happy. You will forgive me?" he asked, still holding out his hand for hers.

"On one condition, Col. Wrighton; I think you owe me that," Audrey said, her voice less steady now that her indignation against him was less.

"And that is?"

"That you marry the woman who is still dear to you."

"That is impossible."

"Why?"

"She does not care for me now; she would not wish it. I asked her six years ago, and she never answered my letter."

"She does care for you, Colonel Wrighton. I know her better than any one else does, and I know that love for you is breaking Aunt Helen's heart." And Audrey, with the pale sweet face before her mind's eye, forgot her own sorrow and pleaded for her aunt. "I know that it is for your sake alone that she has remained unmarried all these years. Papa told me all about it, though he never mentioned your name. Men have been wondering why the lovely Helen Ashton is still Miss Ashton. You know why. You have been the cause. You treated her very ungenerously once; you cast away her love for a girlish folly; you left her when you should have stayed to protect and love her. What is all your far-famed bravery?" Audrey asked indignantly. But Colonel Wrighton put his hands over his face, and she paused at his evident pain.

"Stop, Miss Ashton. I may have done wrong, as you say, but if I have, she has not been the only sufferer. I have suffered, too, keenly enough. If you are right, I may still make some reparation. I can still offer her my heart again; it has been hers all along; and I shall indeed thank God with all my heart if my Helen is able to forgive me and take me back. You will shake hands now?" he asked, "and say that you forgive me. Forget that I was ever foolish enough to believe that a creature as young and bright as you are could have cared for me."

Poor Audrey! She laid her little hand in his, and turned her head away toward the white blossoms, that were not paler at that moment than the girl's face. So he left her, little dreaming that he carried with him her heart.

And Audrey sat there, and thought of Helen's happiness, and felt very glad that she would be the means of bringing it about. Then she fancied how it would all happen. He would go to-morrow, and they would be reunited and married; and she would ask her father when he returned to take her abroad, where she and Claude Wrighton would never meet. Some day she would marry, perhaps, and no one would ever guess that Audrey had so completely given her heart away in the days of her girlhood. Yes, that was how it would all happen; she made up her mind to that while she sat there, the tears filling her eyes, nobly striving to feel happy in the happiness she believed she had secured for another, and content with her own lot if the other were accomplished.

Helen Ashton was sitting in her room alone, feeling very sad and troubled; she had been walking up and down under the trees, thinking of the life that was growing into a dim memory now; thinking of the man who had left her in a fit of jealous anger—who had been living close to her now for some time, and yet had never once come near her. No, she was forgotten—forgotten; yet she had been true to him, as women sometimes can be; she had refused to become the wife of good and true men because of the love she still bore him.

Many a man even now, when her youth was passing over, would have taken Helen for his wife, but people had come to believe that she would never marry.

She sat hiding her eyes from the sunlight that stole in, and at the door a tall figure stood watching her. He saw a woman in a pearl-gray silk with a Winter rose in her bosom, and with her soft brown hair braided on her forehead in the old way he remembered so well. She was sitting there alone, with only her thoughts to keep her company. He watched her for some minutes in silence, and then he very softly spoke her name:

"Helen!"

She started, and a little low cry came from her lips.

"O Claude!"

She had put out her arms to him, but stepped back, remembering that all was changed between them long ago; but he sprang to her side, and passing his strong arm round her waist, soon drew her head down on his shoulder.

"Thank God, my darling, it is ended at last. My Helen, have you forgiven me?" he asked, looking down into her glad brown eyes.

"It was not for me to forgive, Claude."

"Yes, it is, my darling, it is for you to forgive; but O, my Helen, why did you never answer my letter? I wrote it in all truth, my Nelly. I wanted you back very badly then, as I have always done."

"I never received any letter from you all these years, Claude. Oh, do you believe if I had received any letter from you that I should have left it unanswered?"

And so it had been. The miscarriage of a single letter had worked so much misery to two who loved each other very truly, unnecessary misery, it seemed at first, misery and separation; but Helen knew that God's ways are wiser than ours, and she always believed that those years had worked out their own good purpose. How much he had to tell of those years during which they had never met or communicated, and how proud she felt of him! though that was no new feeling, for she had felt proud of him whenever the papers had coupled his name with any of his deeds of fame. He had something to tell, too, of his short stay at Lorrimer Hall and of her dear Audrey, and here he had a confession to make about Audrey and his foolish mistake.

"Fancy my thinking that a bright creature such as she is could have been dying of love for me, Helen. I never felt so small in my life, and yet I had some grand idea of sacrificing my useless life to her. Oh, you should have seen the scorn in her eyes as she stood there, knowing all the time that I did not love her, and that I believed she loved me."

Helen did not seem to think it would have been anything very wonderful if Audrey had loved him, but, she hoped very sincerely that she had not done so. Any lingering misgiving she might have had on this score was completely dispelled by Audrey's letter of hearty joyous congratulation when she heard the news.

"Papa has written to say he is coming home," she wrote, "and as he is not very well, he wishes to spend his Christmas at Ashton Mills, so I have told Mrs. Huntley that I shall say good-by to her on Christmas morning; but don't expect me earlier, aunt Nelly, for we are engaged to go somewhere or other on every day till then, and I know you will never be lonely again, so I don't mind leaving you. Oh, I do so hope and trust you will be happy; I think no one will be so glad as I shall be if you are. After the wedding I mean to take papa abroad; I am tired of England, and you know I am never happy in the same place for long together."

While Audrey was writing this letter the tears stood in her eyes, but she carefully concealed any trace of this in her tone.

"No, aunt Helen will never guess it," she said, folding up her note and putting it into an envelope with a sadly unsteady hand.

The news of Miss Ashton's engagement came as a great surprise at Lorrimer Hall to all but Audrey; she acted her difficult part so well that no one guessed that the girl's heart was given to her Aunt's lover, and little Mrs. Huntley came to believe that she had made a great and most foolish mistake. At first Col. Wrighton felt it a little awkward meeting her; but her gay, easy manner soon put him at his ease, and he spent so little of his time with them now that he and Audrey seldom met.

She was greatly changed, though they did not notice it; but Audrey knew within herself that a change had come. She found herself thinking more tenderly of her father, who was in ill health. She did not take the same pride in her beauty, and she would sit and listen to the old clergyman with a feeling in her heart that Audrey had never known before; a feeling of a greater need of something to lean on—of help to bear the burden laid upon her young shoulders. Yes, at this Christmas time the girl seemed to lay aside whatever in her character was volatile and wanting in thoughtfulness. Trial has a chastening effect upon some hearts, and she was one of those whom it softens. Audrey had it in her to be a noble woman; but she had wanted some great blow to develop her character, and the girl's misplaced love had given the necessary stimulus. In the solitude of her own room she often knelt now and prayed even as she had prayed in church; and the early lessons which she had learned at her mother's knee came back to her as if spoken yesterday, and Audrey hailed the coming Christmas with a new and different feeling in her heart from that which she had usually looked forward to it.

"Miss Ashton, are you ill?" Edward Clayton asked, one day as he and she were walking back from decorating the little church.

"Ill! Not I; I am never ill," Audrey said. "Why do you think so? I am sure I take enough exercise. I am not often idle."

"That is just it; you seem to me to be troubled mentally, you are so restless now."

"You mean I don't lounge about in my usual idle fashion. I am getting more sensible," she said, smiling, "that's all."

"Shall I see you in London next year?" he asked. "My sisters and mother will be going up. I had intended going to Germany, but there will be a greater attraction for me there if I may look forward to meeting you than anywhere else in the world."

"You will not meet me there," Audrey answered. "I am going away with papa to live quietly far away from the gayety of a London life. But I wish you would not speak to me like that, Mr. Clayton. We have been such good friends, you and I, do let us part so."

"Audrey, I cannot part so. I must tell you once—what I've no doubt you know quite well already—that I love you. I know you look upon me as a boy, but your doing so does not in any way make me love you the less. I couldn't help loving you, even if I tried," he said, a tone of his despair coming into his voice; "it is as natural for me to love you, Audrey, as to live. I know I am utterly unworthy of you myself. I am in a position to marry, you know; the old estate comes to me. I don't mean to say I think that would make any difference to you, but if I were not in such a position I would not dare to ask you to be my wife."

She was silent.

"Audrey, won't you speak to me?"

"I want you to tell me one thing," she said. "Have I ever tried to leave the impression on your mind that I cared for you, or wanted you to propose to me?"

"Never."

"Thank God," she muttered to herself. "Listen to me. You are mistaken; you really are far better in every way than I am. I know that, but I don't love you. I was once very unworthy," she went on; "it gave me pleasure to feel that I had won a heart, though I had no intention of giving mine in return; but it will never do so again. As we live we learn," she said, thinking of what she herself was suffering then—a pain that she had wantonly inflicted on others more than once. "I am very sorry you think of me as you do, Mr. Clayton, for we have been good friends and might have continued so."

"Then you could never think of me?" he asked.

"No," Audrey answered, "I don't think so, and I believe I shall never marry any one. You are not angry with me?" holding out her hand as Wrighton had done to her.

"No, no; I am not angry with you," he said in an unsteady voice. "I might have known you could not care for me, but, Audrey, I shall never love another woman;" and somehow, as she watched his figure disappearing among the shrubbery as she turned to go up the steps, the girl believed him.

* * * * *

It's past and gone now, and the old church is growing gray in its Master's service. In some minds the memory of it is waxing dim, while others never go up the aisle and kneel before the altar without thinking of what lay there once, silent and cold, with a white face raised to heaven and closed eyes that had, they hoped, opened in Christ's home on His natal day.

The tale has been told so often that they are tired of telling it now. How the girl, before going back to her home that morning, had promised to fasten the last decoration over the altar; how that the old sexton being weak and inactive, and she being young and strong, she had determined to put it up with her own hands.

"Bring the table and chair for me; I can do it better than you, Robin."

They were brought, and lithe and active she had climbed into her place.

"Now hold fast, Robin, it's not very steady;" and by degrees she had dragged the long wreath to the wall, and had fastened the first part successfully.

Just then the joy bells rang out, and she had paused to listen to their sound; and whether it was that the old man loosened his hold, or whether she lost her balance, no one knew how it happened, and Robin never recovered the shock enough to tell; but somehow the chair on which she stood moved, swung round, and then fell with a crash on the stone floor, and she—God help her!—fell too; fell with her white forehead on the polished stone, and lay silent; and the tale went on that she there and then died. The old man hobbled off at once for help, and none of the story-tellers guessed that as she lay there alone a tall man had entered the church and found her; had knelt and raised her slight figure in his arms; had laid her pretty head upon his knee, and had tried to stanch the blood that stained the altar floor and drained away her young life. He smoothed back the silky hair from her beautiful pale face, and his touch reanimated her for a brief moment. She opened her eyes, and a glad rapturous smile spread itself over her white lips, and brought a slight flush into her cheek. She only knew that he was with her in this last moment, and that her head leaned against his shoulder as he knelt to support her.

"Are you better, dear?" Claude Wrighton asked, feeling very thankful that she had become conscious.

"Oh, yes, much better;" and then Audrey's eyes closed again. Strange death-bed this, in the silence of an old church, bright with its Christmas decorations; the bells still ringing out joyously, and the chirp of the singing birds sounding glad in the sunshine. Once again she opened her eyes and fixed them on his face: her lips moved; he bent down to catch the words which might be the last those beautiful lips would ever speak.

"Pray for me, Claude, I am going away."

A deep voice in earnest, solemn prayer sounded through the empty church—a prayer for a spirit going home.—*Tinsley's Magazine.*

THE MARQUIS OF RIPON'S CHANGE OF RELIGION.—A little while ago there was quite a commotion in society because the Marquis of Ripon thought fit to become a member of the Roman Catholic Church. The *Times* devoted a melancholy article to the subject, and said that the noble Marquis had hitherto proved himself a decidedly able man, but that henceforth he must not expect to take any important place as an English statesman; that, in point of fact, his occupation as a politician is pretty nearly gone, and that it is quite impossible that a man who could accept such "un-English" ideas as are paramount in Popish circles could ever be afterward an efficient public servant. The *Spectator*, on the other hand, expressed an earnest hope that the common sense of society would teach us to rise above such matters of detail; and impressed upon us the extreme desirability of separating the politician from the theologian, and of declining to judge a man's competence to deal with official duties by his position in the arena of theological dispute. Both views of the mental situation of a person like Lord Ripon have a considerable amount of truth in them, and are by no means irreconcilable. A man may have a very strong æsthetic and emotional side to his character, which in regard to speculative beliefs may induce him to submit to the theoretical claims of the Pope, and yet may possess practical wisdom in dealing with mundane affairs, and may be quite as aware that two and two make four as anybody else; such a mind may conscientiously admit that the Pope is supreme and infallible judge in matters of morals and faith, and yet entirely decline to put sixpence into a railroad if his Holiness were the responsible chairman of the board of directors. Papal infallibility is a theory, and can never be a fact, for the truth of the subjects with which that infallibility has to deal are incapable of demonstrative truth, and therefore it is possible to persuade one's self (if the matter is really worth serious consideration) that the balance is in favor of the Pope rather than against him. And the whole history of Christian dogma shows that the human mind is so constituted that a large proportion of thinking men are disposed to spend a very great deal of time in endeavoring to prove the absolute truth of various theological propositions, although this absolute truth must for ever remain an uncertainty, except within the impalpable domain of faith.—*London Society.*

A SHOW PICTURE.—Of Landseer's show pictures, illustrative of regal and aristocratic life in the nineteenth century, "Windsor Castle in Modern Times" is the most striking. This was the centre of, perhaps, the densest crowd in the exhibition, and is without question one of the most popular and, in its way, imposing pictures he ever painted. A century hence it will possess historical interest, for it is a felicitous illustration, one might say elucidation, of that species of sovereignty which won the hearts of Queen Victoria's subjects, that sovereignty which is a gracious and home-bred idealization of English domestic life. The palace is a pattern of what the great body of Englishmen, not the specially cultured, not the pre-eminently gifted, but the great body of well-to-do people, ordinarily educated, would like their houses to be. The Prince Consort, good-looking, highly dressed, is seated; his costume is fanciful, his features are what many ladies would call charming, but are not suggestive of brains. Her Majesty stands; the eye would possibly fail to be riveted on her features, but could not miss her white satin gown. Sir Edwin was incapable of satire on such an occasion, otherwise we might have thought that he meant to eclipse royalty in the glories of royalty's satin gown. Her Majesty has a nosegay in her hand. A prattling Princess, pet dogs, a dead pheasant and other dead game, are near the exalted pair. A flood of sunlight pours in through the open window; beyond we see the lawn, with flower-beds cut in the trim English fashion; an invalid is being rolled round the walks in a chair. On the whole, one cannot but wonder that there is so little feeling in the picture; everything is evidently there for show; the Prince in particular, whom we know to have been a solidly able, thoughtful man, is done injustice to in that coxcomb dress, in those dancing-master legs. The little Princess is much the best of the human figures, but she is slightly painted in comparison with the dogs and game. Not thus did Velasquez and Titian work upon Princes and Princesses—but could Titian and Velasquez have improved the dogs on the floor or added to the intense yet softened glow of the pheasant on the table? Granting that the fondness of Queen Victoria for animals has some importance as one among a thousand proofs of that affectionate nature, that good heart, that capacity to enjoy the simplest pleasures, which have contributed to make her beloved, we are, nevertheless, compelled to maintain that this is but a furniture picture.—*British Quarterly.*

COURBET'S FIRST PICTURES.—In 1848 the first free exhibition of paintings was opened in Paris. A few young men, more enthusiastic than critical, founded at the same date a journal called the *Pamphlet*, wherein Champfleury wrote: "Critics have not sufficiently remarked this year at the Salon a great and powerful work—'La nuit classique de Walpurgis'—a painting provoked by the general idea of 'Faust.' I say here, let it be remembered, the unknown who has painted that *nuit* will be a great painter." The artist's name was Courbet. He began with ten works—one immense oil-painting, portraits, landscapes, and drawings. The result of the essay at free exhibitions was, that an immense popular cry drowned professional criticism. The public became its own high justiciary. Straw twisted into derisive crowns was affixed to those pictures which excited general contempt or indignation. Courbet obtained a small triumph this year; in 1849 his 'Après dîner à Ornans' made him famous. He dared to people a *genre* piece with life-sized figures! It is a country scene in the evening—an uproarious dinner has crowned a long day's hunt. In the shadow of an immense chimney-piece a young man is scraping a violin; a hunter is lighting his pipe; an old man listens and caresses his glass; a large bull-dog is couched on the floor dreaming. The picture was bought by the state and placed in the Lille Gallery, where it rivals Van der Helst's groups of burgomasters.

His contributions to the Salon of 1851 were the "Casseurs de pierres" and the "Enterrement à Ornans." They elicited a fiendish scream of disgust from nearly every art critic in Paris. Charlatan, revolutionist, blasphemer, were the weakest epithets hurled against the painter. And yet, in confidential letters to Champfleury the charlatan speaks neither of system, nor revolution, nor defiance; he complains that his studio (a barn) is too small, and that everybody in the village asks to sit to him! He had drawn naively from his own nature, as Prof. Oudot bade him, and never imagined that the fountain could be found so strange and foul. When echoes of the Paris tempest reached him in his native village, he wrote simply: "Aye, my friend, all we want is a basis of thirty thousand francs to be ready for every eventuality. Yet there's no need to be afraid. When I throw a retrospective glance and see how far we have already climbed without a sou, the sight encourages me, for the most difficult step is taken. We must put this into our heads: the more they deny us, the more they cry out against us, the higher we shall be raised, the greater will be our future. Every year taken from us now is the equivalent of ten future years of fame."—*Temple Bar.*

THE HOME HEART.

The babe that nestled in my arms coos for me but in dreams;
The prattler crowned with golden curls lives but in memory's gleams:
What marvel, then, that loving fear blends with the pride and joy
That watches, on his manhood's verge, the bold and bonnie boy?

The happy smile of infancy still wreathes his rosy lips,
The fearless light of childhood's eyes knows nothing of eclipse;
But firmer tread and stronger clasp attest the rolling years,
While growing, daring thought and will awake the woman fears.

My son, a wiser hand than mine will shape the onward way,
A greater Power soothe thy night and guide thee through the day.
So, in a patient impotence, I strive to stand apart,
Only praying, for thy father's sake, Oh, keep the frank home heart!

Keep the pure unstinted charity, the trust in all things fair,
The hope that mid each earthly cloud still feels the sunshine there;
The faith in goodness, love, and truth, that, spite of fault and fall,
Looks on the bright world God has made, and owns His touch on all.

So shall the light foot spring unharmed along the perilous path,
So shall the brave hand clasp and keep the one immortal wreath.
By the yearning of the lonely life, whose chiefest joy thou art,
Oh, darling of our severed lives, keep still the fresh home heart!

—*Tinsley's Magazine.*

Sir James Simpson and Anæsthetics. He was appointed a physician to the Queen in the beginning of 1847; and an operation which he saw about that time revived all his long-cherished desire to find relief for such sufferers. "I most conscientiously believe," he says, "that the proud mission of the physician is distinctly twofold, namely, to alleviate human suffering, as well as to preserve human life." He, therefore, once more set himself earnestly to find a prevailing anæsthetic. Sulphuric ether had ere this been made trial of; but had been accompanied with many drawbacks, especially irritation of the bronchial membranes after application. Simpson set himself to experiment on other chemical substances; and, for this purpose, spared neither himself nor his more intimate friends. Chloric ether had, a few years before, been the subject of purely theoretic investigation on the part of several chemists, Dumas among them; but its practical application in this way had not been dreamed of by any of them. Simpson, at length, found that the inhalation of a certain preparation of pure perchloride of formyle answered all the demands; saw it successfully applied in obstetric and other cases; and as chloroform it has become known over the wide world.

With his wonted ardor he now set himself to make it known to the medical faculty everywhere. But to his surprise he had a battle to fight. He found prejudice, in many forms arrayed against him. The medical profession were divided not on its abstract merits, strictly understood, but on the advisability of it, and much was made of the "moral ground." Others urged different pleas, and the whole gamut of objections, sound and unsound, was ranged; and what wonder that a man of Simpson's quick and impetuous nature was stirred to say some hasty words! Some of his own colleagues in the University of Edinburgh stood out against the use of chloroform as an anæsthetic. Attempts were even made to rob him of the honor of its discovery. One comfort was that his gift was more readily appreciated at a distance. Foreign physicians took to it, and extolled the discoverer. For a while the attacks did not cease, but became more personal. Religious objections took decisive shape shortly afterward, and caused a great stir in Scotland, and Dr. Simpson had to write another pamphlet to prove that a man did not commit sin in trying to lessen pain, because there would always be plenty of suffering in the world to testify to the original curse!—*Good Words.*

Ancient and Modern English Naval Tactics.—Those who have any acquaintance with the history of our great naval actions will very likely have been struck by the fact that the whole end of tactics was to get fleets or ships into action. Once properly placed for fighting it was a recognized principle of the art that all manœuvring should come to an end. Hours, sometimes even days, were spent in the endeavor of one side or the other to close with the foe. This preliminary period was usually one of pure manœuvring, and little firing took place till it was brought to an end. In the British Navy, indeed, before the close of its heroic epoch when victory and action had become almost synonymous terms, it began to be looked upon as opposed to the laws of maritime chivalry to fire upon opponents before getting "into station." The great tactical laws which had been first acted upon by the Englishman, Rodney, and the Frenchman, De Suffren, and so gloriously obeyed by our leaders in the French revolutionary war, were rather developments of, than innovations on the old system of tactics, dating from the seventeenth century. The main point was to bring the enemy to close action. 'Engage the enemy as closely as possible,' is a signal which till very recently held a prominent place in our signal-book. Nelson, after exhausting his power of explaining what each ship of his fleet would be expected to do, summed up the whole *corpus* of tactical law in the maxim that 'no captain could do very wrong who placed his ship alongside an enemy.' A very short reflection on these specimens of the old mode of conducting sea-fights should convince us how completely things are changed now. With steam as the propelling agent, when once a ship has lost her power of motion she is lost herself. The 'ram' or the 'sea-torpedo' would soon give a very complete account of her, while to lie alongside an enemy would be to court certain destruction. If ever battles are to be again fought at sea, real manœuvring will begin and end contemporaneously with the fighting. An Admiral who desires to contribute to the victory will have to look after his fleet, and keep it in hand till the end. Actions will consist of a series of rapid manœuvres, and the combat will be dominated throughout by the tactician. Everybody who thinks on the matter at all admits that such must be the case. Yet, strange, sadly strange to say, scarcely an attempt has been made to develope or provide for a system of tactics suitable to the present condition of affairs. The great practice in evolutionary movements, which alone can ensure a proper development of tactical skill, is a thing almost unknown; though, entering as we are on a new domain of tactics, it is difficult to imagine anything more indispensable to efficiency. While public interest is lavished on all that concerns our gallant but comparatively diminutive army, scarcely a thought is bestowed on this essential requirement of the greatest navy in the world. Not a week passes without the attention of the public being called by some influential print to the advantages, or disadvantages of the "half-battalion system," or the new "skirmishing formation for infantry;" while readers and journalists are content to leave the tactical system of the British Navy where it was left by Rodney, or by Nelson.—*British Quarterly.*

The German Student's Kneipe.—The songs in the *Kneipe* are chosen by the President. No song-books are to be opened, except while singing is going on, under penalty of a fine. Part-songs are mostly sung, accompanied by the piano. There are several methods of health-drinking; for example, the "Salamander." Four students place their glasses one above another and sing. Then one of them counts "one—two—three" while they drink; then again, "one—two—three," during which they rattle their glasses on the table; then again at "one—two" they raise their glasses, and at "three" bring them down with a thump. Or again, one says to another, "*Ich komme dir nach*," (I drink a measure to you,) and drinks a draught of beer. The other is then bound to reply within five minutes, "*Ich komme nach*," (the same to you,) and to drink an equal quantity. As a stranger, my health was very often drunk in this way. I was therefore obliged to drink a larger quantity of beer than I am accustomed to.—*London Society.*

Hannah More at Garrick's Funeral.—"The bell of St. Matin's and the Abbey gave a sound that smote upon my very soul. When we got to the cloisters we found multitudes striving for admittance. We gave up our ticket, but unluckily we ought to have kept it. We followed the man, who unlocked a door of iron, and directly closed it upon us and two or three others, and we found ourselves in a tower, with a dark, winding staircase, consisting of half a hundred stone steps. When we got to the top there was no way out. We ran down again, called and beat the door till the whole place resounded with our cries. Here we stayed half an hour in perfect agony; we were sure it would all be over; nay, we might never be let out; we might starve; we might perish! At length our clamors brought an honest man, a guardian angel I then thought him. We implored of him to take care of us, and to get us into a part of the Abbey where we might see the grave. He asked for the Bishop's ticket; we had given it away to the wrong person, and he was not obliged to believe we ever had one; yet be saw so much truth in our grief that although we were most shabby, and a hundred fine people were soliciting the same favor, he took us under each arm, carried us safely through the crowd, and put us in a little gallery directly over the grave, where we could see and hear everything as distinctly as if the Abbey had been a parlor. Little things sometimes affect the mind strongly. We were no sooner recovered from the fresh burst of grief than I cast my eyes, the first thing, on Handel's monument, and read the scroll in his hand, 'I know that my Redeemer liveth.' Just at that moment the great doors burst open with a noise that shook the roof; the organ struck up, and the whole choir, in strains only less solemn than the 'archangel's trump,' began Handel's fine anthem. The whole choir advanced to the grave, in hoods and surplices, singing all the way; then Sheridan as chief mourner; then the body —alas! whose body!—with ten noblemen and gentlemen pall-bearers; then the rest of the friends and mourners; hardly a dry eye—the very players, bred to the trade of counterfeiting, shed genuine tears.

As soon as the body was let down, the Bishop began the service, which he read in a low but solemn and devout manner. Such an awful stillness reigned that every word was audible. How I felt it! Judge if my heart did not assent to the hope that the soul of our dear brother was now departed in peace.

On Wednesday night we came to the Adelphi, to this house. She (Mrs. Garrick) bore it with great tranquillity, and went alone into the chamber in which he had died that day fortnight. She had a delight in it beyond expression. She first prayed with great composure."—*Good Words.*

Guizot.—Another, and one of the last links which bind the modern world of France to the *ancien régime* has snapped; a little while and all will be broken, and a bridgeless gulf will divide *that* past from *this* present. Born when Louis XVI. was King, Guizot had sad cause to remember the horrors of the Reign of Terror; when the Empire was declared he was on the verge of manhood, when Waterloo was fought he was twenty-eight years of age; under the Restoration he mingled with the intimates of Rosseau and Voltaire and some of the *beaux esprits* of the court of Louis XV. In 1830 he again saw the Bourbon crown cast into the mire—seemingly to lie there; in 1848 he beheld the fall of the short-lived Orléans dynasty; at sixty-three he was watching the rise of the Second Empire; more than another score of years passed away and he was still watching; but during that time the Empire had disappeared, its founder's bones were moldering in a foreign land, and France, the all mighty, all conquering power of his youth, lay crushed and mangled beneath the feet of the once half-despised Prussians. Thus he witnessed four revolutions, lived under three Republics, four Monarchs, and two Emperors. The social and scientific revolutions contained within the span of his life were yet more marvelous; he was a man of mature years before a bar of iron had been laid for a railroad, and now the whole civilized world is overlaid with them; before a wire of the electric telegraph had been stretched, and now the earth is encircled, the depths of the ocean traversed by them. The whole art of war, on sea and land, has been revolutionized, and the lethal weapons of the great armies of his youth have become as puny and inefficient as the rude arms of a tribe of savages. The contemplation of an experience so vast, concentrated within one memory, is awe-inspiring.—*Temple Bar.*

An English Lady's Dress in the Time of Henry V.—The dress at this period was distinguished by the heart-shaped coiffure, the extravagance of which gave occasion for the satirical remarks of contemporary writers. It is certainly as ugly and unbecoming as could be well devised, and Isabella of Bavaria, to whom the fashion is attributed, carried it to such an extent that, as the story is related, the doors of the palace of Vincennes had to be raised and widened in order to admit the Queen and her attendants when in full dress. The hair was still worn in a cane of network, or gold fret, to which Chaucer alludes in his poem of the "Flowre and the Leaf":

"And everich on her head
A rich fret of golde, which withouten drede
Was full of stately net stones set."

A veil was occasionally thrown over the heart-shaped head-dress. The rest of the costume was not ungraceful. The waist, worn rather short, was girdled by a richly-embroidered belt, enriched with precious stones. The *côtehardi* was banished. The petticoat was full and flowing, and adorned with broad borders of fur or some other ornament. The sleeves were immoderately long and large, and were worn terminating in a pouch, which answered the purpose of pocket. This awkward contrivance was later abandoned, and ladies wore bags hanging from the girdle. The dress of the higher ranks consisted chiefly of silk and stuffs, the others, by sumptuary law, could only wear coarse flannel and fustian.—*London Society.*

Irish Lace.—It is in beautiful, delicate needlework, and in the making of lace of different kinds, that the Irish Sisters excel. There are several houses in the South, each of which is famous for some special kind of manufacture. Persons who are learned in such matters can tell instantly, on looking at a piece of work, at what convent it was done. The crochet made under the superintendence of the Youghal nuns is exquisite, and so fine that it has, in many cases, been mistaken for other kinds of lace. I have heard of a lady who purchased a quantity of what she believed to be old Roman point, in Italy, at a great expense. On bringing it home she took it to her dressmaker in Dublin, and gave it to her as trimming for a dress, with many cautions against waste, and with repeated orders not to cut it unnecessarily. The woman smiled when she heard the discolored work called antique point. She got a magnifying-glass, and showed her customer that she had, in reality, bought Irish crochet lace, which had been dipped in some yellowing fluid, in order to give it an appearance of great age. This clever expert was, moreover, able to tell from what part of the country it had originally been procured. Some ladies are very fond of purchasing sleeves and collars of this beautiful work, to wear at the table d'hôte when traveling on the Continent, as it does not require what is technically termed doing up; when soiled, simple washing and drying will restore it to its pristine daintiness. Besides this, it is quite uninjured by any amount of pressing or crumpling.—*The Argosy.*

Success in Life.—The world's greatest workers are not always rewarded according to their merits; and experience confirms the truth of the saying, that "the race is not to the swift, or the battle to the strong." We see the fool rolling in riches, while a wise man wears out a wretched existence in a single-handed fight with adversity. We see quackery parading in purple and fine linen, and honesty struggling manfully for bread. The carpet knight takes precedence of the toil-worn soldier, and the tumbling mountebank attracts greater crowds than the eloquent divine. Adventurers who can tickle the fancy and hit the public taste are rewarded with fame and fortune, while genius is made to feel the pangs of disappointment, ingratitude, and neglect. Of course, wherever prosperity is secure, it will accumulate and as long as men are differently constituted, there will be riches and poverty. Children will be born to inherit wealth, while others will come into the world amid destitution; and this arrangement is in accordance with human nature, and teaches that the rewards of merit are almost as eccentric as the accidents of birth. There are men who seem to make money out of everything they take in hand, while others remain poor in spite of industry and attention. The author of the "Hunchback" lived a poor actor, and died a pensioner on Government, while the producer of a trashy sensational drama nets his thousands in a season. Again, behold a hero going forth, with the help of little save his own strong will and the good hand of his God upon him, to grapple, in the deadly climate of Africa, with ignorance, barbarism, and the accursed slave traffic of that vast region. Through all obstacles and dangers he unfolded the banner of the truth, and taught true humanity by his simple and self-denying life. Yet, so inadequately was he aided in his efforts by the nation, that, when his own countrymen failed to find him, that honor was reserved for a stranger. After more than thirty years of noble toil, he fell a martyr in his devotion to the well-being of his fellow-men. Change the scene to another part of the same continent. A General is sent out on a warlike expedition, supported by the flower of the British army. No trouble or expense is spared to make it a success, and every comfort is furnished in profusion for the troops. Including the voyage out and home the Ashantee expedition was over in less than five months. It cost the country about a million sterling; and the commander, for doing his duty, received the thanks of Parliament, the plaudits of the nation, and a large grant of public money. Was, then, the object of Livingstone's ambition but a dream, and the great end of his labors only a delusion? Surely no! In a vast tract of country hitherto unexplored, he was the pioneer of Christianity and progress, giving persistently and consistently, in his extensive travels, an example to the native races of what a true man could dare and suffer for a great idea, which in its results will be incomparably more beneficial than the triumphs of any warlike conqueror.—*Tinsley's Magazine.*

Landseer's Facility.—The "White Horse in Stable," painted when he was sixteen, is a hard, honest, unaspiring record of what Hon. H. Pierrepont's white horse was like. Landseer's pictures of horses at this period fetched ten guineas, and the price was not too little for works unlighted by a single ray of imagination. The painstaking lad paints every stone on the stable floor, every mark and stain on the horse. He puts in a cat. Something must have suggested to Landseer that there was an indissoluble connection between cats and horses, for he painted them as associates all his life. But the cat of the stripling sits demure on the stall in the background, the cat of the painter of sixty is much improved in color, and rubs herself against the horse's legs. When he painted this picture Landseer was learning the rudiments of his art, but he was learning them well. He continued his self-training until full freedom of hand was developed, such freedom as is shown in the astonishing sketches of Paganini; and this was retained by him until the failure of his faculties. He became a consummate master of his craft, and took delight in displays of rapid skill. Once he was kept for a few minutes at some door in Windsor Palace, waiting the convenience of the Queen. To pass the time he seized a pen and dashed off two sketches of little dogs. And what little dogs! Not only as little as life, but full of quiet, racy humor. One of them, seated on its haunches, has a suppliant look, and holds in its mouth a card inscribed with the name "E. Landseer." The other looks to the door, listening eagerly for some footstep to assure him that he has not been quite forgotten. We don't know whether Sir Edwin was kept waiting at doors in Windsor Palace after he executed these symbolical works! On another occasion her Majesty asks him to give her some idea of the hippopotamus, which has just arrived in the Zoological Gardens. He scrawls and blots on a piece of paper for five on ten minutes, and hands to the Queen what he has produced. There are no fewer than four vividly characteristic sketch-portraits of the creature, swimming in its bath, standing knee-deep in water, or lying becalmed upon its side ashore. In one morning, working from memory, he dashes off full-length likenesses of the Duke of Devonshire and Lady Constance Grosvenor, giving the entire outline of both figures, and putting in many of the details of dress and feature. He never finished the picture, but it possesses great interest as exhibiting his velocity and audacity of hand. In twelve hours, working without intermission, he painted a full-sized portrait of Odin, a mastiff bloodhound; and if, by protracted manipulation, he might have thrown more of atmosphere round the dog and mellowed into softer beauty its somewhat hard and arid color, he could not have added to the vitality of the beast.—*British Quarterly.*

A Ball at the Hotel d'Albe.—The ball at the Hotel d'Albe, Paris, May, 1860, was superb; the costumes were very fine, many of the women very pretty, and typifying the audacity of the age, being *décolletées* in the most outrageous fashion both as to skirt and waist. During the waltz I saw a number of charming feet and many garters. Crinoline is declining. Be assured that within two years dresses will be worn very short, and the natural advantages of those so fortunate as to possess them will be distinguished from artificial charms. Some of the English women passed belief. The captivating daughter of Lord —— represented a dryad, or some mythological personage, in a dress that would have left the entire bust exposed but for the semi-veil of a sort of swaddling band. It was nearly as conspicuous as the scanty drapery of the Mamma. The ballet of the Elements was danced by sixteen quite pretty women in short petticoats and covered with diamonds. The naiads were powdered with silver, which, falling on their shoulders, resembled drops of water. The salamanders were powdered with gold; one among them, Mademoiselle Errazu, being wondrously beautiful. The Princess Mathilde, painted a deep *bistre*, personated a Nubian, and was much too exact in costume. In the midst of the ball, a domino embraced Madame S——, who uttered loud screams. The dining-room with its surrounding gallery, the servants in their dresses as pages of the sixteenth century, and the electric light, recalled Martin's picture of Belshazzar's Feast. The Emperor changed his domino in vain; he would have been recognized at a league distant. The Empress wore a white bournous and black velvet mask, which did not disguise her in the least. There were many foolish dominoes; the Duc De —— walking about as a tree—an excellent imitation. At the ball given by M. Aligree, a wife was pinched black and blue by her ferocious husband. The wife screamed and fainted; general tableau! The jealous idiot was not thrown out of the window, which would have been the only sensible thing to do. At a recent masked ball a lady had the temerity to appear in a costume of 1806, without crinoline, which produced a great sensation. These are fine commentaries on the times and women.—*Mérimée's Letters to an Incognita, (Bric-à-Brac Series.)*

Mice, Rats, and Cats, on Desolation Island.—There are no indigenous land mammals on Kerguelen. Mice, rats, and cats, have been introduced from whaling ships. The mice have multiplied rapidly, and are now found all along the east side of the island, living in holes in the ground, particularly where the cabbage abounds. The cats seem to be confined to one of the islands in Royal Sound; we did not see them, but they are described by the whalers as being large and fierce, with tails more bushy than the domestic cat. The Norway rat occurs only near the whaling-stations.—*Letters from the Challenger—Good Words.*

Quarrelsome American Students.—In the end of June this year, five American students insulted the members of one of the corps. Each of them at once received a challenge to a pistol duel; this weapon being chosen as it was understood that they could not fight with swords. They declined the contest, but the majority of Germans thought that if people come to a country where duelling is prevalent, they ought not wantonly to insult the inhabitants unless they are prepared to fight. In general, however, English and Americans are little molested, for their ready manner of using their fists is so well understood here as elsewhere.—*London Society.*

TYPHOID FEVER IN MONTREAL.

The Montreal *Gazette* of Thursday, Nov. 12, says: "Typhoid fever is making sad ravages in the city at present, the number of deaths from this disease among Protestants being last week greater than from small-pox. The number was: Small-pox, forty Catholics and three Protestants; typhoid fever, five Catholics and four Protestants. The fact is instructive, for it shows that while typhoid fever cannot be warded off, the more general practice of vaccination among Protestants secures them comparative immunity from small-pox. The total number sick from typhoid fever is, from all we can learn, very serious."

LEAVES OF TRAVEL.

RAMBLES IN NEW-ORLEANS.

It was Howells, was it not, who wrote of the "blazing December sun of Italy?" The phrase sounds strangely to Northern ears. Yet one may begin to understand it after a sojourn in our own Southern lands, where February and March are radiant with sunshine and smiles; where roses blossom all Winter; and where the perfume of the magnolia loads the air with its sensuous fragrance before even a crocus has dared to peep from under the snows of the North.

Let us take a few pictures from New-Orleans in Winter. If the day be bright, and there be no danger of a deluge of warm rain, one may saunter forth, clad in thin garments; for no hint of cold, save when now and then a "norther" flies swiftly over the town, comes to remind us of Winter. On the broad central avenue which, at early morning, is thronged by laughing and chattering crowds of negroes going to their work on the levees, and negresses coming from market, the flower-sellers are crying their wares. High piled in their baskets lie the dainty stores of pansies, verbenas, magnolias, rich orange blossoms, half a hundred varieties of roses, and "violets fresh with morning dew." The Italian or Sicilian candy and fruit seller yawns and dreamily closes his eyes as he sprawls lazily under his awning; he does not even watch the customers who come and go, silently taking his stock, and leaving money in its stead. A group of Creole planters, fresh from the interior parishes, pompously promenade in front of some French hotel, frantically gesticulating as they discuss those vital topics, representation and taxation. Here and there a yellow girl slouches by, swinging her starched sun-bonnet by its strings, and singing in patois. The shopkeepers loll in their doorways, inviting the sun to cheer their despair at the dullness of trade; and the commissionaires have fallen asleep in their carts. Nowhere, save by the great river's banks, can you hear the rush and roar of traffic.

Penetrating the French quarter, and entering the Rue de Chartres, so named more than 150 years ago in honor of the son of the regent Duke of Orleans, you find yourself in what seems a Parisian *faubourg*. The signs over the shop doors are French, the architecture that you note, the language that you hear, the gestures that you see, all have an unmistakable Gallic stamp. In yonder book-store you will find the latest romance or volume of poems from Paris, but you will not be able to buy any American or English work there. The fat lady behind the gracefully-carved counter in the chocolate shop over the way will probably stare at you if you address her in English. The queer little man in velvet coat and cap, with a face as wrinkled and brown as alligator hide, who stands smoking a pipe at the door of his bird store, has a strange *soupçon* of both French and Spanish accent in his speech. If you enter his strange rookery you will hear the cries of a hundred mocking-birds, their musical ridicule freighted with a kind of cynical anguish as they mourn for the forests of Florida and the perfumed woods along the Louisiana bayous, whence they were taken to be caged; or possibly the wrinkled brown man will open a huge box in a corner and show you a dark mass, which presently resolves itself into dozens of infant alligators from six inches to two feet in length. If you stir up this sympathetic coterie of reptiles you will see fifty long heads raised threateningly, and fifty wide, white throats send forth scornful and defiant hisses so long as you remain near.

Not far from the bird and alligator store you may, if you choose, enter a *cabaret*, where all the characteristics of a Parisian institution of the same grade are exactly reproduced. At the round wooden tables groups of hoarse-voiced men sit gossiping in French *patois*. They drain red wine down their capacious throats from huge glasses, or sit, in blear-eyed indifference to the future, over cups of absinthe, the subtle and destroying perfume stealing into their addled brains and taking away what little joy the sun had placed there. From the *cabaret* you can pass to a great court-yard, within whose mysterious recesses you may discover a narrow flight of stairs leading up to the *pension* or boarding-house, whose conveniences are offered to the public at the moderate sum of "five dollars weekly, wine included." Here and there little restaurants, fantastically named after patron saints or mighty heroes, present inviting displays in their clean, lace-curtained windows. If you enter the *Restaurant des Quatre Saisons*, not far from the great square named after Andrew Jackson, you will probably find a few ruddy and gracious Creole planters breakfasting on a *filet* and salads, with a bottle of Bordeaux, and a conversation with them will show you how completely they have given up all hope of restoring their fortunes, ruined by the war. They will tell you, too, as they grow confidential under the general influence of the cups of black coffee, the fragrant cigars, and the tiny glasses of fine champagne, strange and interesting stories of the dead and gone aristocrats of France who once trod Louisiana soil. You shall hear of Diron D'Artaguette, who, early in the last century, had a grand establishment near Baton Rouge. Those were the golden days, and they speak of them even now as the "days of D'Artaguette." There was a royal commissary of that name, who came to Louisiana in 1708, and remained there until 1742. There was another who fought the fierce Chickasaws in many an expedition, and was finally captured and burned at the stake by them. Perhaps the planters will tell you of the song which the negroes, many, many years ago, might now and then be heard singing as they toiled in the fields, for in the ballad is a glimpse of the good times which the colonists seemed to have fallen upon under D'Artaguette. The refrain, which one of the cleverest of Louisiana litterateurs has translated from patois into English, runs as follows:

"In the days of Artaguette,
He! Ho! He!
It was the good old time!
The world was kept straight with a switch,
He! Ho! He!
Then there were no negroes, no ribbons,
No diamonds
For the vulgar.
He! Ho! He!"

The planter will tell you, too, that the irreverent young Creoles of to-day, when they wish to express disrespect for anything that is antiquated, call it "as old as D'Artaguette," just as young Northerners say "as old as Methuselah." Possibly the name of the old royalist Commissioner will call up in the planter's mind other memories and traditions—waifs from a dead romantic past, in which a thousand picturesque and poetic legends lie buried. They can tell you, if they will, of the Duvernays, the D'Ancenis, the D'Artagnacs, and the Chanoins, who once had lordly plantations along the Father of Waters, and whose broad acres, covered with cane or cotton, stood where now the Mississippi's flood rolls resistlessly. The mansions, with their rich furnishings, brought from France, have vanished; and the insidious stream has eaten away the lands on which they stood.

If the planters have time for a fresh cup of coffee ere they go to the cotton exchange, entreat them as they sip the fragrant liquid to tell you of the "Golden Coast," and of the hundreds of Alsatians, who, having been duped by John Law, and finding the lands which he had allotted them on the Arkansas River worthless, settled thirty miles above New-Orleans, there establishing such rich plantations, that their neighbors called [illegible] section the Côté d'Or. The planter will tell you that from these humble folk, whose industry was so conspicuous, sprang some of the proudest families of modern Louisiana, and perhaps he will sigh as he thinks how many "Golden Coasts" an active immigration might establish in the Commonwealth to-day.

Leaving the *Quatre Saisons*, and wandering toward the old cathedral, you will see many low stone buildings with Spanish roofs, projecting balconies, and curious windows—memorials of the brief domination of the Spaniards in the lowland capital. The red tiles on the housetops, the mottled gray of the ancient walls, the rust on the balcony railings, and the olive-brown faces peering from the windows, heighten the illusion which has already possessed you—that you are in a foreign town. As you stand staring at the antique houses half a dozen negroes pass, talking in the childish broken French which the lower classes of the blacks invariably use. Even if you are Parisian-born, you will puzzle your ears in vain endeavors to understand them.

Here is a narrow passage-way between two blocks of high stone buildings. It is crowded with little musty shops kept by Frenchmen; here and there one finds the office of an American professional man. But the atmosphere is half French, half Italian; the passage is like some of the narrow ways in Genoa, where the house-roofs seem determined to kiss each other. Babies sprawl in the grateful shade; the tailor and the tailor's wife, as they ply their needles and smoothing-irons industriously, chat amicably with the shoemaker or the old bookseller over the way. In the musty book-stalls are the wrecks of planters' libraries; noble editions of French, German, and English classics; musty tomes, written by Jesuit fathers, which northern librarians have sought in vain on the Paris quays, but which have lain hidden for three half centuries in Louisiana; rare engravings, huddled together in dusty portfolios; black-letter chronicles, on which some scholarly agriculturist prided himself—all flung pell-mell into a heap of Congressional document, and Confederate records. Sometimes the bookseller, whose knowledge of the treasures in his keeping is accurate, but whose necessities are pressing, will offer you rare editions at incredibly small sums. But there are certain books from which the fly-leaves have been carefully removed. You will perhaps be told that "the owner says he'll starve before he will sell them for less than that," pointing to a price marked on the label.

As the morning grows into noon the streets in the French quarter are filled with dark-haired and dark-eyed ladies clad in black; gentle *demoiselles* in daintily rustling silks, with little knots of violets at their throats; and grave, round-headed, hale, old boys, whose miraculous shirt-collars, stiff hats, and forms much given to *embonpoint*, mark them for Gauls. In a chocolate shop, if you have the courage to enter and face the grave reproachful eyes of a score of maidens, you will find many bewitching creatures lunching, as they return from shopping, upon cakes and confectionery, and possibly moistening their lips with wine. If it is in Easter week the payements will be crowded with ladies all the afternoon, and in the Catholic churches you will see elegantly-dressed dames kneeling beside barefooted fish-wives from the markets, or old black "mammies," with bandannas wound about their gray wool.

As the opera will be in full tide, save when religious observances interrupt it, you cannot afford to miss the finest spectacle in the South—the sight of a matinée at the French Opera when the house is filled with lovely women. It has cost the good people of New-Orleans many a struggle to keep their opera during the severe days of their trial, but they have taken a stern pride in maintaining both opera and carnival, despite the frightful incubus of debt and overwhelming taxation under which they have so long been vainly struggling. The opera-house is solid, elegant, and commodious. Under a stone portico rises a stone stairway leading to the auditorium, and ranged along this stairway stand Jules, Alphonse, and Charles, arrayed in elegant costume, to watch the procession of beauties. Alphonse and his friends much prefer the evening performances of the opera for their own amusement, but they cannot refrain from stealing a few minutes out of business hours to devote to a review of the fair ones. When evening comes these lively young Creoles dine tranquilly, and then betake themselves at once to the vicinage of the opera. Between the acts they may be seen in animated groups in the cafés or beneath the portico, furiously consuming cigarettes, or discussing the *affaire Kellogg*, with an energy strangely at variance with the climate.

But the ladies! The *babillage* which rises from parquet, dress circle, and even the *paradis* of the opera at a matinée, betrays the fact that but few in the audience are of the sterner sex. The ladies are of every type of beauty; lustrous blondes, with eyes of heavenly blue; dark-eyed and languishing maidens, with olive complexions and miraculous wealth of ebon hair; petite damsels, with perfect oval faces, than which Greeks of old had none more beautiful; and bouncing French matrons, who would turn the scale at a hundred and eighty, with their bright daughters around them, seemingly undismayed at the heritage of rotundity to be left them by their mammas. An exquisite vivacity, chastened and tempered by singular refinement of manner, and set off with marvelous effect by the brilliancy of their beauty, characterizes the greater number of these ladies of New-Orleans. There is not so much of bloom as one sees in Northern types; the Southern beauty is a lambent flame, which seems to touch a face with refining inspiration. Nothing can be more beautiful than the hundreds of fair young faces peeping from the latticed lodges, from the boxes, and from every nook of the beautiful *salle* of the opera, during a fashionable afternoon performance. The music, usually exceedingly good, adds, with its indescribable witchery, to the charm of the faces, and the perfume of a thousand richly-scented blossoms gives its poetry to the delights of the occasion. If you chance to be in the city on the night of "Carnival," and are fortunate enough to get a peep into the great ball at the Varieties Theatre, you will, perhaps, see a finer bouquet of lovely women than even that at the opera matinée. But remember that the *grand bal* comes but once a year.

Apropos of Carnival, it has a host of mysterious servitors in the lowland metropolis; and if you ingratiate yourself with the "Earl Marshal of most puissant Rex's mighty Empire," you may possibly see the "Den." The location of this, the head-quarters of the clever people who, with the aid of Parisian artists and costumers, annually arrange the details and dresses of each carnival procession, is often changed, so that the curious may have no inkling of the mystic intentions of his Majesty's adherents, until the day that they are made public. In the "Den" you will find the banners and shields which the King and his attendants have borne in previous visits to their "loyal City of New-Orleans"—for the King comes every year—sometimes ascending the Mississippi in "state barges" and landing at the levee, and now and then receiving thunderous salutes from the shipping lying at the wharves. He controls the city during an entire day. The Police of the municipality, the officials at the State House, all yield to him and to his deputies. To him the Mayor surrenders the keys of the city, and with him inaugurates high wassail. This joyous mumming and masking, before the coming in of Lent, increases in universality and splendor yearly. Citizens of all classes give themselves up to it with *abandon*. But it is not our purpose to describe the Carnival here. Its most striking feature is the procession of the "Krewe of Komus," at night, when maskers march by the light of torches in long array, representing now the animal, now the vegetable kingdom, or giving the astonished spectators a glimpse of mediæval history. The costumes are always made in Paris; the members of the "Krewe" are sworn by a solemn oath not to reveal each other's names, and thousands of their intimate friends have to this day been unable to discover their identity with the masked and horned creatures seen in the parade.

THE BASKET OF FLOWERS.

THE STORY OF AN OLD SHIP.

I wondered what peculiar taste could have induced either the designers or decorators of the craft to have clapped such a preposterous thing as a flower basket on the stern of that ship. I was seated on a dock near Hunter's Point watching the loading of a petroleum vessel—a queer old-fashioned bark. Had the owner or skipper any floral proclivities? Perhaps some practical hand in a ship-yard—a master in the art of hacking figure-heads of dolphins or cornucopias all out of solid oak—some one who might have been a Thorswalden but for the want of opportunity, had eliminated that flower basket from his inner consciousness. Just as likely it might have been the production, as far as the poetical conception of it went, of some Captain through whose composition there ran a latent vein of romance. Who could tell but that in years long gone by, the woman that Captain had loved had been associated with a basket of flowers? So he might have gone straight to the ship-yard, all aglow, inspired for the moment, and in a cheery voice said, "Here, carpenter, cut me out a basket of flowers. Do it good. I ain't particular about the kind of flowers, so that there is plenty of them, and that the basket is all right. Put two handles on the basket." And so to work fifty years ago went the carpenter, who had followed the sea in his younger days, and the artist, with adze and gouge in hand, had possibly got into a quandary over the job, for quite likely he was more familiar with tangled sea-weed than with the primmer garden flowers. So in great mental travail he must have solved the question by taking as a pattern his mother's old-fashioned sampler, on which in cross-stitch was depicted a floral offering, and copied it all out in wood and stuck it on the stern of that vessel, and felt satisfied with it, though a stiffer or more impossible flower-basket never was made. Undoubtedly once it was colored with hues as bright and varied as a rainbow, and shone out resplendantly, as the ship's stern and was reflected in summer seas, and was the envy of other skippers. But when I saw it all its bloom was gone, for it had been painted all over a glaring yellow, and was as ugly as sin. Ornamenting the stern of a petroleum ship, odorous with the most villainous of smells, that poor old flower-basket seemed horribly out of place.

"Captain, Sir!" I made bold to say to a man in the dock, who was giving some instructions as to the moorings of the vessel.

"Just so, Sir," was the reply of a fine, hearty-looking man. "Here, Mr. Mathias,"—this was to a person evidently the mate—"have this hawser eased. Take out the double hitch, and don't jam the knot. It's too tight. It would take as much as five minutes to unreeve that knot; ain't you got *sabe* enough to know that when you are taking on board this kind of dangerous stuff, alongside of the factory as makes it, the whole place is just as likely as not to be on fire any minute? Tell that hand forard at the fall to watch the capstan and them spiles here, and to loosen the hawser with the tide. She can't chafe much. It ain't a bad plan to have an ax, and a sharp one, always ready, so that a fellow can cut his lucky and run. Capt. Billy Magruder saved his brig a year and a half ago, at this very dock, from being burned up, because he had a carpenter's hatchet handy. You was wanting me, Sir?" said the Captain. "What can I do for you?"

"Only this," I replied; "I am very little nautical, and my experience does not go beyond yachting; but I have, I think, a kind of memory for ships. Did I not see this ship at New-Bedford; she was then in the whaling business some years ago?"

"Exactly so, Sir. You are right. Maybe you found her out by the carving on her stern. She is a queer old craft, built as they only built 'em fifty years ago. She has been kept up, though, all the time right through, and the oil is so soaked into her timbers that there is no rot in her. For nigh on to thirty years she pitched and tumbled on the Pacific, and many a whale she has had alongside of her, and tried out, and if all the money she has arned was in my pocket or in yourn, or only halved between us, why, I, for one, make bold to say that I wouldn't be here stowing away coal-oil. The petroleum business is a kind of resting place for old-fashioned ships. It used to be the lumber trade, but now lots of the old stagers go into coal-oil."

"It is, then, a kind of charnel-house for decayed vessels?"

"Well, that's it pretty much. I seed you looking at her stern. Its a real nice bit of work that carving. Them flowers is all buttercups and cowslips and sunflowers now from their color. There is a queer yarn about this here ship, which I don't mind telling. I am fresh in her, that is to say, it will be a year this coming February since I took hold of her. I ain't had much luck, that is for my time of life, and had hoped at my age to be something more than Captain of an oil-craft, but luck is everything. Now, we seafaring men keep the run somehow of all the ships and the stories about 'em. You see, some ships bring luck and others don't. I've known a ship that mostly always made money for her owners, but always killed her Captains. I knowed one bark that made every skipper as sailed her take to drink. You see, the story about this ship I got from the man as sailed her before me; and during her whole life she aint had but five men to handle her, and four of 'em, of which I am one, has been on her during the last ten years. Afore that, for nigh on to forty years only one man sailed her. Before the keel of this ship was laid, there was a seafaring man as sailed out of Maine. That man struck salt water airly, and hadn't no education when he was young, but lots of pluck. In them days, fifty year ago, passengers used to take the regular liners from Boston or New-York and go to Charleston. That sailor man was before the mast. He was a handsome, civil kind of a fellow, and was learning his duty fast. There came once aboard the brig he was on, which was a Charleston liner, one of them big Boston bugs, one of them aristocrats of the old time, with a sick daughter, his only che-ild." My Captain, I saw here, was inclined to be melodramatic, as he insisted on this peculiar, eccentric subdivision of a single syllable. "The v'yage was a long one, and Jack's duty it was to go down below and hand that young miss on deck, and put her like a frostbitten flower in the sun, for they thought she was dying. Now this rich man's cheild didn't care a brass farden for Jack, but Jack, who was an ass, cared for her. When they got South, Jack put the lady in her carriage at Charleston, and bid her good-by, and didn't say nothing more. That rich man's cheild came pretty near dying in Charleston, and Jack kept calling every day, with the Captain's compliments, so he said, to know how she was a getting on; but they wasn't the Captain's compliments, but his own. She didn't get much better nor much worse, but kept backing and filling. When it got to be time for Jack's brig to go home, the girl's father he come in person on board to thank the old man for his civility in sending so often to make inquiries about his daughter. Now this made the Captain stare, for the old skipper, after he had dumped the party on the Charleston wharf, had no more thought about 'em than of an odd cask of nails. So the story got about the ship, and the crew ran poor Jack about it, as shipmates will, until Jack got most wild. But they knowed Jack didn't allow much chaffing, so after a regular knock-down or so, they let Jack alone. Jack stayed by that brig all that winter, she going regularly on her trips, and he finding out how the young woman was making out. She stayed South most ayear, and then Jack learnt she was coming home in another vessel. What does he do but leaves his own craft and ships in the other one and comes home with the young woman. Jack had brushed up mighty in the twelvemonth, though he wasn't nothing more than a sailor. The father didn't know him no more than you could tell one link of a chain cable from another, but his daughter did. I disremember exactly how the yarn goes on here, but as sure as you are born the rich man's daughter and Jack got to love one another unbeknownst to the father. Now, fifty years ago a man that commanded a ship wasn't thought no mean shakes of. Nowadays he is mighty low down, and ain't considered as much account as a head waiter in a dining-saloon. It was agreed between 'em that Jack should fight it through and get a ship, and that then, if the old man didn't agree to it, they would look out for themselves. So he he did, and he went to South America round the Horn, and was gone three year, and come back second mate. Then he went to China, and had no end of luck. His Captain and first mate died on board the ship, as did a good many of the crew, and Jack brought the vessel into Boston most by himself, and was made Captain and had all kinds of favors shown him. You see, Sir, I have been third mate more nor once on a long v'yage, but somehow or other no such luck never come to me. Well, Jack had brought from China a curious kind of basket for his true-love, and had made a regular hot-house of his ship with queer kinds of China plants, which wasn't common in them days in the United States. So now, as Captain, he made bold to give the basket to her, and they both went to the old man and told their stories. 'No, Sir, he couldn't think of it. What, give his cheild to one of them no-account ship Captains? Not if he know'd himself.' Well, at last it was fixed up that Captain Jack should make another v'yage, and then, if she would have him, they should be married. That was all the old man would do, and them hard lines was agreed to. Captain Jack had a new ship a-building for him, for the China trade, as you know, was just busting good in them days, and he wanted his owners to let him call his ship after his sweetheart's name, but the old man wouldn't let him. So says she to him one day: 'My dear love, in remembrance of me, you'll have that basket of flowers put on your ship, and just while your ship floats I'll never forget you, nor must you forget me.' My wife, Sir, as is at Bridgeport, has got that part into rhyme, something about 'your heart smoats,' and 'the ship she floats,' but I never was good on poetry, and just as likely havn't got the hang of it. The ship was launched, and that there identical basket was carved and put on her. It ain't stuck on, Sir, but is cut right out of the timber, so as to be everlasting. Oh, he come back, Sir; but not at the end of three year, nor in his own ship. In Manila he took the fever, and was left for dead, and she, the rich man's cheild, was made to believe that her sailor love was gone, or didn't care for her, so after awhile she married another fellow. I never heard she was unhappy. My wife says she was; but, then, women, you know, Sir, has such strange ideas on them subjects. Jack took to his ship again, and that old wooden basket of flowers, carved and painted on the stern of his vessel was all that remained of his true love, and they do say, no matter how rusty his old craft became, whether out at sea or in port, he used to have them old flowers kept in a regular blaze and bloom of glory. He was a mighty restless old fellow and never stayed a day ashore, always lived on ship board, and kept a-going all the time. Whaling he took up some time in 1840, and kept it up for a long time, a-living in the ice, maybe a-trying to freeze the love out of him. He died mighty rich, and singularly crusty and cranky, a matter of eight year ago in Maine, where he was born. The yarn is a true one, because I heard tell how in his will he left some of his money to the woman he had loved once, because times had changed, and she and her family had got poor. Some do say that the rich man's daughter and her family had been supported by that old whaling captain for years. So you see he didn't bear no malice. This old craft never was exactly unlucky, and that old basket of flowers has hung to her so long that I ain't going to have it taken off while I sail her. Guess them flowers has been a good deal patched up since they was first put on her, as may be my story, though, saving the soft parts, which I can't work in like my wife can, it's pretty much as I have been telling it to you. I am going to keep that old flower-basket fresh, mind I tell you, no matter what yellow ochre does cost a pound. No, Sir; no ghosts; not even a rat; petroleum is pison on rats. We are for Trieste. Rates mighty poor—4s. 3d. a barrel. It may be a matter of seventy-five days before I get her there. She is steady, Sir, though she can't be said to be fast. No objections to your writing it out. I might like you to send the story to my folks at Bridgeport, only my wife will be sure to tell me I have left out all the nicest parts. Women are so queer you know, and spin things out so."

ARKANSAS.

INAUGURAL ADDRESS OF GOV. GARLAND.

Following is an extract from the inaugural address of Gov. Garland, of Arkansas:

"In entering on the duties of Governor, I hope I fully appreciate the responsibilities assumed by me in connection with that high trust, as I know I entertain every possible misgiving as to my ability to fill the position as it should be. I can make no more pledges than I made in the late canvass, to faithfully carry out and execute, in both meaning and spirit, the Constitution submitted to the people at the same election at which I was chosen, and to administer justly the laws made in pursuance of that Constitution. The platform of the party that nominated me had, as its main feature, the Constitution I have sworn to support, and promised an administration of the Government just and liberal to all, oppressive and proscriptive to none. In accepting the nomination I unreservedly committed myself to this policy, and now, again, in taking the oath of office, I repeat the solemn avowal that I shall strive to so administer the Government under the Constitution that the protection of the rights of the whole people shall be complete. It would be immaterial, if we did not rejoice at our great victory in favor of the government of the State by the people once more, and we would be untrue to principle if we did not rejoice at the recent splendid exhibition of popular supremacy all over our Union, from New-York to Louisiana, and from Texas to Virginia. But while we do congratulate ourselves and the people of our sister States, we must use the victory prudently and wisely, and show the world that we are worthy of it. Let no animosities of the past mar its beauty, let no bitter memories of other days spoil its charms, or lessen its benefits. Let us forget the past only so far as it may serve to warn us against evils in the administration of our Government, and go forward to remedy those evils, and make and enforce a Government for all alike, with its benefits and its burdens. We want no strife, no turmoil; but we want, and must have, peace and order, and to this end the laws should and must be enforced rigidly; but no man living under them should be unjustly or illegally deprived of one iota of his rights, and let no man be put in fear, or injured, or denied any right, on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude, or on account of former residence or difference in political opinion. Our united energies directed upon this theory to the development of the resources of the State will, in a short time, destroy forever the dark and ugly spots of the past in her history, and will make her a place to be looked upon, and of which all people will delight to write and to speak. We will then prove that we not only have a good government, but that we properly appreciate its blessings, and know how to manage and control such a government."

TRAGIC DEATH OF A NOTED GUIDE.

There are few sportsmen, says the Poughkeepsie *Eagle*, who have sought the hunting regions of Sullivan County, who are not acquainted with Peter Calhoun, the genial hunter and guide, and the regret will be general among them when they hear of his tragic and untimely death. On Saturday, Nov. 7, he was returning from the woods near Centreville, Ulster County, having been out hunting with a party of sportsmen from Poughkeepsie. When in sight of his residence he sat down on a stone wall to wait for one of the party who had stopped to look for chestnuts. His gun lay across his lap. When he arose to his feet to proceed home, the weapon slipped out of his hand. Calhoun grasped for it, and caught it by the barrel, bringing the muzzle toward him. The hammer at the same time struck a stone, and the gun was discharged, the contents struck Calhoun in the right breast, and passed through his body, inflicting a ghastly wound, from the effects of which he died shortly after being taken home. Peter Calhoun had been a guide for nearly thirty five years, and knew not only the wilds of Sullivan County to perfection, but was familiar with every hunting ground in the eastern part of the State. He was an intimate friend of the late Frank Forrester, and accompanied him on several of his visits to the wilds of this State.

THE CONNECTICUT AMENDMENT.

Gov. Ingersoll, of Connecticut, has issued a proclamation formally announcing the adoption of the amendment to the Constitution of that State increasing the representation of towns having a population of 5,000. The amendment reads as follows:

"The House of Representatives shall consist of electors residing in towns from which they are elected. Every town which now contains, or hereafter shall contain, a population of 5,000 shall be entitled to send two representatives, and every other town shall be entitled to its present representation in the General Assembly. The population of each town shall be determined by the enumeration made under the authority of the census of the United States next before the election of representatives is held."

The towns of Durham, Sherman, and Watertown made no returns; in Southbury, Columbia, and Hampton meetings were not legally warned, and the votes of those towns were thrown out. The votes of the other towns as canvassed stand:

For the amendment.............31,20[illegible]
Against the amendment.............4,55[illegible]
Majority.............[illegible]

"TO WED OR NOT TO WED."

CRITICISMS, ASPIRATIONS, AND SUGGESTIONS.

MORE ABOUT THE QUESTION OF THE HOUR—LETTERS FROM YOUNG MEN AND MAIDENS, OLD BACHELORS AND OLD MAIDS—A GOOD DEAL OF WISDOM AND A LITTLE FOLLY—THE DISCUSSION CLOSED BUT NOT SETTLED.

We print below, pretty nearly as we have received them, a selection from the mass of letters which have reached us on the absorbing marriage question. Want of space has compelled us to omit many fairly entitled to insertion. As all the points in this interesting controversy have been fully ventilated by our correspondents, and as the questions involved are necessarily of a kind which no amount of general discussion can settle, we think the matter had now better be allowed to drop. Such controversies, when unduly protracted, have always a tendency to degenerate into an exchange of personal criticisms, and that would neither be edifying to our readers nor satisfactory to belligerent correspondents themselves. After to-day's issue, therefore, we must decline, for the present, to publish any more letters on this subject.

THE VIEWS OF A GIRL OF SPIRIT.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I have read so much in your Sunday papers about bachelors and marriage that I should really like to say a few words on the subject. I am twenty-two years of age and still single. I have failed to find a manly man, though I have a great many friends called gentlemen. I call a gentleman a manly man, one who has too much self respect, and too much respect for his friends, to use liquor or tobacco. My idea of a gentleman is a man who commands the respect of all who know him, and who is far above the "fashion plates, or wealthy swells." I have met but few real gentlemen. I think a man, in order to gain the love and respect of the woman he wishes to marry, should first prove himself worthy her love and respect, and then should give her his love and respect in return. A husband should in all things be the man, furnish his own brains, and manage his own affairs, be brave in adversity and prudent in prosperity, and not afraid of work. I can read music, play on the piano, make wax flowers, make bread, butter, and cheese, and can ride a horse bare-back as fast as he can run; I can walk as far and as fast, I think, as any lady in the State of New-York; I have never been sick in my life, I enjoy fun and work as well; I have never yet seen the person that I envied or would change places with if I could. A husband should be one that a wife could look up to for advice. I think music and innocent games help to make a home cheerful and inviting. Let both the men and the women think more of home, and what will make home most comfortable, and less of dress and company, and all live within their means and keep out of debt. Gentlemen, before you get married be sure that your intended wife can keep your house (or rooms), cook your meals, wash and iron your clothes; then if you can afford to keep help, all well and good; if not, you will have a true help, and, if she loves you, a willing help in your wife. I believe, in order to manage your help, you must first be able to manage your household, so as to know whether your work is done well or not. Ladies, before you marry, be sure your intended husband has a true knowledge of work, whether he be President of a bank, merchant, or a clerk; the time may come when he will be deprived of an income; then let him be willing and able to work; and you can dispense with your help, and do your part toward helping along, and thus lighten the burden of your husband. Do not be afraid to marry; but first fit yourself for marriage, and then be sure of what you marry. Appear always cheerful no matter what your troubles; there is no use of making every one around you miserable because you are so. Do not be in a hurry to marry just to say that you are married. When you are married, abide the consequences; if you have made a mistake or have been deceived, put a bright face on, and both of you stay at home, read, write, play, sing—anything, but spend your leisure time at home and in each other's company. Study each other's wants and comforts, and you cannot help being drawn to each other and loving each other even after marriage. Be very jealous of your husband, demand his undivided love and confidence, and give him yours. I shall be happy to marry a gentleman that has common sense, no false pride, and brains of his own, and would gladly and happily share his home, troubles and joys, with him as his wife. I should be willing to marry with no income but our own strong hands and cheerful hearts, resolving to face the storm and then enjoy the sunshine. I think the gentlemen are quite as anxious to notice fashionable beauties, with doll faces, as the ladies are to notice fashionable swells.

FROM ONE WHO WILL BE HAPPY TO MARRY.

BROOKLYN, Friday, Nov. 13, 1874.

A BACHELOR DROPS INTO DOGGEREL.

You ask me to marry and "settle myself,"
To desert the slim ranks of bachelorhood,
To change my condition, and hang on a shelf,
Like the rest of the virtuous married and good.

In my present condition pray what do I lack
Of liberty, ease, peace, plenty, and truth?
That I should be anxious to live on the rack
Of a married man's poverty, comfort uncouth.

Wherefore should I hasten at once to divide
The pleasures and joys that I know in my lot,
For the sake of a bundle of clothes by one's side,
That never knows how the beans boil in the pot.

Cui bono? At the club I can pass all my hours,
Can open a bottle, with no one to say,
"Pray where have you been?" as quickly the showers
Of tears angry fall in the regular way.

With friends now I dine, without any restraint,
Or fear that the clock is chiding my joy;
At midnight return, without any complaint
To rustle my bosom, or slumber annoy.

Shall I leave cheerful clubs and a careful cuisine,
And ecstatic sip coffee quite muddy and thin,
Find beef done to death, and a cold soup tureen,
And a wife with a headache, looking like sin?

If one says "trade is dull," or "money a drug,"
That "the future looks black," or economy preached,
Instead of a kiss sympathetic, a shrug
Of the shoulder is given, and my truth is impeached.

At the panic she sneers, with mocking looks on it,
And says "Mrs. A. is not economizing,"
Remarking, "If she cannot have a new bonnet,
Her marriage has come to an end quite surprising."

Then, if you remonstrate, straightway the blushes
Of anger, tears, sobs, she quickly inflicts
On your senses o'ertaxed, then from the room rushes,
And apart with her means all the evening she sits.

All women think money rains down in the street,
That it blooms on the bush, or hangs from the tree,
And her wants, passing strange, must be met *toute de suite,*
If supply them you cannot, good-by sympathy.

Shall I marry? and whom would you ask me to choose
Of the elegant figures one meets in the dance?
Or shopping at "Stewart's" whole days to match blues,
Reds, and yellows, or like hypothetical wants?

Do I wish for good talkers? I find them in books;
Or a nurse? for a trifle I hire a professional;
A soul sympathetic? 'tis possessed by my cooks;
A *devote?* I don't like the idea of confessional.

You say I am selfish, and live like a boor,
Since I to society show such indifference;
You are wrong; I dream of a life sweet and pure,
With a wife whose love is equaled by innocence.

If custom will change all its laws artificial,
Instead of a plaything, woman prove a helpmeet;
Education be solid, rather than superficial,
Then marriage may furnish a life most complete.

Would I seek for charity, justice, and love,
At once I must leave this scant world and prepare
To search in the realms of the angels above,
For, in faith, down below these virtues are rare.

Therefore leave me, my friend, the choice of condition,
Do not style me a "wolf in society's fold"
Let me "gang my own gait" without opposition,
And the married state you may forever uphold.

R. D. S.

"LEARN TO LABOR AND TO WAIT."

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I have been very much interested in the correspondence on bachelors and marriage, and if you have no objections would like to put in a few words. I am a young man of twenty-two years of age, of "respectable parents," a clerk with a small salary, but always hoping for the best and with visions of a neat little cottage "under the hill" with chickens and "sich." My future wife (for I am engaged,) is a Southern girl, and one whom I think will make home happy and pleasant. I despise the man who can support a wife, and yet will not marry and says, "the girls now-a-days are too flashy" and would drain my pockets in a few years. These men ought be to dealt with as your correspondent suggests. Matthew xvii, 6, they are dangerous and ought not to be allowed to roam about.

I am myself down on "flashy" girls and see enough of them to assure me that they are not the [illegible] to be desired, but as for one of your correspondents saying that they cannot cook and keep house, I will wager a new hat that twenty-five per cent. of them can do the many needful things to make a man happy and home cheerful. I am not an advocate of early marriages, and the idea (as I see it) of bringing a young girl from a good comfortable home and kind and loving parents to a second-class boarding-house, where they are tucked away in some third-story back end room, is to me horrible, and I think girls ought to be sure of what they are going to do before marrying. I cannot see why the young men of the day do not see these things, and if they really love the girl they intend making their wife, why they don't first get the "go-by," and then marry, and do as I am doing, "waiting and working," as my eldest sister said the other day, dear George, pray, for mercy sake, "wait" till you can support a wife before you marry.

Excuse me, dear Mr. Editor, for encroaching on your valuable time; but I could not see so many of my fellow-creatures warring it without taking a hand in it. Yours truly, G. W.

BROOKLYN, Monday, Nov. 9, 1874.

A SPECIOUS PLEADER QUOTES GREEK.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

I must protest against your calling the few suggestions I made in my former letter "a specious plea." With your kind permission I will reiterate that boys are not trained for the great responsibilities marriage imposes on them. To be ruled by a man who has never been taught to govern himself, is what too many of us women are subjected to.

"Where ignorance is bliss, 'tis folly to be wise."

I really envy you, Mr. Editor, your confidence in the male sex. How happy you must be not to see the peccadilloes of the young men around you, to live so near Wall street and yet not know of the thousands of speculating bank clerks and other business men who have accounts at the different brokers' offices, not to speak of the patrons of the many gambling-houses. Their employers are probably as blind as you are, or "a young man known to be a gambler would soon lose any situation he might have," as you wisely remark.

As for me I have been unfortunate, I own. Both in Europe and America the young men whom you seem to think are in existence have carefully eluded me.

Fearing you will think me unworthy a place among such accomplished contributors, I will humbly acknowledge that I have received a fair education; speak French and a little German; was fitted for college by my brother's tutor, and have consequently read Cæsar, Virgil, and Sallust; also, most of "Xenophantos Kurou Anabasis;" play and sing of course; fully appreciate "to Kalon," wherever found, and only regret it is so seldom to be met with in the characters of the young men of to-day.

Hoping the marriage question will be amicably settled, I remain,

A VERY SINCERE WOMAN.

SOMEWHAT OF A SYBARITE.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I am very glad to see the "bill of particulars" of the "Bachelor who is looking," &c. After all, he does not live on $1,000 per annum; he dines out once a week, and even so confesses that he spends more than $1,000. I was somewhat anxious for his bills of particulars, because, although I consider myself very economical, I cannot possibly live under $1,300 per year—live, I mean, as a gentleman, moving in what my fellow-bachelor calls "aristocratic circles"—and still I do not dine at Frascatti's, nor am I a regular "diner out." I pay for a splendid room, with light and fire, the round sum of $365 a year; my breakfast and dinner, with wine, cost me $475, or about $1 30 per diem; washing, $60 per year; two suits, three pairs of shoes, two hats, cravats, and gloves, (by actual account,) $113; six shirts and underclothing, $46; shoe-blacking, car fares, waiters' fees, $75, or about twenty cents per day; newspapers, (THE TIMES being *the one par excellence,*) $32; drams, lectures, and amusements, $50; charitable purposes, $5 a month, or $60; subscription in library and odd books purchased, $10; extras not thought of, $14. Total sum, $1,300. The only items I can save in is in room and food, which I could find at $14 weekly, thereby saving $112 per annum. But I live so much in my room, and I am so fond of my independence, that I cannot do better than I do. The boarding-house would not give me the half-bottle of St. Estèphe which is indispensable for my health. Now, I would like to marry. But will some married couple give me and your numerous readers a bill of items of the expenses, and prove to some protesting bachelors like myself that they can get married and live comfortably and independently with, say, my income of $2,500? I am willing to sacrifice some of my independence, but I would by no means take my wife to a boarding-house or hotel even if it is frequented by "aristocratic circles." I think, Mr. Editor, that it becomes the duty of every man who is blessed in matrimony with that income, to show how those practical difficulties that spring up in the minds of the bachelors are to be overcome. The trouble is not lack of women—of good, sympathizing, and loving women. I know lots of them everywhere. The real drawback is our fear of undertaking too much and feeling miserable in that union of which bachelors like myself think so highly.

I am, Mr. Editor,

"CELIBATAIRE, MALGRE LUI."

NEW-YORK, Sunday, Nov. 8, 1874.

P. S.—I do not like to scrub the pavement or to polish that horrible door-knob.

NOT SO WISE AS SHE SEEMS.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Will you allow a mature maiden of sixty Summers to address you upon this all-absorbing subject, bachelors? Swedenborg says that to be a perfect angel a man must be joined to a woman, or *vice versa,* a woman to a man. One is like the half of a pair of tongs—cannot be complete without its mate. Mr. Editor, Swedenborg was a learned man; whether he was an inspired man I cannot say. So clever a man should have been, do you not think so? Well, then, to proceed. Physiology has, thanks to our female physicians, developed many startling facts, foremost among them the strange one that a man of fifty Summers (or thereabout) should retire from active physical and mental work, giving place to younger ones. No such law seems to apply to women. This fact should take from women of thirty Summers the stigma of "old maidism." I say women of thirty are of just the right age for men of twenty, as far as regards the laws of physiology. Mental laws we will not discuss.

At the risk of being laughed at as "that old maid's nonsense," allow me to call the attention of the young men readers of your paper to the fact that they will not always be young, and to be left with too much wife on one's hands is not always pleasant. Then, too, to be floating around the spheres like half of a pair of tongs, *is* a situation. Truly life is a problem, Mr. Editor, and I at sixty cannot solve it; I can only suggest that the old speak frankly. Be not ashamed old men, come forward and tell the truth like Platoes.

A WISE VIRGIN.

THE POWER OF LOVE.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I am exceedingly interested in your bachelor and marriage discussion. I think the "bachelor who has been looking fifteen years for a wife" and has given up the search, is a public benefactor in arousing this interest. I admire that man. From the "expression" of his expense account I believe I could pick him out of the crowd on Broadway of a Saturday afternoon, if he should, in his declining years, be so frivolous as to promenade there. I do admire him. If I knew him I would get him under the influence of chloroform and marry him myself and add my two thousand to his eighteen hundred. Wouldn't we live happy in a French flat, liking the same people, the same books, and going to see the same pictures? We would have one "maid of all work," and her "nights out" wouldn't I cook him better dinners than he ever ate, and give him wine like Hawthorne's "bottled sunshine." After dinner I would "clear up the things" and make him wipe the china for me. I know we could be the happiest people in New-York were it not for fate. Now, dear editor, will you do me one favor? Tell him I know his secret, and he may hide it fifty fathoms deep and I know it still. The reason he don't find a wife is not that Barkis is not willin', nor is it his eighteen hundred a year, but the dear man is not in love. It is very old-fashioned to be in love. Adam experienced the sensation, and was not inconsolable at leaving Paradise if with Eve. His relatives are very much like him. If this bachelor had the typhoid fever do you suppose he would count up his income to see if he could afford to have a doctor? When Cupid sends his dart into his heart and it rankles there long enough to produce the fever, he cannot tell, to save his soul, whether or not he can afford to marry, and it will not enter into his mind to ask. He will take his medicine and be a happier, better man. The trouble is between Cupid and him. He is not in love.

AN OBSERVER.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Nov. 9, 1874.

NATURE WILL OUT.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I am a bachelor of forty, an inventor, and, like the great majority of my class, I am poor. I started out in life with the determination not to enter the matrimonial market till I had won a moderate share of this world's goods. I have not won a moderate share of this world's goods, and have consequently left matrimony severely alone. But I am forced to confess this course of life has not been without its inevitable demoralization. One of the most potent reasons for men remaining bachelors is that by marrying they lose their social standing—that is, many a bachelor who now on a salary of $12, $15, or $20 a week maintains a respectable appearance in society, and thinks he enjoys himself, would be practically driven from the same if possessed of a wife and family. To be thus ostracized is repulsive to his pride, and the consequence is he too often ignores matrimony. This, no doubt, is wrong, but unfortunately it is duplicated in married life, and both of these wrongs can be traced to the same prolific source, namely, the dicta of fashion and the artificiality of our everyday life. The only remedy for this is a better and broader education for girls. It is of far more importance to society that its women should be educated than its men, because a mother reflects the whole wealth of her mind on her children by her constant contact with them during the plastic period of childhood. I take strong exception to those who would claim superiority because they can exchange the amenities of life in three or four languages, just as if there was not a world of beauty, truth, and utilitarian knowledge of far more importance in their own language, of which they are ignorant. A sister complains that her brothers are vulgar and uncouth; then it is evident that their female acquaintance have not done their duty by them, for men in this respect are pretty much what women make them. Again, another correspondent objects to the average marriage, and warns men to keep clear of it, forgetting that the average marriage is a fair representative of the average man. There are 70,000 able-bodied men in our midst with little more than the clothes on their backs, and who are capable of no more than average marriage. Suppose these men had all ignored marriage, how great would have been their demoralization, and how fearful the results to society. The absolute measure of a man's goodness is his capacity to love, and the man who can never love a woman as a wife and children as a father has the best and purest part of his nature rank with weeds. He is but half a man, just as the woman who is never to be a wife and mother is but half a woman, for they can never know that love whose chief exercise is the education of the soul. This may seem a strange statement for a bachelor of forty. I can only say that though like many of my class I may never marry, yet in spite of pride, ambition, and the dicta of fashion, I cannot stamp out the consciousness that a wife loving and beloved is the only Moses that can lead me out of Egypt.

PENUMBRA.

STANDING UP FOR THE IDEAL.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I have read with interest most of the letters published in THE TIMES on the Bachelor question, and have been struck with the materialastic tone of many of them. The majority of your correspondents seem to consider marriage either a simple question of house-keeping, or a matter of public policy. From the standpoint of buttons, dinners, and social order they regard the old bachelor as a miserable sinner, and the old maid as defrauded of her birth-right. Nevertheless, the notion was once current that love was the essential element of all true marriage. Some traces of this doctrine may be found in our best poetry and fiction, in the Scriptures, and in the usual marriage ceremonies—but it may be that this, like many other creeds, obtains a general, but insincere assent. People should not marry without knowing certainly that they entertain for each other a sincere affection which will survive the friction of family life; and only then after an acquaintance long and intimate enough for a mutual understanding of character. When these points are settled, then the financial part of the problem may properly be considered. If a man is so good an economist as to save forty per cent. of his income, (as appears by the bill of particulars published last Sunday,) then matrimony is for him safe.

As for the damsels in luxurious homes, from which they must not be torn, they scarcely need be told that there are not enough men with equally luxurious homes "to go round." They and their parents would, in most instances, be satisfied with young men moving in the same social circles as themselves, though their incomes were modest, if they had good habits and business capacity. Women, besides, are less mercenary than it is the fashion to assume them to be. One can easily find among his friends several housewives whose husbands are poorer than their fathers, and who display a multitude of homely virtues for which the drawing-room of their young ladyhood furnished no field.

Yours, truly, R. S.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Nov. 12, 1874.

CRITICAL BUT READY TO MARRY.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In reply to my inquiry for items, our friend, a bachelor of fifteen years, &c., who has so thoroughly illuminated and illustrated himself through your columns, presents a sad spectacle of bachelordom, and I do not wonder at the girls having given him the "go by." But ladies, please do not condemn us all from this single specimen, a "*rara avis,*" and I doubt if you could find his like among our entire ranks. Look at him—"a gentleman moving in wealthy and aristocratic circles"—spreading himself in "two ready-made suits" per year, at $35 each! and when he lays himself out to captivate he mounts a black broadcloth suit, we presume a relic of "ante-bellum" days, such as we now see only on the backs of our genial old grandfathers. Girls, I guess you will know that chap when you see him, particularly during cold and frosty weather, as he is innocent of such an appendage as an overcoat. He tells of his cozy room at $20 per month—gas and fire included—and cooking his own breakfast. "Rolls, eggs, and oysters," at 15 cents per day. No doubt a bountiful repast for him, but why not tell us who washes the dishes? Would not some of his lady friends like to know? And the wonderful creature enjoys improved health, by starving himself all day long; but what sad havoc and destruction he must cause when he comes up town at night. How I sympathize with Martinelli, Morello, and the handsome Truppo, who are striving so hard to make a living!

With what candor, he tells us, of dining out once a week, accepting a hospitality, for which he makes no return—a two weeks' Summer vacation, for which no return, and, as a society man (!) numerous entertainments the year round, for which he makes no return, excepting rare invitations to the theatre, at an expenditure of $50 per annum. From his item of car-fare—twenty cents per week—his lady friends must either be good pedestrians, or foot the bills, and he makes no mention of a subscription to THE TIMES, or any other journal. Now, Mr. Editor, a few words more to the ladies, and I am done. I do not want them to think me a churlish old grumbler, for I am not, and speak only from a sense of right and justice, feeling that our tribe have had an injury done them by this fifteen-year fellow. Now a word for myself. My family live in a distant city; I am a blonde, twenty-nine, though you would not believe it; my only capital, health and ambition; tacked on to that a salary of $2,500, or thereabouts, a part of which is spent in charity and cigars, the balance on myself—possibly in extravagant living. And now I want some one to assist in my reformation—want truly to find a friend and wife in some good and refined girl of stamina and stability.

A BACHELOR,
Who is open to conviction.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Nov. 12, 1874.

"THERE'S SOMETHING IN THE WORLD, AMISS."

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Though brother Sam says that these "letters from bachelors" are all bosh, and believes that you write them all yourself, I feel a good deal of interest in them, and think they are really more serious in their bearing than many suppose.

It is unquestionably true that our *best* men marry, while others, too selfish to assume the responsibilities and cares of family, remain unmarried rather because of that selfishness than because (as one of your correspondents of last Sunday puts it) they "will not stoop to deceptive practices in order to gain a woman's heart"—a thing which a true man need never do.

As for your bachelors, who, I suppose, are very fair representatives of their class. Let us hope that some one will furnish them the "apartments" they desire, in order that they may live—as they ought—apart from the rest of society, and let no demands be made upon them that may disturb their comfort, or place any responsibility upon them, for anything beyond their own maintenance.

But, since it is desirable that the number of bachelors should not increase, our girls ought to be warned to give up some of their foolish notions. I'm sure that were any young man to hear girls talk, as I hear them every day, about the grand and wonderful things they are to do and to have "when they get married," he might well be frightened out of ever asking any one of them to share his income, were that income moderate; much less, if it were a slender one. It is true that too many girls look forward to marriage with false notions and unfair expectations. They consider a matrimonial alliance quite undesirable unless it can be entered upon with jeweled pomp and satined splendor. From the silly love-tales of the day, which usually end all the woes of hero and heroine by marrying them, then dropping the curtain, and leaving them in this glorified state, girls have imbibed a notion that with marriage all petty home cares and annoyances will end, and that with it they are to enter a sort of enchanted region—instead of its beginning for them their real life of responsibility, as is usually the case. Hence it happens that so many marriages result unhappily, incompatibility of temper—the alleged cause of so many separations—being often only another name for disappointed expectations. Now, Mr. Editor, can't something be done to induce girls to lay aside some of these false notions, and to take more rational views of life? There is all the more need of this from the fact that the *majority* of men are not men of talent or of wealth, hence the majority of girls, if they have husbands at all, ought to come to realize beforehand that they are not getting the hero or the millionaire which their foolish fancy painted, but the *average* man. Can't they be made to know that the average man will make a better and safer husband than almost any other? Here, as an additional warning to girls, I should like to quote some lines from a paper of Rev. Dr. Osgood's, read the other day before the "Health Congress." My only excuse for repeating what has already appeared in your columns, being that some young women may read them here who didn't read the excellent address from which they are taken. He said: "Our young women too often feed their ambition upon romantic fancies and fill them stomachs with enfeebling trash; they dream of fortunes and palaces, and do not know how to make a shirt or a loaf of bread, to nurse an invalid or to tend a baby, to train a child or rule a household; and sometimes they crave the jewels and orange blossoms of the bride, and repudiate the duties of the wife and the destiny of the mother; and the race in some quarters is in danger of dying out because of this repudiation of the queenly dignity and fidelity of the sex."

One word to young men and I have done. Are you not somewhat to blame, young men, that young women are more extravagant in their notions than they ought to be? Are you willing to wait upon a young lady of an evening at any entertainment, or of a spare afternoon for a promenade, unless she is "gotten up" stylishly? If she must dress upon a small allowance, and hence not be gorgeously attired, don't you vote her "dowdy-looking," and pass her by, even though you like her, for one more showily dressed? Don't you, as a general rule, give more consideration to the outer adornment of your female friends, than to their real womanly worth? Isn't there just as much that is wrong in this, on your part, as in what the "happy young man" complains of on the part of the young ladies? Perhaps you make the same mistake in choosing your young lady friends that you think they make in choosing theirs from among the young men. Don't you prefer "fast" young ladies to demure ones? "How are all these things to be set right," is the most earnest inquiry of P. M.

NEW-JERSEY, Wednesday, Nov. 11, 1874.

A GLOOMY VIEW OF THE MATTER.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

"When a man marries his troubles begin," is an old saw, with more truth than poetry. The cares and anxieties of life generally begin when a man marries, if he marry without means, as most men do. A young man can get along if he be honest, industrious, and economical, but to provide for a wife and growing family has so taxed the resources of many a man as to make life a burden and the grave a desirable opening. Many and many a man has been so oppressed financially, the result of a premature or unhappy marriage, (or more likely an illicit love,) that he has in a moment of extreme pressure for money, committed a felony which has sent him ignominiously to prison and brought lasting disgrace upon himself and dearest friends. Auburn and Sing Sing are to-day full of these wretches. It may be well to marry if one be "well fixed," but a man should look before he leaps, or he may "marry in haste to repent at leisure." To every young man about to marry I would say, be sure your larder is full, or at least, that you have a good prospect of filling it. Don't be in haste to marry; better wait until your income is assured. The poverty and misery a premature marriage entails is vividly illustrated by the over-populated tenements in the lower wards of New-York. Upon a bright Summer day let any one visit that locality and he will see hundreds and hundreds of infantile humanity running wild in the streets, ragged, dirty, and half-starved. In time these little waifs turn into men and women to fill the same street with a new invoice of humanity; and so the world jogs along.

Recently a Southern gentleman of character and high social standing—no less a personage than a once General in the Confederate Army—became infatuated with a woman of the world, and the twain began to lead a suspicious and immoral life. The woman, with the heartlessness characteristic of her class, soon divested him of money, reputation, position, and friends, and then deserted the distinguished Southerner to his fate. The "happy pair" quarreled and came to blows, which resulted in his being committed to Blackwell's Island for a time. Having thoroughly disgraced himself he was too proud to call upon his former friends for assistance, and he was forced to endure the tortures of a common convict until released by the charitable efforts of a legal gentleman who happened to hear of his case. From the lowest to the highest grades of human existence the premature social relations of men and women have produced more misery than almost anything else.

SOCIETY TO BLAME.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Will you kindly constrain yourself to make room for one more communication through the colums of your paper on the subject of "matrimonial dullness," which now seems vexing and disturbing the public, and at the same time burdening your valuable time and paper beyond endurance. Although I am by birth and occupation a "bachelor," yet from my standpoint of perfect neutrality can calmly and dispassionately affirm that the radical evil of "matrimonial dullness" lies not so much on the relative constituents of either bachelors or spinsters as before the doors of society as now existing. The fact is we are too conservative and selfish in this age of progress and enlightenment, which keeps "society" considerably in the background. Its lines are too finely drawn and too sharply defined in its successive graduations, embodying the governing principle in the few words, "thus far thou shalt go and no further." What we want is more magnanimity, more generosity, which would cause society to extend its limits and enlarge its sphere, not only on the same plane but either a step above or below its normal condition. In that event social intercourse would be amplified and extended, and congenial natures would be more apt to mingle and harmonize, and thus an impetus would be given the "matrimonial market" which would suprise the most sanguine. There are many eligible young men, and bachelors, I may add, who do not move in what is called "our set," and who are only debarred from doing so by this spirit of pride and prejudice which effectually blocks their efforts. This lamentable state of things, I am sorry to say, is due in a great measure, to the indifference and timidity of our fairer sisters who lack the womanhood and nerve to break loose from the tightening reins of prejudice and clamor of "Mrs. Grundy" by marrying some one beneath them in rank or affluence, but their equal in other respects. As a consequence of this state of things we rarely hear of a lady who has the moral courage to face obloquy by marrying beneath her. On the other hand I think that my fair sisters will not bear me any reproach when I say that men are, as a rule, more charitably disposed; for instances are very common indeed of their marrying beneath them, to the surprise and mortification of their friends; and who shall say, in the majority of cases, they have not found good wives. Every man has his own ideal of what constitutes a happy marriage, and he vainly strives to find some one among his circle of lady friends who will fulfill his requirements; but alas! his narrow sphere is easily circumscribed, and he gives up the vain endeavor to find a congenial spirit, and either marries in a fit of desperation or vows to be a bachelor to the end of his days. I think I speak the mind of my fellow-bachelors when I state the qualities deemed essential in a wife and to the maintenance of a perfectly happy state: Pleasing and attractive in person and manners, a solid common sense education, underlaid with a deep-rooted religious principle, the result of years of careful home nurture and training. The possessor of these, I am sure, would make a man happy who could be made so.

DIOGENES.

GO TO ELIZABETH, N. J.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I have been amused with reading the articles on "Bachelors and Marriage" in Sunday's TIMES, and am led to exclaim—O, ye bachelors! Why is this thusly? Imagine yourselves as you walk through life the butt of every woman's gaze, with her finger of scorn pointing to that old bachelor. No man should be a bachelor while thousands of us girls are watching and praying "O for a man!" We poor creatures have to wait till the men come forth from their hiding places and seek us, and if they never come we become eventually old maids. Now, for a man to be a bachelor is preposterous—there is no excuse for it. If he has any judgment, common sense, spunk, or ambition in his younger days he could easily find some one to march through life with him. If he makes an effort and fails, try again; even if you were a fool you could find another fool to match you.

There is no doubt in my mind that if all the bachelors who have written on the question of marriage would place themselves in a line I can find a young lady that will be a suitable mate for each, and I need not leave the bounds of my pretty city either; for I must say here that Elizabeth is noted for its pretty girls. I would suggest that if all the bachelors in New-York would stroll through Elizabeth occasionally New-York would be rid of bachelors inside of a year, and Elizabeth would have enough pretty girls left to supply our own market.

With this introduction I bid farewell to old bachelors, except to the one who dare call upon

ELIZABETH, N. J. O. P. S.

A SIDE ISSUE DESERVING ATTENTION.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I am quite anxious that a portion of your valuable columns should be devoted to amending an evil unintentionally inflicted on a class of persons living in our midst, concerning whom, I am sure, there is sufficient Christian feeling existing in the hearts of those in whose power the remedy lies to have it applied when the matter is properly laid before them. A few words will suffice for stating to what I refer. It is, that employers in shops and stores be induced to provide seats for the girls and women behind their counters, to be used during the unoccupied moments of the day, when not engaged in selling goods or arranging the wares. It is an undoubted fact that long-continued standing is productive of serious injury to a woman's health. Physicians have well remarked that a female had better walk three miles than stand for fifteen minutes; and an unprejudiced observer of these women, as a class, cannot fail to notice a wan and weary look in many of their faces, indicative of a weakness which I need not name, but is readily known to any one at all conversant with physiology.

If you, Messrs. Editors, will take hold of the subject, I feel convinced that the success which has attended the various reformations begun in your journal will work out a happy change for these silent sufferers, and you will doubtless receive their heartfelt gratitude. Perhaps some of the numerous correspondents who have so ably argued on the subject of chosen or enforced celibacy will write a few articles on this important subject, and so keep on the good work. I am not aware that anything has been said about this heretofore in print, but I have frequently heard the wish expressed that some one would bring the subject prominently forward, being one needing active measures for its reformation.

VIDE ET CREDE.

A FORMIDABLE BILL OF COSTS.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I have read with interest the correspondence in your Sunday edition by "Bachelor" and others in regard to matrimony, and was somewhat amused by his bill of particulars. I should like to call his attention to mine, to show him what he must come to if he takes a wife from among the *crême de la crême* of fashionable society. I have been married four years, am thirty years of age, and a poor dry goods clerk on a salary of $5,000 a year. I have a daughter three years of age, who already has many wants. We board in a respectable locality, at $40 a week, which gives us a bedroom and parlor, both of them furnished by myself. This is as low as decent board for three, with a nurse girl, can be obtained in any fashionable quarter. This is on the third floor, or three flights above the dining-room. My lunches down town cost $6 a week, or, taking out two weeks for a Summer vacation, $300 a year. Washing, $3 a week, as the nurse girl does some of it at home. Her wages are $5 a month. I give my wife $150 a year for pin-money, and $100 every Spring and Fall for her clothing. I also give her $50 every Spring and Fall for my daughter's clothing. My own clothes cost as follows: Spring suit, $50; Fall suit, $75; overcoat, once in four years, $60; two hats, $13; two pair shoes, $21; underclothing and haberdashery, $26; total, $200. I take my wife to the theatre once a week, at $5 each time, including supper afterward. My doctor's bills are $250 per annum. The Christmas, New-Year's, and birth-day presents amount to $200, besides a seal skin sack each for my wife and child, in the season, at $175 and $75. Taking my wife to the "Charity" and "Infant Asylum" balls, (where she has been accustomed to go, of course,) costs $100. When I take my Summer vacation, she wants to go to Saratoga, of course; price, $250 a week for two weeks, and sundries easily make up the balance of my stipend. How can a poor clerk ever achieve success at that rate?

To recapitulate

Board	$2,080	Theatres	$260
Lunches	300	Doctor's bills	250
Washing	156	Presents	200
Nurse's wages	60	Balls	100
Wife's and daughter's clothing	70	Vacation	500
My own clothing	200	Sundries	194
Total			$5,000

Does "Bachelor" like the bill? Does he think his prospects in life would be improved by taking a wife from among such people? No, a thousand times no! Let him stick to his present way of living. He can at least keep the wolf from the door if he is alone, no matter what may come. But with such a millstone around his neck, how would he feel to be cast on the cold world without a shilling, with such a family at his back.

BENEDICK.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Nov. 14, 1874.

QUEER STORIES FROM THE PAPERS.

A Boston paper says: "Cheap and hungry dances" are a Vermont institution. There are no refreshments and the fun stops at 12 o'clock.

Rivers, a man on trial in Lancaster, N. H., for marrying too many women, is said to have remarked that he had rather serve a reasonably short term in the State prison than to live with any one of his five wives.

While Capt. Drew, agent of the James River line of steamers, was sitting in his chair at City Point a day or two ago in a state of profound sleep, some rascal stole out of his mouth a set of artificial teeth.

A little Vermont girl called at a drug store, and said: "My mother wants ten cents' worth of jumps." This astonished the clerk. The child insisted that it was jumps she had been sent for; but returned to her mother for further instructions. Very soon she came back, and said it was hops that she wanted.

A couple quite advanced in age were at the Central depot, Detroit, Friday morning with their baggage, to go West, but before train-time they had a dispute and the woman said she wouldn't move another rod until her husband apologized. He refused to apologize, and both sat in the waiting-room and saw the train move off, carrying their trunks along.

During a storm which prevailed Saturday night, Nov. 7, a novel occurrence took place on Lake Superior—an island floating in St. Louis Bay, near Duluth. Upon it were large pine trees and other timber, and the soil was firm as the main land. The island was dislodged near Minnesota Point, and floated three miles. It contained an area of two acres.

A witness testifying in a horse case in Augusta, Me., the other day, was asked by the counsel what he sold the horse complained of for. His answer was that he sold the horse for five hens, a rooster, two ducks, and a drake, the whole valued at $17 50; that the hens were stripped of their feathers and put into the oven; and that if he could only have served the horse in the same way he would have been a happy man.

A Virginia paper says: "Old Uncle Ned, Gen. Early's old body servant, came out to the election last Tuesday and voted the Conservative ticket. One of the most enjoyable features of the day was the witnessing of this venerable and faithful old servnat ride into town on horseback, dressed in a suit of gray, politely bowing to every white man he chanced to meet, scarcely deigning to notice a negro, and, with a look of pride beaming upon his countenance, deposit his Conservative ballot along with those cast by the friends of his old master."

The Augusta (Me.) *Journal* says: "A lady walking down Middle street, in Portland, the other day, happening to put her hand to her head, was surprised to find that she had no bonnet on it. She had been purchasing a new one, and had had it in her hand, but had left the old one on the counter, and was walking along entirely unconscious that anything was wanting in her personal attire. We will match with her the Augusta lady who got to the door of the church on Sunday before she discovered that the infinitesimal article called a bonnet had been left at home."

Mrs. W. H. Howard, Jr., of Braintree, Mass., was lately walking in the streets of that town, accompanied by her husband, when they met an intoxicated man, who was more than ordinarily demonstrative. Just as the Howards came abreast of the inebriate, he gave a whoop which was so sudden in its effect upon Mrs. Howard that she dropped dead at her husband's feet. She was a robust and healthy woman, and her death was pronounced by her physician, Dr. Dearing, to be the consequence of fright.

Mr. E. Woodruff, of Grand Rapids, Mich., has published a pamphlet in which he says information has been communicated to him in a vision, of great physical changes to take place on the earth 15 years hence. He declares that during twenty-one days, commencing Jan. 26, 1889, a new planet will be formed from a belt of matter thrown off from the sun, and a new moon from a belt of matter now surrounding the earth, and that our present moon will then be pushed further off. That the earth's atmosphere will be purified by the change, and that sickness from natural causes will thenceforth be unknown. The chances are that all of us who can manage to prolong our existence until 1889, will be in a position to live forever.

The Worcester *Spy* records a singular accident in that city. Mary Quinn was standing at the top of a long flight of stairs waiting for her friend, Miss O'Neill, when the latter, who was approaching her, stepped on a piece of coal and was thrown forward with such force as to push Miss Quinn down stairs backward and head first. Miss O'Neill followed her, but feet first, and both of them were stopped violently at the bottom of the stairs. Miss Quinn was very seriously injured about the head and shoulders, and was immediately taken with a fit. Medical aid was summoned and she was conveyed to her home, where she was quite comfortable Tuesday evening. Miss O'Neill escaped with only a few bruises.

LOUISIANA.

From the New-Orleans, Picayune, Nov. 11.

It is believed that the constitutional amendments proposed by the Kellogg Legislature have been adopted, with the exception of the first. These amendments are of little importance. They relate to subjects of legislative control, and do not affect any vital or cardinal change in the frame and character of the Constitution. The first amendment, however, embodies a scheme of repudiation, of a corrupt and unconstitutional mode of determining the validity of contracts, and is a sanction of a huge job to manipulate the State's securities in the interest of speculators. The people voted for this amendment in ignorance of its character and effects, deluded by the cunning association of a repudiating with a tax reducing and limiting proposition. When it was possible, as in this city, to reach their minds by a proper elucidation of the subject, there was a large majority against the amendment. Assuming their adoption, they only tack on to an instrument already full of vices and defects, additional obnoxious provisions which ought to furnish new arguments in favor of a convention to change the whole instrument.

DEPARTMENT OF WORKS.

Commissioner Van Nort makes the following statement of public moneys received by the Department of Public Works during the week ending yesterday, (Saturday:) For Croton water rent and penalties, $14,307 92; for tapping Croton pipes, $48 50; for vault permits, $2,519 63; for sewer permits, $400; for sewer pipes sold to contractors, $345 60. Total $17,621 65.

POSITIVE PHILOSOPHY.

ITS RELATION TO SCIENCE.

BY M. LITTRÉ.

[*Translated from the French for the Times.*]

It is now half a century since the first outlines of positive philosophy were traced by M. Comte. It was in 1822. The developments followed that initial sketch from point to point, volume after volume, and in 1842 the entire system was submitted to the judgment of the public. Thanks to the admirable fixity of the first cast, readers were enabled, even before its completion, to perceive whither they were led, and, in some cases, to cleave to the doctrine while its exposition was yet going on. Such was my case. I did not wait for the last volume. The fifth sufficed to give me what I had been looking for, though unable to find it by myself—a doctrine as general as theology or metaphysics, and as secure as positive science.

A third philosophical party was thus formed. Until then there had been but two, theology and metaphysics—the former older than the latter, at least as to external manifestation and belief, and both broken up into innumerable sects. Since Mr. Comte's interference there are three, and when I call him the promoter of the third, I do not venture too much, for if it be true that the positive mode of thinking began to be practiced previous to him, it is equally true that this mode was but fragmentary, and Mr. Comte was the first who gave it unity, an organization, a life, and a soul.

There is not an astronomer, not a physicist, not a chemist, not a biologist, who has not recognized experience as the basis of his particular science; there is not one either who perceived the significance of such a unanimity. Mr. Comte, who saw it, made with their particular experience a philosophy which was at once relative and the expression of all positive knowledge.

Hence it might appear that positive philosophy sprung up in contradiction to theology and metaphysics. In contradiction? Does this well express its attitude? No; it sprung up to replace them, for their power has been on the decline for many years, and its unrepaired loss would be a great injury to society. The office of one is especially social, as is shown by the universal predication it carries on; the office of the other is, above all, critical, as is shown by the right it claims of confirming, opposing, extending, or contracting the dogmas defined by theology.

Theology is losing ground. The further we advance the more minds sever themselves from its dogmas; and I do not think that it can ever regain, not the fullness of its former sway, but even a portion only of what it lost in its last conflicts. What has been passing in Europe for twenty-five or thirty years enables us to appreciate the mental condition of the countries which had remained the most theological. Faith has declined everywhere, and together with it ecclesiastical authority. Theology cannot repair its losses and renovate its departing strength unless the supernatural again takes possession of nature and of history as in olden times. But there is no sign of it. Men do not seem eager to push its claims. Thousands of individuals go on a pilgrimage to ask for miraculous cures, and among the number of the sick there are always some miraculously cured. But what of that? The curability of certain diseases through the influence of a vivid faith is a fact recognized by physicians. Those paltry reproductions of miracles and supernatural phenomena which cause believing crowds to burst forth in ecstacy leave the unbelieving crowds unimpressed and unmoved. Between the doctors of theology, who affirm the supernatural, and the scientists, who take notice only of what is natural, unbelieving crowds do not hesitate; their confidence forsakes theology and goes for science.

I shall not undertake to draw a comparison between the satisfaction which flows from theological doctrine, and that which the positive doctrine affords. That would be idle, for they are states of mind which exclude each other. Since so many people are seen giving up theological doctrine, it must be owing to its inability to meet the wants of their intellect and hearts.

The social function of positive philosophy is to gather up the minds dissevered from theology, and secure for them a mode of living and of thinking which will run counter neither to the progress of science nor to historical development; and to teach that henceforward the systematic whole of human knowledge is sufficient for the intellectual and moral government of society.

All this is very recent. Formerly metaphysics were the only refuge of those who argued against theology. Metaphysics are much like, and also very unlike, theology; alike when they defend, unlike when they attack it. It is thus that they give origin to deism, pantheism, atheism, and materialism. Since theology is unable to secure an uncontroverted ascendency of any particular religion over another, how could metaphysics succeed in establishing the supremacy of one of their proposed substitutes? It is experience which has removed the supernatural of theology; experience, also, has disposed of the supernatural of metaphysics—that is to say, of those subjective concepts to which a right of objective reality was ascribed. Locke and his successors have done away with that principle; they have dismissed innate ideas. The disciples of the physiological school have followed suit, and have shown the intimate relation, both normal and pathological, between the nervous substance and the intellectual and moral faculties.

The theological and the metaphysical mind feel only antipathy for this new-comer, the positive mind. The dispute which is opened between these three will be a long one; nothing less is in question than a modification of the mental state of men, and this can be brought about only through the uninterrupted labor of science, through the teaching which popularizes scientific results, through historical evolution which changes the social atmosphere, and through inheritance which fixes and consolidates acquired wealth.

In the contest which positive philosophy, by the very fact of its origin, wages against theology and metaphysics, one important restriction is to be made. I mean that toward the past its attitude is quite different from the position it takes as regards the future. From a hostile position it passes to the opposite, and, in the whole course of history, it renders full justice to the part, both necessary and beneficial, which theology and metaphysics have performed. The relative character of positive philosophy not only allows, but imposes the assumption that, as moral and intellectual enjoyments vary according to the different stages of evolution, there have been long periods when nothing was so suitable as theological and metaphysical conceptions. In this way liberty for the future is reconciled to reverence for the past.

Positive philosophy is placed between theology and metaphysics, the latter immovable and unprogressive; the former in perpetual motion and progress. As the direct issue of science, how does it behave toward its mother, whose characteristic it is to be always developing and improving? Positive knowledge has not remained what it was when positivism took its beginning. Far from it. It has expanded in every direction; important discoveries have enlarged it, and nothing, so far as we see, can check its future progress.

Many minds, therefore, struck with so many remarkable results, and anxious about the reactions which might ensue for the general doctrine, have asked themselves what had happened? How, they said—to mention only a few of the principal facts—could stellar astronomy, spectroscopy, the curious study of cosmical corpuscules, the equivalence of forces, the resumption by Darwin of Lamark's transformism—how could all that have transpired in the scientific province without modifying the doctrine which claims to have taken its origin in it? If positive philosophy is what it was in 1842, when Mr. Comte published his last volume, there must be something wrong about it. If it does not embrace all the new acquisitions, it must fall behind the age, and excite the suspicion that, among the novelties brought out, there might be some dangerous to its own constitution.

There is some apparent occasion for such fears, but it is only apparent. As each science, in its province, proceeds only from experience, and only reaches experimental propositions or laws, Mr. Comte transformed the particular principle which is scientific into a general principle which is philosophical. What he took as a basis suffices, and always will suffice, for the establishment of positive philosophy, as this same basis has been sufficient for the establishment of the six particular sciences.

It is manifest in what sense, and within what limits, positive philosophy may be said henceforth to be independent of the progress of science. Its fate would be endangered if science changed its principle; it is safe as long as the same principle controls its development. For that reason positivism witnesses with perfect security the advance and development of science. For that reason there need be no fear of conflict between its generality and their particularities. For that reason theology and metaphysics, whose principle is outside of experience, receive through science such frequent contradictions.

It is easy to show, by a few particular instances, the independence which positive philosophy enjoys in regard to the questions which are discussed or solved in the province of science.

There is, at this moment, much talk about the theory of transformism, advanced about fifty years ago by Lamarck, vigorously resumed by Darwin under the name of the struggle for life and of selection, and pursued by Haeckel to the determinative stages of the passages from one type to another. For me, this is only a hypothesis, or, according to the judicious remark of M. Robin, an explanation, and not a demonstration. The future of positive philosophy is by no means staked on the issue of the debate, whatever it be. If transformism wins, it will be a great fact acknowledged in the science of life; if it fails, it will be a great error got rid of; but the question always remains biological, and positive philosophy is not interested in it. No doubt it would be no trivial gratification to behold biology making a decisive step in the knowledge of the production of living species; but our philosophical system is strong enough not to be shaken by the avowal of ignorance far preferable to subjective illustrations and hypothetical knowledge.

And astronomy, with its indisputable discoveries, spectroscopy, the constitution of the sun, the analysis of the light of stars and comets? All these are startling and new facts. Let them be welcome. As long as the experimental researches which have directed the foundation of astronomy shall control its growth, positive philosophy will receive from that science a constant and sure assent.

Another instance. By virtue of observations—recently demonstrated to have been unreliable—it was believed that the most continuous function of the organism, respiration, consisted in the case of plants in an absorption of carbonic acid gas, followed by an exhalation of oxygen, while with animals it was just the opposite. In that way the respiration of plants decomposed the carbonic acid gas produced by the respiration of animals, and thus maintained the constancy of the composition of the atmosphere. Such a view of the arrangement between plants and animals was an error.

An ingenious and persevering botanist has shown that the nocturnal respiration of plants, which is an absorption of oxygen, and was said to be intermittent and exceptional, is really continuous, and constitutes their only and true respiration; that the diurnal respiration, or the absorption of carbonic acid gas is a phenomenon of assimilation, or digestion; in one word, that plants and animals breathe in the same way. This is a considerable change in the theory which considers the relations between plants and animals. But it does not affect the experimental principle of biology, and therefore positive philosophy is not affected by it.

Is there any reason to apprehend that science will ever subvert the principle which is transmitted to positive philosophy? We do not think so, and our decided affirmation is founded on the very constitution of the human mind. When the first investigations were made, it was possible and legitimate to think that conscience, the absolute entity of man, had in its intuitions a valid testimony on the nature of things. This is a fallacy. Psychological analysis has shown that none of these intuitions ought to be accepted without discussion and the test of experience. Experience alone remains master of the scientific ground, and there is no other gate open for the contingencies of the future.

In presence of the continuous progress of science what have the disciples of positive philosophy to do? According to their tastes, aptitudes, and preparation, they should keep well informed on all that is important, but they may be sure that nothing can turn up in the province of science, by which the province of philosophy will be thrown in confusion, as it happened while it was theological and metaphysical. Every one, for his own use, can bring fresh light to bear on Mr. Comte's book; this is useful and even necessary for whoever wishes to take a part in the discussions. But to be clearly understood, I would say that had Mr. Comte's book made its appearance in 1874, instead of 1842, with all the discoveries of these thirty years positive philosophy would have been exactly the same as to principle, character, and range.

In this review of the situation there is, by the side of the ancient, well-established sciences, a young science for which some explanation may be demanded. It would not be necessary to go many years back in order to find a gap in the hierarchy. Sociology did not exist then, and Mr. Comte is the first who traced its boundary lines. Did he trace them with a hand sufficiently steady and sure? For my part I believe so. But in a subject so new and so complicated, it behooves us to have a mind open to criticism, not to pass lightly by any difficulty, and always to be ready to accept a limit, that is to say, to subject theory to the test of facts, and particularly of new facts. Since the time when Mr. Comte first made known the essential points of sociological theory, three great novelties have enriched history. These are the reading of hieroglyphics and an efficient knowledge of remote Egyptian antiquity; the deciphering of cuneiform inscriptions and the acquisition of valuable documents on the annals of Babylon and Assyria; finally the discovery of fossil, prehistoric man, the contemporary of mammoths and quaternary strata. All this was quite unexpected; but all this, far from being in opposition to the notion of human development as it was formulated, has without difficulty been adapted to it—an adaptation which it is quite worth while to notice, especially when the reverse took place in regard to other doctrines. The theological tales of a paradisaical era or golden age, and the metaphysical conceptions of an ancient extinct science and cyclical renewals of things, are absolutely contradicted.

Thus on the one hand, in regard to theology and metaphysics, positive philosophy having studied all they have produced, each by virtue of a principle which was unable to hold its ground, now only opposes them as the still powerful remains of a long past. On the other hand, in regard to science, positive philosophy is absolutely dependent on the scientific principle, but it is independent of particular scientific developments. Its basis must be looked for in the aggregation of sciences arranged in their hierarchical order, and converging into one common generality.

We are sometimes asked by what our conception of the world is characterized. Mr. Comte first summed the whole evolution of human thought up in these three terms: conception of the theological world, conception of the metaphysical world, conception of the positive world. A positive conception of the world is now, to a certain degree, shared by a large number of minds, since the positive mode of thinking has been diffused in many directions. But, in this common mode, positive philosophy has its profoundly distinct view; it considers the whole human knowledge, like a hierarchical structure, including sociology, the existence of which is still ignored or denied by so many distinguished men; and by the side of this hierarchy, which contains history and the supreme generality of human development, it recognizes the great unknown, by which it is taught to think with caution and humility, and to let all absolute ideas go wherever fancy leads them.

CITY HALL NOTES.

It is said that Mayor Havemeyer will issue a parting address to the public, in which he will defend his administration.

Controller Green, Chamberlain Lane, Deputy Chamberlain Whittemore, Park Commissioner Bissinger, and Tax Commissioner Wheeler called upon the Mayor yesterday.

Mayor-elect Wickham visited the Department of Public Works yesterday. He had an interview with Commissioner Van Nort about the affairs of his department, which lasted nearly two hours. Mr. Wickham is collecting statistics for his first message to the Board of Aldermen, which will be ready Jan. 1.

THE VIRGINIA BONDHOLDERS' CONFERENCE.

The Richmond *Enquirer* of the 12th inst. says: "The bondholders' meeting, as everybody anticipated, was a complete *fiasco.* It was a lame demagogic movement to delude and mislead the people as well as the bondholders from the first, for everybody, with any sense knew beforehand that it would amount to nothing. And now that we have gotten through with all our efforts at finding out some way 'how not to pay it,' suppose we try what virtue there is still left in an honest effort how 'to pay what we owe.'"

The New York Times.

TRIPLE SHEET.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, NOV. 15, 1874.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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NOTICE.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot, under any circumstances, return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

This morning THE DAILY TIMES *consists of* TWELVE PAGES. *Every news-dealer is bound to deliver the paper in its complete form, and any failure to do so should be reported at the publication office.*

NOTICE.

We beg to state that Postage will be paid at this office, free, on all Editions of THE TIMES *sent to Subscribers, under the new Law to take effect on the 1st of January,* 1875.

The murder of poor MCKENNA will doubtless receive on Monday a different kind of attention from that accorded to it by Coroner WOLTMAN's remarkable jury. But what of Coroner WOLTMAN himself? Are his illegal proceedings in the station-house to pass without notice? And how about his accomplice, Capt. ALLAIRE? If the Coroner was breaking the law by holding a mock court and giving orders to bail prisoners before holding an inquest, Capt. ALLAIRE was equally guilty in obeying his orders. It is provided by chapter 335, article 7, section 52, Laws of 1873, as follows:

"Each member of the Police force, under the penalty of ten days' fine, or dismissal from the force, at the discretion of the board, shall immediately upon an arrest, convey in person the offender before the nearest sitting Magistrate, that he may be dealt with according to law."

Why did not Capt. ALLAIRE convey CROKER, the HICKEYS, and SHERIDAN before Justice MURRAY, then holding Police Court in Fifty-seventh street, he being the nearest Magistrate. Are the Police Commissioners to overlook ALLAIRE's conduct and silently submit to this outrage on his part, or will they enforce the penalty for his violation of the law?

Out of the murky gloom of Arkansas politics rises another pretender. This time it is an individual bearing the unromantic name of SMITH, who was Lieutenant Governor under BAXTER, and who threatens to dispute the office of Governor with GARLAND, who has just been inaugurated by the Democracy as BAXTER's successor. Indeed, the bellicose SMITH threatens to open another BROOKS-BAXTER war, and to wind up with the usual "appeal to the President." His pretext for so doing is based on the assumption that the State Constitution, adopted under the reconstruction régime in 1868, has a provision making itself perpetual; that is, that under the Constitution of 1868, a new Constitutional Convention could not be called, and that, therefore, all that the Democrats have recently done is illegal. "Here is richness." There is a prospect of infinite misunderstanding and prolonged quarreling in the State. It is a pity that SMITH, and the schemers like him who dishonor both parties in the State, cannot be sent to Central America, where they would at once become the lions of the hour.

Border warfare along the Rio Grande is daily expected by the Texans, who insist that there are regularly-organized expeditions on the Mexican side of the river waiting opportunities to dash into Texas and steal and murder. The testimony of large numbers of credible witnesses would seem to leave no room for doubt as to the warlike intentions of the troops of petty banditti, such as those of CORTINA and RICARDO FLORES. The misfortune of the Central Government of Mexico is that it does not possess the force to effect the dispersion of the robber bands in its frontier districts, and especially near the Texas boundary. Under these circumstances it would be only becoming in Mexico to give our frontier countrymen *carte blanche* to follow the brigands over the line when they return from their predatory expeditions, and give them the punishment which they deserve. At present the whole business seems a hopeless muddle, and the Texans have no means of redress for the constant outrages inflicted upon them.

Massachusetts is congratulating herself on the shining evidences of her material prosperity, as shown in her valuation for the year preceding May, 1874. It appears that the increase in personal and real estate in the Commonwealth within twelve months has been sixty-eight million dollars; and this, in view of the depressed condition of the industries which are the main source of the State's wealth, is considered very gratifying. The State tax has been considerably reduced; and some of the principal manufacturing counties have made enormous advances. Despite "panics" and dull years, Massachusetts seems to be working back to her highest standard of increase in valuation, which in 1872 was more than $200,000,000.

A paper by M. J. LITTRE, the recognized leader of the positive school of philosophy, will be found on another page. It will not, of course, be understood that we approve the opinions expressed in this paper, but we give them as an interesting contribution to the history of contemporaneous philosophy.

In reference to our statement last Sunday concerning the story of WILKIE COLLINS, offered for sale to us by Mr. W. F. GILL, publisher, of Boston, we have received a statement from Mr. GILL, in which he says: "I sold you the right to the first issue of COLLINS' story in America. I never supposed you understood the exclusive right." In reply to this we quote Mr. GILL's original letter to us, from which it will be clearly seen that Mr. GILL never gave us any reason to suppose that we were not purchasing an original story for our own use. If he knew that the story was to be published elsewhere, he ought to have mentioned the fact to us at first. We undoubtedly suppose in every negotiation of this kind that we are in treaty for a contribution designed exclusively for us. It is clearly the duty of an author or publisher to give us fair warning that he has sold his manuscript in two places at once, and that it is only the second right of publication which he is offering for sale in New-York. We now add Mr. GILL's note, and leave our readers to decide whether we had not a perfect right to assume that we were invited to purchase a story which had not been sold elsewhere:

BOSTON, Oct. 15, 1874.

MY DEAR SIR: I have just received a short story in MS. from Mr. WILKIE COLLINS, written by him during his vacation at Boulogne Sur Mer. I am authorized to dispose of the story for periodical issue. Would you like it for THE TIMES. Terms, 100 pounds, (£100.) The story is one that will excite interest, being based upon facts. It is leveled at the wrongs inflicted by the system of Commissions in Lunacy existing in England.

Will you kindly give this early attention? and oblige yours truly, WILIAM F. GILL.

It is said that the German authorities have by no means succeeded in suppressing the gambling-tables at Baden-Baden, although there is no longer any public play. Adroit speculators have opened, in the outskirts of the town, private gaming-houses, in which *roulette* and *trente et quarante* are carried on vigorously as of old, and hundreds of habitués find no difficulty in pursuing their favorite pastime. The German Police seem thus far very little disposed to investigate the matter, and the Baden landlords are not likely to do anything to break up the private resorts, as, should they do so, the prosperity of the place would receive a severe shock.

We devote several columns of space in today's issue to printing the last batch of letters which, for the present, we propose to publish on the marriage controversy. Our correspondents have probably not succeeded in making much impression on each other's convictions, and they have certainly left the matter in dispute about as far from a satisfactory settlement as they found it. But they have undoubtedly furnished a good deal of instructive and suggestive matter for the impartial reader, besides affording some mild amusement to those experienced critics who have "lived and loved." We are bound to say that our lady readers ought to profit by the confessed readiness of most of our bachelor correspondents to take a wife if they could find one possessing a moderate range of useful and amiable qualities.

WHAT WE MAY EXPECT.

The Irish laborer who was greatly disgusted to find that a pound of butter cost quite as much after the late Democratic victory at the polls as it did before that auspicious event will, we fear, but faintly represent the feelings of the people of New-York after their new Democratic rulers get fairly established. Instead of making any nearer approach to a responsible and efficient system of local self-government, we are simply drifting once more under the rule of a political cabal, of which the chief figure is JOHN KELLY. That person has lost no time in letting the public see what are his notions about the proper way to govern a great city. They are briefly summed up in the rule of filling as many positions of trust as possible with his personal adherents, and then insisting that their first duty is to serve their patron, their next to take care of themselves, and their last to serve the public. The frank way in which Mr. KELLY showed his hand in the McKenna case leaves no room for doubt about his ideal of public duty, and we may as well make up our minds that it is a mere question of the servility of his nominees whether the procedure in that case fairly represents the kind of government which the new Boss has in store for us.

For example, it is tolerably well known that Mr. WICKHAM owed his nomination as the Tammany candidate far Mayor entirely to the influence of JOHN KELLY. It is presumed that he was selected for two reasons—because he was the most importunate candidate, and because he was likely to prove the most obedient one. There is a general expectation, among Tammany politicians at least, that Mr. WICKHAM goes into the Mayor's office simply to do the bidding of JOHN KELLY. Of course, Mr. WICKHAM may disappoint that expectation, but as that would amount to a sacrifice of all the aid and countenance he can hope to receive from Tammany Hall, it would be somewhat unsafe to reckon on any striking display of personal independence in that quarter. Having secured the Mayor, KELLY not only has the command of the immediate patronage of the office—City Marshalships and possessors of the privilege of blackmailing merchants by the aid of the "permit bureau"—but he can put his own nominees in the place of the heads of departments whose terms expire this year, and he can exercise more or less control over the conduct of the entire range of Municipal business.

For, observe, KELLY has not only got the Mayor, but also, in virtue of a subservient majority in the Board of Aldermen, the President of that body also. If, as reported, the President of the Board of Aldermen is to be Mr. SAMUEL A. LEWIS, KELLY will not be likely to have any cause to complain of his lack of ductility. Here, then, are two members of the Board of Apportionment absolutely at the service of JOHN KELLY. If the public does not appreciate what that means, we are very sure that Mr. KELLY and his hungry crowd of followers do. The host of small-fry Tammany politicians are not very liberally provided for in the existing City Government; it will be the first care of Boss KELLY to see that they have a good "show" in the next. A peremptory demand will be made on the head or heads of a department for so many positions. In the event of refusal, the screw will be immediately put upon that department. There will either be a grubbing among its accounts for some technical or other irregularity to furnish a plausible pretext for the removal of its chief officers, for reasons satisfactory to a Democratic Mayor, approved by a Democratic Governor, or, the two Kelly men in the Board of Apportionment will vote against every application made for bonds for the use of that department, or they will refuse to approve of its estimates unless reduced to a ridiculously inadequate sum. It needs no spirit of prophecy to tell that these tricks will be resorted to. They are not precisely new, and they have begun already by a demand on the Marine Court for certain janitors' positions, which were promptly vacated and filled according to the orders of Boss KELLY.

Of course, special attention will be paid to obtaining control of the Police Department. Both KELLY and MORRISSEY know that the Police force is a political weapon of tremendous power when wielded by unscrupulous men. KELLY gave on election day an excellent sample of the way he would order about Police Captains and dispose of their prisoners when occasion required. If he finds all the Captains as apt pupils as ALLAIRE, he has only to get the Board sufficiently in hand to secure the passing over of such gross breaches of duty as occurred at the Twenty-first Precinct, and he will occupy in regard to the prisons of New-York pretty much the same position that his church assigns to the Apostle Peter in regard to the abodes of eternal bliss and pain. Professional gamblers of the Morrissey type have been always pretty secure against Police interference. They will have a fresh guarantee against even periodical "raids" when the new Tammany Boss tightens his hold upon the Police Department.

As to the Judiciary, some of the Judges of the lower courts are secured already, and the process of establishing a new manufactory of injunctions in the Supreme Court is only a question of time. The same method that turns out Woltmans is warranted to produce new Barnards and Cardozos. As for the newspapers, they have already made so fair a beginning in the direction of servility to the new Boss as to lead him to have the most comfortable anticipations of their future course. Neither the *World*, *Herald*, nor *Tribune* has had a word to say about the shameful disregard of the forms of justice exhibited throughout the whole course of the investigation into the murder of MCKENNA. In fact, the first of these sheets with characterestic shamelessness went out of its way, with characteristic shamelessness, to administer a kick to the dead man, while having no word of condemnation for his ruffianly assailants, on whose behalf the law was being trampled on by KELLY and his instruments. The breaking up of corporation advertising ruined the *World* financially—it was long before bankrupt in character and influence. KELLY has only got to lobby through a bill restoring that form of public spoliation for the benefit of needy journals, and the *World* will grovel at his feet as it did at those of TWEED, while the *Tribune* may be depended on to present him as the fit embodiment of the highest ideal of statesmanship which it ever entered into the mind of the "Scholar in Politics" to conceive.

IMAGE-BREAKING.

There are, or rather were, about a dozen famous characters in history whom the world, up to this date, has delighted to honor. We do not, of course, go back to the era of HERODOTUS, who has been called the Father of Lies as well as the Father of History; nor to HOMER, whose existence has been doubted. We must, of course, concede that HORACE, HESIOD, OVID, and all the classic poets were myths. Even CLEANTHES, who enjoys the rare fortune of being quoted by St. Paul, must be given up as a delusion; for, if the image-breakers once "get after" him, he will stand no chance in an age that demands positive evidence against positive denial. But, coming down to our own times, we had hoped that we might still believe in a few such men as RICHARD CŒUR DE LION, SHAKESPEARE, and COLUMBUS. But the same historians who tell us that the third RICHARD was a very proper man, and much maligned by the dramatists, also dispel our delusions about RICHARD of the lion heart. That he was a fighting man we are prepared to believe; but that he was a dishonest, sordid, and grasping prince, we are shocked to hear. According to Mr. COX, the historian of the Crusades, RICHARD was as venal as any modern Tammany politician, and sold places and monopolies as if he had been in Congress. We know how utterly SHAKESPEARE has been demolished lately. No one who reads the New-York daily newspapers will ever again ask, "Who wrote *Shikspur*?"

We did hope, however that COLUMBUS might have been spared us. We have long since given up Robinson Crusoe, Lemuel Gulliver, Capt. Kidd, and Casabianca; but CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS, standing on the poop-deck of the *Pinta*, and seeing the lights dancing on the shore of Hispaniola after his last night at sea had closed in—COLUMBUS picking up the green branch and the curiously carved bit of wood in the sea—COLUMBUS serenely folding his arms and permitting the repentant mutineers to kiss his feet—he was at least left us. Now comes an image-breaker, and assails the most pathetic figure in history. Prof. RAFN, of Copenhagen, has already proved to the satisfaction of the Scandinavians that COLUMBUS only rediscovered a continent that had been previously settled by the Northmen. But Mr. AARON GOODRICH would have us believe that COLUMBUS did not discover America at all; that he was mean, cruel, and cowardly; that WASHINGTON IRVING merely wrote romance when he described the famous reception at Barcelona, where the Spanish sovereigns were presented with gold, Indians, and tropical productions by the returning conqueror; that COLUMBUS' body was never buried anywhere worth mentioning; that nobody put a memorial over his grave; and that his epitaph was not "COLUMBUS gave a new world to Castile and Leon," or anything like it. This is a formidable indictment against the navigator dear to the heart of childhood, and picturesquely posing all through the primary histories of the New World. Of course, with this must also go the diverting story of COLUMBUS and the egg, the confusion of the Spanish Inquisitors, and ISABELLA's pawning her jewels to raise money for the explorations of COLUMBUS. We may retain the picture of COLUMBUS in irons; Mr. GOODRICH thinks that COLUMBUS deserved all the ill-treatment which he received, and that if he died in poverty and disgrace it served him right. This, at least, is the drift of his extraordinary book.

We have not the heart to go into the logic of this new image-breaker. We must cling to COLUMBUS. The image-breaker may be right. But, although "the divine Williams" be a cheat, RICHARD the Lion-Hearted a delusion, and the crook-back tyrant a marvelously proper man, we really must still cling to something apparently real. We cannot concede away all history, sacred, profane and nursery. It is possible that there was no CÆSAR; that CLEOPATRA was a myth; that GEORGE WASHINGTON was an invention of Mr. JARED SPARKS; that Gen. TAYLOR did not say, "A little more grape Capt. BRAGG;" that there was no charge of the Light Brigade, and that "SAXE HOLME" is six single ladies rolled into one. Still, we shall adhere to COLUMBUS. He is, as it were, the connecting link between us and the dimmest past. Give him up, and we are launched upon a sea of the vaguest mythology. Whatever this new image-breaker may do or say, we commend CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS to posterity as a worthy gentleman who has, for many centuries, cut a highly-respectable figure in history, oratory, poetry, sculpture, and painting. When that admirable figure of the great discoverer, wrought by PERSICO, shall have thrown his base-ball at GREENOUGH'S "Washington" in the opposite park, and future generations shall wonder if NAPOLEON III. was a myth, and JAMES FISK, Jr., a figure out of a Persian tale, they will hang with delight over CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS as WASHINGTON IRVING left him.

TEN THOUSAND WOMEN WANTED.

A California paper announces to the Eastern States that what is wanted in that State is ten thousand trained female servants. It complains that there are now enough ignorant, turbulent domestics, and that there are some thousands of Chinese servants who are tolerated as a necessary evil. The "bronze locusts of Asia," as this authority calls them, are worse than the plague of grasshoppers; there would be a great gain if 10,000 neat and well-trained young women were to take their places. This is an unexpected complaint. We of the Atlantic States, wrestling with the rugged problem of household service, have looked with envy on the docile, quiet, efficient, and honest Chinese servant, of whom our tourists and letter-writers have given such good report. It was supposed that the solution of all domestic troubles was at hand when the heathen "John" showed signs of willingness to leave the shores of the Pacific, and hire himself to the foreigners of the Atlantic States. But here is a leading California newspaper complaining that John is a bronze locust; and it turns longing eyes toward the East, whence it is supposed trained young women may come to take his place in the homes and kitchens of the citizens of Pacific States. The employer of the Chinaman will not only refuse to recommend him to us, but he asks us to send him trained servants in place of those whom he discards.

To find trained servants, male or female, is not easy. Our rapid, hurry-scurry way of doing things is not favorable to training of any kind. Least of all is it favorable to high training in domestic service. In mechanical occupations, the apprentice desires to be a journeyman, the journeyman aspires to be a "boss." The servant, whatever may be his or her Old World notions, very soon learns to look forward to the time when he or she shall be principal, and not a subordinate. It is one of the boasts of our civilization that the poorest boy in the land may become Chief Magistrate of the nation; that the child of poverty may end his days in the lap of luxury. This possibility is in the reach of all. Therefore, it is not natural that we should find anywhere a class of contented menials who should never dream of mounting higher. Women—and men, too—have been known to leave comfortable homes in the houses of their employers, and endure want, privation, and discomfort in abiding-places which, whatever else might be said, they could call their own. The spirit of independence was strong within them, and they endured cold, hunger, and nakedness rather than take orders from any human being.

This, it seems to us, is the only possible explanation of the scarcity of what are called "well-trained servants." Over and over again has come the report that young women will prefer earning three or four dollars a week in a milliner's shop, or with a sewing-machine, to a comfortable home with a well-ordered family, where only a light domestic service is exacted. California may cry in vain for ten thousand women to take up the burden of hired servants in households. We want such women here; they are wanted in countless families in the Atlantic States. They are not forthcoming. Worse than this, in the Pacific States, where so large a preponderance of men has usually existed, domestic women have not only gone above household service, but they have "set up for themselves" in marriage. Some years ago, a large number of domestic servants were brought out from Great Britain by an enterprising Californian; by the time they learned the ways of the country and the "maid-of-all-work" service expected of them, they were absorbed into the marriage relations of the community. The same was true of a shipload of girls taken from New-England to the Pacific States as school-teachers and housekeepers. Nearly all found husbands before they had time to prove the value of the original experiment.

As things are now, we must admit that domestic service in this country is only accepted by men and women as a temporary expedient. It cannot be expected that servants will bring to such service the intelligence and conscientiousness that anyone takes in an occupation which he deliberately chooses for life. Whether this state of things may by and by change, we cannot say. It is certain that now, with all the conditions of society urging people upward—constantly upward—it is useless to look for anything like thorough training in subordinate social positions. We do not need now to inquire into the evil or good of this state of things. It may as well be acknowledged that it exists. The independence of the native American—more or less exaggerated—is speedily imitated by the freshest arrival from Fatherland or the Green Isle, and all races are on the high road to a complete emancipation from the service of other people. Therefore, though we give wide publicity to the California call for 10,000 women for household service, we may add that the 10,000 are not forthcoming; and if they were, they need not cross the continent to find employment.

IMAGINARY INTERVIEWS AND CORRESPONDENCE.

While the *World* is trying to defend its bogus correspondence, we once more call its particular attention to the following curious and interesting letters and comments, which were published some months ago. The *World* has been repeatedly asked to clear up this mystery, but has never yet been prevailed upon to address itself to the task. Yet, if it set any value whatever upon a good character, it would be better employed in dealing with the following facts than with circulating a new series of fictions in the shape of assertions that THE TIMES has "fabricated" stories of Southern outrages:

A DISGUSTING INVENTION.

Berlin Telegram (Aug. 15) to Associated Press.

The *North German Gazette* stigmatizes as a disgusting invention the report in the American papers of an interview with Prince Bismarck, in which the Prince is made to say that he would extirpate the idea of God and substitute that of the State. It declares that Bismarck never used such language or advocated such sentiments and believes the falsehood originated in the machinations of the Jesuits.

As the "disgusting invention" alluded to appeared in the *World* newspaper, of this City, any explanation which that journal has to offer will be in order. For that matter, indeed, it is a matter of surprise that some editorial explanation does not, in the same issue, accompany the pointed, if not indignant, denial of the *North German Gazette*. In our judgment, the case is one in which no time should be lost. If the "conversation" alluded to was a "disgusting invention," it is due to the public, upon whom it was palmed off for truth, to know who the "inventor" is. The character of American journalism at home, as well as abroad, is degraded by tricks like these, and if the *World* has been, as we suspect it has been, imposed upon by some graceless Bohemian, it owes it to itself, not less than to the public, to put him in the pillory where he belongs. —*New-York Evening Express.*

The *World*, as will be seen from the above, published the alleged interview with BISMARCK as from "its own correspondent." When the report was reprinted in Europe BISMARCK wrote the following letter to Dr. BENDAU, of Dresden:

VARZIN, Aug. 12, 1873.

SIR: I am very much obliged to you for your kind communication.

There are so many lies abroad at my expense that I am not particularly surprised even at this shameless invention. I do not know whether there are any stupid enough to believe such a tale; but it is most certain that I never had a conversation like the one attributed to me. There is not even the possibility of a misunderstanding being alleged as an excuse for the lie. In my opinion the phrase imputed to me that I intend to crush Rome in order to crush Christianity is enough to betray the source and purpose of the invention. That my convictions and my belief are the reverse of what this fable puts into my mouth is not doubted in Germany. In America, too, people will, I trust, say to themselves that if a man were impious enough to entertain such thoughts, he would hardly be stupid enought to avow them. I am, &c., BISMARCK.

There is probably no editor of a public journal now living, except the editor of the New-York *World*, who would have suffered so serious a charge as this to be brought against him without attempting to reply to it. That a paper which is habitually guilty of getting its correspondence written in New-York, and dating it from all parts of the universe, should shamelessly misrepresent and calumniate other journals, may not be surprising, but it is to the last degree disgraceful. Whether the *World* is accusing THE TIMES of "fabricating Southern outrages"—after we have for months past protested against all such stories, and sent able correspondents to the South specially to put a stop to them—or whether it is concocting "foreign letters" in Printing-House Square, it is equally a discredit to journalism, and equally scandalous to its owner, who at the present moment seems to be Mr. TILDEN.

PERSONAL LIBERTY IN FRANCE.

None of the numerous topics discussed at the recent meeting of the "Permanent Commission" of the French Assembly excited more general interest throughout France than the subject of the many arrests made some time since by the military authorities in the cities of Lyons and Marseilles. The Republicans were not slow in declaring their abhorrence of the manner in which the greater number of these arrests was effected, and found in the arbitrary proceedings an effective argument against the continuance of the "state of siege." It turned out that a large share of the accusations upon which the arrests were based, especially in Marseilles, were fabricated by a Police agent of bad character, who had been thrown out of his comfortable berth as a spy by the Republic. This vindictive creature pretended that on the 4th of September, 1870, when the Republican Government came into power, many illegal arrests were made at the instance of Republicans in the city, and so he brought them before the military courts on charges of conspiracy, sequestration of property, &c. As, at the same time, he made charges against many common criminals, it happened that one night a goodly number of the most prominent and honorable citizens of Marseilles found themselves, without a word of explanation, transferred from their beds to filthy dungeons, into which they were thrown in company with murderers, thieves, and burglars. Their first inclination was to believe that another *coup d'état* had arrived, and that they had been selected to adorn the "casemates," and to stifle between the decks of transports bound for New-Caledonia, like the political exiles of 1851.

After a long delay, however, their cases came up for trial before the military courts. Then it was discovered that eighty-three out of one hundred and thirty of the persons arrested had been held on trumpery charges, on the strength of which neither army officers nor the "Commissioner of the Government," who attended the sessions of the "councils of war" before which the prisoners were brought for trial, were willing to prosecute them. So these honorable citizens, who were simply released from court without a word of apology for the rough treatment which they had received, went home, each one as angry as a teetotaler would probably be if he were arrested and locked up on a charge of drunkenness, and at the end of a month or two released without even an excuse for his illegal detention. To the credit of the officers of the army who were misled into this contemptible violation of individual liberty, they were thoroughly ashamed of it, and many of them have, since the occurrence, taken pains to state that they are tired of the onerous and apparently unnecessary duties imposed upon them by the "state of siege." They think, very justly, that they can be far more useful to France in continuing their military studies and reorganizing the French army, than in attempting to play the rôle which belongs to the civil branch of the Government. And it is very probable that the Assembly, in view of the grave criticisms made upon the events at Marseilles and Lyons, will believe it wise to abolish the "state of siege" and let justice take its ordinary course. Military rule in the departments was established exclusively for the purpose of insuring public tranquillity during the discussions of the Assembly as to the future mode of government; but far from making peace, it has done much to create something almost like revolution among the most hot-headed populations in France. It is evident that the country, despite its long submission to the tyrannical lack of respect for individual liberty which characterized the late Empire, is but little disposed at present to submit to anything which savors of arbitrary rule, and the army manifests a laudable unwillingness to array itself against the wishes of the people.

The Minister of Justice found himself much embarrassed by the catechizing on the part of prominent Republicans, to which he was compelled to submit at the last session of the "Permanent Commission," and evidently wished himself well out of the whole affair of the arrests, which was an egregious blunder from the very first. It brought a storm of indignation about his unfortunate ears, and has brought the Republicans more favor than anything else could have done at the present time. The masses are extremely jealous of any interference with their rights on the part of Police agents who were in office under the Empire, and are much gratified at the failure of the attempts of the vindictive ex-spy in Marseilles, and the denunciators in Lyons, to intimidate worthy Republicans. If "Napoleon IV." does not make his essay to mount the French throne very speedily, he will find the people educated up to that point that they will resent to the utmost any attack on individual liberty. The army will willingly side with the people. Intimidation and arbitrary arrests were the chief weapons used by the last Empire against its enemies; but they can never be depended on again.

THE GUN AT SANDY HOOK.

Our ordnance officers are making experiments at Sandy Hook with a 10-inch cast-iron smooth-bore converted into a rifle. The rifling is accomplished by boring out the gun and inserting a wrought-iron tube. This reduces the bore to eight inches but increases the power and range of the gun to a large extent. The object of the conversion, of course, is to utilize the large number of smooth-bore guns we have on hand, and which the advances in artillery have made practically obsolete. So far the gun has been able to stand the change, and the amount of powder used has been increased over the old charges very considerably. As high a charge as thirty-five pounds have been used, and a velocity of 1,400 feet per second, it is asserted, has been recorded.

The old 10-inch gun, as well as the rest of our smooth-bores, may be set down as useless for all purposes of sea-coast defense. We have been accumulating immense parks of cast-iron artillery during the last ten years. This, too, since their complete inefficiency for contending with modern iron-clads has been demonstrated to the satisfaction of everybody except the specialists who control their construction. These experiments at Sandy Hook show that our ordnance officers have finally accepted the conclusion, and are tardily adopting a method of increasing their efficiency which was long ago tried in Europe. We are sorry to believe that our situation with respect to these enormous quantities of cast-iron sea-coast ordnance is due in great part to the greed of cast-iron cannon founders. These manufacturers had allies in ordnance officers who believed in nothing else but cast-iron. The advocates of wrought-iron or steel in the construction of artillery were always confronted by these ordnance officers with the story of the bursting of the 12-inch wrought-iron gun on the *Princeton*, some thirty years ago. But as cast-iron guns were bursting every day during the war, the misfortune to this single gun was not a very strong argument. Meanwhile, everywhere in the world, (except, perhaps, in China and Japan,) cast-iron was everywhere abandoned as material for the manufacture of heavy ordnance. We stood out against the world on this question, and yet made failure after failure in attempts to make heavy cast-iron rifles successful.

The efforts which have been made at various times during the last ten years to turn cast-iron guns into rifles, by inserting tubes of steel or wrought-iron inside their bores, have certainly not resulted in complete success. In England the experiment has been tried, and many of the 8-inch 64-pounder cast-iron guns have been thus converted; and yet with all the splendid appliances of Woolwich, they have not made an effective weapon. The authorities do not pretend to consider it as anything but a second-class gun, and all their new artillery is made of wrought-iron and steel.

We cannot, therefore, regard with much hope the experiments going on at Sandy Hook. The particular gun under trial may turn out to have considerable endurance; but one swallow does not make a Summer; and as still the treacherous cast-iron so largely enters into its composition, it is liable at any time to fly into pieces. One of the prime essentials of guns using heavy charges of powder is that there shall be no such thing as explosive bursts, bringing death and destruction to every one near. To injure iron-clads nowadays, we must have enormous charges of powder and enormous projectiles, and these imply a gun of immense strength. The artillerists, to make efficient practice, must have entire confidence in their weapon—must feel that they are not liable at any moment to be blown to pieces by flying bits of cast-iron, as with the heavy rifled-guns manufactured at Woolwich, which have this quality in an eminent degree. Those about the gun must have timely warning of a failure, other than that of chunks of iron flying about their ears. This they cannot have with a cast-iron gun altered in any such way as that adopted at Sandy Hook.

The argument that will be used in favor of converting these cast-iron guns will be that of economy; but if the result attained is a doubtful piece of ordnance, it will be very poor economy. A gun nowadays is a good deal like chastity—one can't afford to have any doubts about it. Moreover, the guns they are experimenting with are by no means representative of modern sea-coast guns. An 8-inch gun is a mere pop-gun which a modern iron-clad fleet would laugh at. If our ordnance officers insist on trying their experiments with rifling cast-iron guns, why don't they devote themselves to those of respectable size, like the 15 and 20 inch? If the latter could be reduced in calibre and rifled it might amount to something, but even that would be doubtful. It certainly would not be a success unless it was made able to stand the same charges and throw the same projectiles as rifled guns of similar calibre do abroad. Inasmuch as the whole matter now is in a complete jumble between the Engineer Corps, the Artillery, and the Ordnance of the Army, and the Ordnance of the Navy, to say nothing of the Navy itself, all working in the same field without any common head, the time is not ripe for carrying into effect any really efficient system of coast defense.

A MAINE DEMOCRAT'S VIEWS.

Newspapers in Maine publish a letter from Hon. Bion Bradbury, one of the leading Democrats of that State, wherein he says:

With this grand result has come responsibility. The Democratic Party will control the popular branch of the next Congress. It will not in the future be merely the party of opposition to misrule, extravagance, and corruption; it must initiate measures; it must have a distinct, well-defined, and avowed policy. It must have a positive creed based upon sound political principles. There must be direct, straightforward, and bold action. Without these the present triumph will prove ephemeral. No party can be permanent and enduring that is not based upon the fundamental principles of liberty and republican government, and upon a wise policy adapted to the needs of the country and to the development of its diversified material interests. The Constitution, with its amendments, must be made supreme; peace and order must be restored in all the States; the National Government must be purified; useless offices must be abolished; fraud must be exposed and punished; rigid economy and strict official accountability must be introduced into every branch of the public service; there must be reform everywhere. Superadded to this, as the great necessity of the times must be a good currency and a return to specie payments. The financial question is an absorbing issue. The new House of Representatives must speak distinctly and positively upon this subject. There must be no evasion, no uncertainty. The people demand "hard money" and they will have it, and the party that refuses to meet this demand promptly will linger in a sickly and short-lived existence.

JUSTICE AND BOSS KELLY.

From the Sun, Nov. 11.

The verdict of the Coroner's jury in the McKenna case will go far to confirm the apprehensions which we repeatedly expressed before the election, of the danger of giving to Tammany Hall the complete control of this City.

"John McKenna came to his death," say the jury, "from a pistol-shot wound in the head, by the hand of some party to the jury unknown." Unknown, indeed; then why was it not found out who the party is? That is what we have Coroners' inquests for; and when the means are ample, as they seem to have been in this case, and the jury fail to ascertain so important a fact, it seems to us that they neglect their principal duty.

There were plenty of spectators of the McKenna homicide. The killing was done in broad daylight, where it was easy to see weapons and the smoke that came from them; McKenna was seen to fall by a number of persons, who testify as to the source whence the shots came; the wounded man himself made a dying declaration as to who shot him; yet after hearing all the evidence the Coroner's jury are perfect Know-Nothings!

The shadow of Tammany was in that court-room—the room where the Coroner's investigation took place. The feeling will be that it was cast over that inquest to protect violence and to shield murder. Is it for such base uses, such dangerous ends, that the political organization of Tammany at present exists? Are the dagger and the pistol to be the emblems of its power? Then no man in New-York is safe.

THE PRESIDENT'S FINANCIAL VIEWS.

In an article upon the subject of President Grant's views upon financial matters, the Buffalo *Commercial Advertiser* of the 13th inst. says:

"In the meantime, however, we happen to be in a position to contradict the assertion that the President is at all inclined to favor inflation. We know that, within the present week, he has fully expressed an entirely different opinion in conversation with a distinguished citizen of Buffalo. He still desires to see the earliest practical resumption of specie payments. He said very distinctly that he hoped the next session of the present Congress would take proper steps for enforcing resumption by the 1st of July, 1876. In reply to a suggestion that a financial panic might grow out of naming so early a day, the President said that he did not anticipate any such effect. He thought the country would be fully prepared for the change by that day, and it was not a day too soon for resumption. The main thing was to get the public mind settled upon some early day, and then business would surely adjust itself to the emergency."

A MESSAGE FROM THE SEA.

A gentleman writing from Cedar Keyes, Fla., Nov. 10, to the Savannah *Advertiser*, says that a slip of paper, containing the statement reproduced below, was picked up by some fishermen off Key West. The writer says that the schooner mentioned loaded at a saw-mill not a great way from Brunswick, Ga.:

The schooner Lucie shipped from the coast of Georgia in August, loaded with lumber, and bound for Rio de Janeiro, (owned by Major Pollard, of St. Louis, and commanded by Capt. Hicks, of Boston,) with Henry Mitchell, Mike Conely, John Meninger, and David Clark, of New-York, and four colored men. Was struck by a severe gale on the night of the 27th September, some 300 miles off Rio de Janeiro, and had her mainmast and foremast carried away. She dipped and broke her bowsprit, and sprung a leak. All hands went to work to pump her out, and managed to keep her up until about nine o'clock the next morning, when she was dashed against a rock and went down. We made a raft with the boards and put on some provisions, but they were washed off during the day. Worn out with fatigue, Capt. Hicks and Mr. Meninger and one colored man got sick. We saw no vessel at all, nor an island near us. The poor sick men died the second day. Mitchell and Conely were weak and sick. Mitchell jumped off our little raft, and Conely was washed off. The negroes and myself are still alive, though weak, and the rough waves seem to toss us so I fear we shall not last long.

My dear wife, Mary, and little babe live in New-York; may God bless and take care of them. The Lucie was a 400-ton vessel, with three masts, but she is gone, and some of her gallant men with her, and we who yet live will, I fear, soon follow. I am ready to meet my God.

(Signed,) DAVID CLARK.

THE LOUISIANA RETURNING BOARD.

NEW-ORLEANS, Nov. 14.—The Returning Board met to-day and commenced canvassing the city vote. They made but little progress. Gen. Longstreet, who has been ill for some time, tendered his resignation to-day as a member of the Returning Board. He will be succeeded by John M. Sandige, a Conservative. Only two polls of the First Ward were canvassed to-day by the Returning Board. In the first box some irregularities were discovered. It was finally laid aside and poll No. 2 was taken up, at the completion of which the Board adjourned until Monday.

AMUSEMENTS.

DRAMATIC.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.

Last night Mr. Wallack's theatre was again crowded from parquet to roof with an eager crowd of spectators. For some little time last year there seemed a probability of the public being drawn off to the disgusting obscenities which in these days are put upon the stage under the name of "French plays." But a love of honest and innocent amusement has beaten down the demand for French filth, and the people of New-York once more flock to the "old stand" in Broadway. Last night everybody in town who could possibly obtain a ticket for the performance went to see Mr. Boucicault's new play. Mr. Wallack has been affording for some weeks past a practical illustration of his power to produce what is called a "sensational" play, without giving offense to man, woman, or child. His adaptation of the "Romance of a Poor Young Man" is full of surprising incidents and dramatic interest, and yet nobody runs off with anybody's wife. Consequently the play may not quite satisfy the taste which has been brought up on modern French dramas, but it has the advantage of affording an excellent evening's entertainment without bespattering the audience with mud. And the success of the play was so great that it might have been kept on the boards till Christmas but for the imperative nature of the engagements entered into beforehand.

Last night Mr. Boucicault was the lion, both as author and actor, and his pride in both these callings must have been amply satisfied by the cordiality of his reception. The audience cheered him again and again when he made his appearance in the second scene of the first act, and treated him, as it was only just that they should do, as an old friend. For however much Mr. Boucicault may be abused by critics whom he has happened to offend—and he is always offending the critics, perhaps from no fault of his own—most of us cannot help remembering that we owe to him many an evening of great and harmless pleasure. He deserves something better than to be pelted with the sticks and stones of small criticism. He is a man of extraordinary accomplishments, of vast knowledge of the stage and its accessories, and of great and varied abilities. To be sure, he has had his failures, but what living dramatist has gained more successes? He has created an Irish drama, and almost driven the old-fashioned rough-and-tumble Irishman from the stage. The caricature has gone. The portrait from nature has been substituted in its stead. Mr. Boucicault has caught the spirit of the wild romance of Ireland, and made us see almost the picturesque beauty of its landscapes, as well as the warm-hearted but fitful and uncertain character of its people. What Lever did in novels Mr. Boucicault has done on the stage—depicted to us Ireland and Irishmen as they are, taking the best side of both, as an author has a perfect right to do, but in the main endeavoring to be just. All Irishmen are not like the *Shaughraun*, but we hope some of them are, although we do not happen to meet with them in New-York. Here we chiefly know the Irish through the medium of very bad domestic servants and political followers of "Boss Kelly." From neither point of view are they attractive. But it is the Irish of Ireland whom Mr. Boucicault puts upon the stage—not the ward politician, which is the final result of the labors of a reign of "bosses."

The play produced last night takes us once more into the picturesque and charming scenes with which the "Colleen Bawn" made most of us acquainted for the first time. There are two Irish girls living alone in a cabin, which is all that is left to them of the noble estates of their ancestors. The brother of one of them—*Robert Ffolliott*—has been transported for being involved in a Fenian conspiracy, and at the moment when the curtain rises an officer of the Forty-first Foot (Mr. Montague) makes his appearance with a detachment of his men to arrest this brother, who is known to have escaped. But he falls in love with the sister, (Miss Dyas) and sympathizes with the afflicted family, which includes not only the betrothed of *Robert*, (Miss Jeffreys-Lewis,) but also a parish priest—a noble specimen of the class, full of lofty honor and gentle piety. This character is represented by Mr. Gilbert, with the beautiful touches with which this admirable artist adorns all his efforts. It is not a great part which he has to play, but it is one full of pathos and dignity, and the author of the play is fortunate in having so much made of a slight but graceful sketch. Of course, all these characters become interested in the fate of poor *Robert*, even the soldier whose duty it is to arrest him. But *Robert's* best friend is a poor fellow known as the *Shaughraun*, a type of character known only in Ireland itself. We cannot attempt to describe the way in which this delightful character is woven into the piece. He is a part of every scene, and presents a model of fidelity to his old playmate and master *Robert Ffolliott* such as we have only met with in works which place before us Irish life and character under their most attractive phases. Whenever he is off the stage the audience cannot help wishing him back again. His appearance—where did Mr. Boucicault pick up that wonderful coat?—his good humor, his merry talk, his kind heart, his pluck and ready wit, all combine to make him a worthy companion picture to the famous *Myles na Coppaleen* and in many respects the *Shaughraun* is a more striking and attractive creation than *Myles* himself. He saves *Robert* from prison in a scene which, for ingenuity of construction and dramatic interest, has never been excelled on the stage. He is killed, as the audience is allowed to suppose, and a wake is held over him which alone would be the making of an ordinary play. No one but Mr. Boucicault could have imagined this part, and no one but he could have played it with so much skill and feeling. It is a true touch of genius, both in design and execution. Although so much of the interest of the play is concentrated in it, the other characters have not been dealt ungenerously with. *Robert*, for instance, played by Mr. Polk, is a part not unworthy of the abilities of that excellent actor. Miss Burke, as the *Shaughraun's* sweetheart, occupies a very important position in the play, and deals with it in that charming manner which years ago made her so great a favorite at Wallack's. Miss Lewis also had fair opportunities of distinguishing herself, and although her dresses were out of keeping with the locality and surroundings of the play, no fault could be found with her acting. We cannot, however, at this late hour attempt to do justice to all the performers. It is of the general merits of the play alone that we can speak at present. And of these it would be impossible to speak too highly. In every scene and every part of a scene Mr. Boucicault has put his very best work, and the result is that even in slight conversations between subordinate characters, the audience is kept in roars of laughter. A wittier play, a drama more replete with brilliant dialogue, as well as absorbing interest, has not been produced during the past fifteen years. The author has scattered wit enough throughout this work to make the fortune of a dozen plays. There is a character not mentioned in the cast, and not actually seen by the audience, the conception of which would alone show the hand of a master. It is a poor dog, the companion of the *Shaughraun's* wanderings, concerning which all sorts of good things are said, especially in one scene, where an explanation is given of the reason why the animal could not give an alarm at a critical moment by barking. Our readers must go to Wallack's themselves to find out the reason—Mr. Boucicault will show it to them. From beginning to end there is not a single dull scene, and if Mr. Boucicault does not convince the critics that he is by no means "written out," but that on the contrary he is doing better work than ever, he will at least have the public on his side. Of all the successes which he has achieved, we venture to say that none will prove more popular or more enduring than this latest production of his pen.

As for the scenery throughout, it is simply beyond all praise, and fully justifies the warm terms in which Mr. Boucicault spoke of it last night in bidding the audience farewell at the close of the last act. The prison scene is not only beautiful in itself, but is a wonderful triumph of stage mechanism. "The ruins of St. Bridget's Abbey," painted by Matt Morgan, is one of the loveliest pictures ever placed upon the stage. The scene of the wake is likely to prove the talk of the town. In short, Mr. Wallack has used all his great experience to aid in giving the greatest possible picturesqueness and force to Mr. Boucicault's conceptions. Manager and author have once more proved themselves worthy of their great reputations. It is needless to say that Mr. Boucicault was repeatedly called before the curtain, and that the principal characters—including even that rather eccentric English officer, very well played by Mr. Montague—shared in the liberal applause which the audience bestowed throughout the piece. To predict a long run for such a work is superfluous, for it is sure to have it. We can only say that if any of our readers miss seeing it, they will deprive themselves of one of the greatest pleasures which has been offered to them at any theatre for many seasons past.

MISS FIELD AT BOOTH'S.

Miss Kate Field, who a few months ago appeared in public as a reader, last evening made her début on the stage. She acted *Peg Woffington* in "Masks and Faces," Booth's Theatre being the scene of the performance. The representation was a dull affair, and its lack of vivacity and impressiveness was the more depressing in that Miss Field's effort gave no indication that her choice of a profession is judicious. As a personation, her *Peg Woffington* was only commendable for the intelligence with which the lines were read. It was quite apparent that Miss Field understood the meaning of the text, that she has had good tuition, and that she has acquired more self-possession than most débutantes. But something more than this is required to endow a dramatic entertainment with interest. Speaking in a general sense, it is difficult to imagine anything more unsympathetic than Miss Field's presence and delivery. Without noting every defect of her picture, we can fairly say that her work lacked warmth, spontaneity, and force. We should, however, look leniently upon such demerits of yesterday's performance as experience might correct, did we perceive in the performer the promise of an actress. Unhappily Miss Kate Field is neither young nor handsome; her voice is inexpressive, and the frailty of her physique makes the acquisition of power in the future at least improbable. Her personation, to sum it up, had the excellences of a first-rate amateur effort, which are equivalent to those of a fourth-rate professional essay. Miss Field has numerous friends, and they mustered so strongly last night, and were so liberal of applause and flowers, that the lady may have honestly thought, long before the recital of "Masks and Faces" ended, that her success on the stage was real, and would be enduring. But we should be glad to think that Napoleon's prayer for protection from this sort of advisers would be borne in mind before she meets less kindly audiences, and wish, for her sake, that she had remembered it before her present venture.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.

Miss Clara Morris terminated her engagement at the Union Square Theatre last evening, and to-morrow night the management will fall back on "Jane Eyre"—one of the best plays of modern date. Charlotte Brontë was assuredly no slipshod novelist, and the dramatic author seems to have recognized this fact when he constructed his play. The most salient features of the novel are preserved, while there is no servile adherence to it where dramatic force is desirable, and when a departure from the actual story becomes requisite for stage purposes. It will be recollected that "Jane Eyre" was merely played during the preliminary season of the Union Square Theatre. The engagements of the regular season necessitated its withdrawal while it was yet in full favor, and so its reproduction now will be properly understood and rightly appreciated. It will have the same excellent scenery and general setting as on the occasion of its former production. There are, however, some important departures from the original cast. Miss Charlotte Thompson appears as heretofore in the character of *Jane Eyre*, but Mr. KcKee Rankin takes Mr. Fred Robinson's place as *Lord Rochester*. Concerning the probable results of this change we are not disposed to say anything. Problematical criticism serves no purpose, and the advantages of the change will be best determined when the play is performed to-morrow evening. Mr. F. F. Mackey takes the place of Mr. Bradley in the part of *Brocklehurst*, but we fail to see any special importance in this change. Mr. Mackey is an admirable character actor, but as the rôle to which he is fitted does not extend beyond the prologue to the play, proper, there is no particular scope for his ability. Mr. John Parselle also appears in the place of Mr. Morris as *Col. Dent*, but whatever advantage may be in the change must apply to the prologue and (if we remember rightly) the last act. Altogether, we would not ask for any improvement on the former arrangement, except it be that Miss Charlotte Thompson would pronounce the letter A according to the orthodox fashion, and not mince it into a refined attenuation which suggests the letter E instead.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.

"Masks and Faces" holds the stage at the Fifth Avenue Theatre. Mr. Fisher's performance as *Triplet* is, of course, the ruling feature of the entertainment. The appearance of Miss Fanny Davenport as *Peg Woffington* has given occasion for some speculation, but her performance has hardly kept pace with that brilliant reputation which the lady has acquired in other characters. It is, however, a good portraiture, and in a great measure what may seem its defects are not so much absolute demerits as the results of contrast. "Masks and Faces" and "The School for Scandal" will be alternated during the week up to Friday, when Sterling Coyne's comedy, "Everybody's Friend," will be performed with a remarkable cast. A dramatization of Sir Walter Scott's novel, "The Heart of Mid-Lothian," by Mr. Dion Boucicault, is in preparation, and will be produced on Saturday evening, Nov. 21.

BARNUM'S HIPPODROME.

Mr. Barnum has entered on the thirtieth week of his entertainment.s Whatever responsibilities may rest on him, he seems to have a proper appreciation of the necessities of change, and he orders that change with great discrimination. He knows how to preserve the best features of an old performance and to give it new matter of interest. In this way Mr. Barnum's entertainment at the Hippodrome is thoroughly successful.

MISCELLANEOUS NOTES.

Mr. Raymond still offers his unique entertainment at the Park Theatre, nor is there any prospect of change.... "The Deluge" has at last been withdrawn from the stage at Niblo's, and "Wild Cat Ned" is to be produced in its stead. Donald McKay and the Warm Spring Indians take part in this representation....The Grand Opera House will be reopened on Monday evening, Nov. 23, by the Kiralfy Brothers, who will present the famous spectacle, "The Black Crook." Many novelties are promised. ....Miss Fanny Herring will appear at the Bowery Theatre during the week, in the drama entitled "The Tigress of the West, or The Fifth Shot." "The Flying Dutchman" will open the entertainment. ....The Metropolitan Theatre offers an entire change of programme. There are to be six new "stars", during the forthcoming week, supplemented by the Chahut dancers....Robinson Hall offers an Oriental spectacle, and the minstrel houses give their usual attractive entertainment....At Wood's Museum the customary double attractions will be presented.... The Olympic presents a remarkable variety entertainment. Mr. Sol Smith Russell, the celebrated comic artist, will make a first appearance at this theatre, and Gus Williams, Rickey, Barney, Miss Nully Pieris, and eighty-two others will figure in the new bill....The Globe Theatre presents a remarkable combination company, and an attractive programme. Miss Adah Richmond, Miss Jennie Worrel, and other artists of repute take part in the performances.

MUSICAL.

THE ITALIAN OPERA.

There will be a performance of "Il Barbiere" at the Grand Opera House this evening, in which Signor Carl Formes, with Signori De Bassini and Del Puente and Mlle. Donadio, is to take part. No performance is to occur at the Academy Monday, to permit of a final rehearsal of Verdi's Mass, which will be brought out Tuesday. Wednesday, Mlle. Albani is to essay a new rôle, that of *Lady Enrichetta*, in "Marta," then to be rendered for the first time this season.

ENGLISH OPERA BOUFFE.

"La Fille de Madame Angot," which, in its original French garb, has twice had protracted runs at the Lyceum Theatre, will be sung there to-morrow evening by Miss Emily Soldene and her English Opera Bouffe Troupe. All the tuneful music of Lecocq's best work will be recited, and "Madame Angot's Daughter," to give the piece the title it now ought to bear, is to have a stage attire of particular elegance.

YESTERDAY'S PHILHARMONIC CONCERT.

The first concert of this season's series of Philharmonic entertainments occurred at the Academy of Music last evening. The illiberal management of these performances in the past has at length borne its fruits, and yesterday the house was occupied to only about two-thirds of its capacity; this condition of affairs, at the outset of a series of recitals which ought to draw together immense audiences, augurs ill, it must be admitted, for the future. The feature of most interest on the programme was a new concerto by Raff, for piano and orchestra. This fresh, clear, and tuneful work is thoroughly worthy of the composer of "Im Walde," and of a dozen scholarly and withal delightful scores. It is divided into three movements. The first is an allegro, full of vigorous phrases alternating with graceful passages, and abounding in well-marked instrumental contrasts; the second is an andante *quasi* larghetto, the deliciously melodious theme which pervades the movement being first assigned to the oboe and afterward serving as a groundwork for the graceful arabesques of the piano; the third is an allegro, rich in stirring progressions. As Mr. Thomas' orchestra, with the co-operation of Mr. S. B. Mills, is soon to render the concerto, we shall be able to form a more definite idea of the worth of its details; but the two recitals it has had leave no room for doubt as to its interest and sterling excellence. Miss Lina Luckhardt, who was the pianist last night, although wanting in *virtuosité* and, particularly, in power for the execution of so exacting a task as was allotted to her, is nevertheless entitled to considerable credit for her success in several parts of the concerto. She played with a lack of certainty and with much effort the cadenza closing the first movement, but she interpreted with fluency and brilliancy the delicate passages in the second, and, in the trying third movement, coped successfully with the orchestra. The new overture by Dietrich, called "Normanenzug" did not strike us as a remarkable achievement. Musicians capable of instrumentating their ideas after the most modern fashion are plenty in Germany, but most of their efforts, like Mr. Dietrich's latest, are merely sound and fury, signifying nothing. Besides these two pieces, the concert-bill included Beethoven's "Pastoral" symphony, the overture to "Euryanthe," a nocturne by Chopin, and "Arabesque" by Schumann, recited by Miss Luckhardt, who is an excellent executant in point of technique, and "Voi che sapete" and the grand air from "Le Pré aux Clercs," both of which vocal compositions were sung by Mlle. Bianca Donadio, a skilled and promising young artist, French by voice and school as well as by birth. The symphony and the overture were capitally rendered by Mr. Bergmann's orchestra, whose wealth of tone condones an occasional lack of precision.

FATHER GERDEMANN.

HE DEFENDS HIMSELF AGAINST THE CHARGES OF DISHONESTY MADE AGAINST HIM.

BALTIMORE, Md., Nov. 14.—John W. Gerdemann late priest of St. Boniface Church, Philadelphia, publishes a lengthy card in the Baltimore *Sun* this morning defending himself against the charges recently made against him, in which he says: "My character for honesty having been attacked, and the malicious slander having been spread broadcast over the land, I feel it my duty to right myself before the public. I have left the Catholic Church, rejecting all its peculiar tenets, and will, please God, never return to it. For this step I offer no apology. I have married my beloved wife, Miss Margaret Wittich, of Reading, Penn., on the 4th inst., before a Reformed minister of Jersey City, with the full consent of her parents, in the presence of the minister's amiable lady and of a brother priest." In regard to his financial speculations he says:

"I now come to the only charge I wish to defend myself against—the charge of dishonesty. My speculations in railroad stocks date back to the 6th of last July, when a brother priest and I jointly bought 200 shares of Pennsylvania, depositing as a margin each $300. In August we bought 1,000 shares. On this investment we made jointly $753 33. This profit, I am sorry to say, we lost by investing in New-York and Erie and Reading shares. As to my speculations in real estate, I bought two houses with the full knowledge and permission of the Bishop. In one house I lived with my assistants, without even charging the church a cent for rent. As to my bond speculations, I invested $400 in the German Bank of Pottsville, which I sold lately at a heavy discount to Mr. Nagle in order to pay a depositor. The amount I took along with me did not quite reach the sum of $3,000. I, for my part, look upon the sum of $3,000 as a rather small reward for more than ten years' labor; besides, over $300 of what I took were actually perquisites. One thousand dollars of it my sister can have at any time, since for all her hard work for over ten years she has never taken or would take any remuneration in money. On the houses there are mortgages to the amount of $10,000, which I borrowed in order to pay claims against the church. The interest on the one mortgage of $3,600 I have paid out of my own money. The other of $6,400 was loaned from the Building Association, and was also my money. I did not leave the houses to my sister, but gave them distinctly and unreservedly to Bishop Wood.

I publicly now repeat what I wrote to Bishop Wood, that I will send all my savings during life toward paying off the debts of the church, not as a debt I owe to justice, but as a penalty due to folly."

Mr. Gerdemann says he will inform Bishop Wood of his whereabouts as soon as he finds a settled home. Since his departure from Philadelphia he has traveled openly, registering in his own name. He first went with the lady to Jersey City, where he was married; thence to Chicago, where the bride and groom remained one day at the Palmer House; thence to St. Louis, where they took a house, intending to reside, but for the newspaper publication which reached them and called for the card now printed.

ARREST OF FATHER GERDEMANN.

BALTIMORE, Md., Nov. 14.—Father Gerdemann, late Pastor of St. Boniface's Roman Catholic Church in Philadelphia, was arrested here to-day on a charge of embezzlement and is held to await the arrival of Philadelphia officers.

THE BUST OF WILLIAM CULLEN BRYANT.

At the meeting of the Century Club last Saturday night, (says the *Evening Post* of yesterday) after Dr. Osgood had made some remarks on the progress of the Bryant testimonial, Mr. Cyrus Butler inquired of Mr. Charles H. Ludington what had become of the bust of Mr. Bryant for which the latter, some ten years ago, gave a commission to the artist Launt Thompson. This inquiry led to a brief discussion of the matter among several of the gentlemen present, all of whom heartily approved of a suggestion made by Mr. Butler, that permission should be obtained of the Park Commissioners to have the bust placed in the Metropolitan Museum of Art. The following petition was at once drawn up and signed:

Hon. Henry E. Stebbins, President Central Park Commission:

DEAR SIR: In 1864 Charles H. Ludington, Esq., of this City, gave a generous commission to Launt Thompson for a bust in bronze of William Cullen Bryant, commemorating his seventieth birthday, to be placed in the Central Park, as a gift to the City of New-York.

In due time the bust was satisfactorily completed, delivered, and presented to the Park Commissioners, who accepted it with fitting acknowledgements; but, owing to a very proper resolution which had been passed by the board, precluding the exhibition in the Park of a bust or statue of a living person, this admirable work of art has been lost to the sight of the public ever since.

It has been suggested, in connection with the proposed Testimonial Vase, commemorating Mr. Bryant's eightieth birthday, that the bust would make an appropriate pendant in the Metropolitan Museum of Art, where the vase is to be permanently deposited.

Having the cordial approval of the donor and the artist, the undersigned, and, we doubt not, every lover of art and every admirer of the poet and the artist in New-York, would gladly unite with us, if the opportunity were afforded, in asking your Board to lend the bronze to the Trustees of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, to be held by them in trust and on exhibition, until the time—long hence, we pray—when the original shall "be seen no more of men," and the bust be entitled to the conspicuous position in the Park which its merits and the fame of the Poet and the Man, the then Commissioners, we doubt not, will unanimously accord it.

Very respectfully,

(Signed) Cyrus Butler, J. Q. A. Ward, Calvert Vaux, Samuel P. Avery, W. Whittredge, W. E. Dodge, Jr., E. C. Stedman, D. Huntington, John H. Gourlie, George A. Baker, Jervis McEntee, Walter Brown, A. R. Macdonough, A. Bierstadt, Thomas Hicks, R. W. Raymond, Elliott C. Cowdin, F. F. Marbury, D. Van Nostrand, Charles Collins, Dwight H. Olmstead, George B. Butler, John H. Hall, Richard Butler, S. H. Wales, Abram S. Hewitt.

New-York, Nov. 7, 1874.

The following reply was received from Mr. Stebbins yesterday:

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC PARKS,
Nov. 13, 1874.

Cyrus Butler, Esq.:

DEAR SIR: I am instructed by the board governing this department to acknowledge the receipt of the petition signed by yourself and others, requesting that the bronze statue of William Cullen Bryant, by Launt Thompson, now in possession of this department, be loaned to the Metropolitan Museum of Art, to be exhibited by them until such times as the department under its rules can give it the position in the Central Park deserving of its merits as a work of art, and in harmony with the claims of so eminent and distinguished a citizen.

The Commissioners, fully sympathizing with the views and wishes of the petitioners, gladly assent to such a disposition of the work, and have directed me to deliver it at any time to any properly accredited agent of the Museum. Respectfully yours,

HENRY G. STEBBINS,
President Department Public Parks.

It is expected that the bust will be placed in the Museum at once.

THE TURF.

THE GREAT FOUR-MILE RUNNING RACE.

AN EXCITING CONTEST IN SAN FRANCISCO YESTERDAY—KATY PEASE WINS THE FIRST PRIZE—JOE DANIELS BROKEN DOWN.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Nov. 14.—The great four-mile-heat running race, for a purse of $25,000 in gold, given by the Pacific Jockey Club, took place here to-day. The race was open to all horses in the world, and the purse was the largest ever given in the United States. The first horse receives $13,000, the second $5,000, the third $4,000, and the fourth $3,000. The entrance fee was ten per cent. of the purse, and horses which came from east of the Rocky Mountains, were allowed $1,000 for expenses.

The weather was delightful, and the race-course was crowded with spectators long before the commencement of the race, fully 30,000 people being on the grounds previous to the start. About 2,000 persons were congregated on the hill-sides, south of the track, where a free view of the contest could be obtained. The grand stands were completely filled, and the balconies of the club-house were fully occupied. So great was the crowd that $10 and $20 were paid for favorable positions for the occupants of carriages. A number of Eastern turfmen were on the ground, a portion of whom backed Thad. Stevens, it having been thought that if he were not distanced in the first heat he would win the race. Katie Pease, however, remained the favorite, and so free was the betting that over $100,000 changed hands on the result.

One of the latest pools sold before the start was—Katie Pease, $1,000; Thad. Stevens, $220; field, $320.

The most intense excitement prevailed as the time approached for the great contest to begin. At 1:20 Hock Hocking was brought out on the track, and appeared to be very lame. The Judges soon after called the horses to the post, and the following faced the starter: Thad Stevens, nine years, by Langford, dam Mary Chilton, by Glencoe; Joe Daniels, five years, by Australian, dam Dolly Carter, by Glencoe; Katie Pease, four years, by Planet, dam Minnie Mansfield, by Glencoe; Henry, four years, by Norfolk, dam Visalia, by Sovereign; Hock Hocking, four years, by Ringmaster, dam Young Fashion, by Monarch; Hardwood, four years, by Woodburn, dam Moss Rose, by Knight of St. George, and Alpha, by imported Hercules.

On the first heat the horses got off well together. Thad. Stevens led for the first three miles, closely pushed by Katie Pease, who went to the front on the last mile and won the heat, Joe Daniels coming in second, and Thad Stevens, who was held in, third, four lengths behind the winner. Alpha was withdrawn after the heat, having gone lame. It was also reported that Thad Stevens was lame. Time, 7:43¼.

At 2 o'clock the bell was rung for a second heat. At this time people were still flocking through the gates, and the grounds presented a magnificent spectacle, eclipsing that of the great race of last year. The pools now sold at $2,100 on Katie Pease, $500 on Thad Stevens, with Joe Daniels third choice. This heat and the race were won by Katie Pease, Henry second, Hardwood third, and Thad Stevens fourth. Hock Hocking and Joe Daniels were distanced, and the latter is said to have broken down. The other horses barely saved their distance. Time, 7:36¼.

The race was one of the most exciting ever witnessed here. The backers of Thad Stevens were greatly disappointed at the result of the race.

TROTTING.

CLOSE OF THE FALL MEETING AT FLEETWOOD PARK—ELLA MADDEN, MAYBIRD AND FRED, COPPERBOTTOM AND MUSIC THE WINNERS.

The regular trotting season at Fleetwood Park was brought to a close yesterday with excellent sport. The programme presented four races—the two remaining over from the day before and two important matches. The weather was clear, but very cold, and the time made under the circumstances was fast. There was a fair attendance of spectators.

THE 2:34 PURSE.

The first race called was the unfinished 2:34 race of Friday, when five heats had been trotted, Matt Tanner having won two, Mountaineer two, and Ella Madden one. All the others had been drawn, and the three above mentioned appeared. Ella Madden had the call in the betting at $35 to $8, and won the first heat by three lengths. She then brought $100 and the other two $15, and won the seventh and concluding heat by half a dozen lengths.

SUMMARY.

FLEETWOOD PARK, Morrisania, Friday and Saturday, Nov. 13 and 14.—Purse No. 7, $500, for horses that had never beaten 2:34; mile heats, best three in five, in harness; $250 to first horse, $150 to second, and $100 to third.

J. H. Phillips' b. m. Ella Madden	4	2	2	1	2	1	1
Wm. H. Mace's ch. g. Mountaineer	5	1	1	2	3	2	3
John Murphy's b. g. Matt Tanner	1	3	4	3	1	3	2
H. Peterson's gr. m. Cora F.	2	5	5	6	dr.		
B. Mace's br. m. Lady Angie	3	4	3	4	dr.		
P. B. Norton's b. g. Jimmy Norton	6	7	6	5	dr.		
G. D. Harris' b. m. Lena Case	7	6	7	7	dr.		
A. V. Sargeat's gr. m. Mountain Maid	8	8	dr.				

TIME.

	Quarter.	Half.	Mile.
First heat	37	1:12½	2:34
Second heat	37	1:16	2:36½
Third heat	38	1:15½	2:34
Fourth heat	38	1:15	2:33¼
Fifth heat	38	1:15½	2:34
Sixth heat	36½	1:13	2:30
Seventh heat	36¾	1:13½	2:30

THE TEAM RACE.

The teams were now called upon to finish the race commenced on Friday and unfinished when darkness set in. Of the seven teams which started in the first heat but four remained in the race. These were Clara G and New-Berlin Girl, May Bird and Fred, Rose and William B, and Lady Woods and Carrie N. The first-named team was credited with two heats, May Bird and Fred one heat, and a dead heat with Rose and William B. Speculation on the result was lively, the May Bird team selling even against the field at $85. They won the first heat of the day and fifth of the race by six lengths, and the sixth heat by two lengths, thus finishing a very fine contest.

SUMMARY.

SAME DAYS.—Purse No. 8, $400, for all teams; mile heats, best three in five; $200 to first team, $125 to second, and $75 to third

George Walker's blk. m. May Bird and s. g. Fred	1	2	0	3	1	1
William McCarty's b. m. Clara G. and ch. m. New-Berlin Girl	3	1	3	1	2	2
Austin Moore's r. m. Rose and bk. g. William B.	4	3	0	2	3	3
D. P. Goff's br. m. Lady Woods and b. m. Carrie N.	5	5	5	4	r.o	
William Moore's b. g. Oaks and b. g. Penobscot Chief	2	4	4	dr.		

TIME.

	Quarter.	Half.	Mile.
First heat	43	1:24	2:47
Second heat	39½	1:18½	2:37
Third heat	40	1:19½	2:43
Fourth heat	40	1:19½	2:42½
Fifth heat	39	1:20	2:39
Sixth heat	39	1:17½	2:43

AMERICAN GIRL VS. COPPERBOTTOM.

The third event of the day was the match for $1,000 between Wm. Lowell's b. m. American Girl and W. H. Crawford's r. g. Copperbottom, the great pacer, who was to go under the saddle. American Girl had proved the victor in her several contests with the pacer, and she was therefore a warm favorite at $100 to $65, but the mare could not extend herself, and the pacer beat her out the first heat by a length and a half in 2:22½. Copperbottom was now the favorite at $68 to $50, and the second heat was an exact repetition of the first, except in regard to time. Copperbottom now sold at $100 to $20, and won the third heat and the race by three lengths.

SUMMARY.

FLEETWOOD PARK, Saturday, Nov. 14.—Match $1,000; mile heats; best three in five.

W. H. Crawford's r. g. Copperbottom, (under saddle)	1	1	1
William Lovell's b. m. American Girl, (in harness)	2	2	2

TIME.

	Quarter.	Half.	Mile.
First heat	34	1:08	2:22½
Second heat	34	1:09½	2:26¼
Third heat	34½	1:09½	2:25½

MUSIC VS. BARNEY KELLY.

The sport of the day concluded with another match for $500 between W. C. Trimble's ch. m. Music and William Lovell's b. g. Barney Kelly, to wagons. Both the contestants had demonstrated their capacity for great turns of speed in harness, and there was considerable interest manifested in the result. Music was held the favorite before the start at $115 to $70, and won the first heat easily by six lengths. She then became the favorite at five to one, but Barney Kelly pushed her very close for the second heat, the mare winning by a length and a half only. On the third heat Barney Kelly broke badly before reaching the quarter-pole, and although he trotted gamely he could not make up the gap he had lost, and Music beat him home by eight lengths.

SUMMARY.

SAME DAY.—Match, $500, mile heats, best three in five, to wagons:

William Trimble's ch. m. Music	1	1	1
William Lovell's b. g. Barney Kelly	2	2	2

TIME.

	Quarter.	Half.	Mile.
First heat	36½	1:13	2:30¾
Second heat	36½	1:12½	2:28½
Third heat	37½	1:13	2:29¾

CHARLOTTE CUSHMAN IN PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Nov. 14.—The closing performance of Charlotte Cushman to-night was celebrated by a grand display of fireworks in front of the theatre. Miss Cushman's engagement has been a great success, the aggregate receipts for the week being over $25,000. At the close of the performance to-night Miss Cushman made a farewell speech.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15—1 A. M.—Clear and cold weather continue in the districts of the Atlantic coast, with northerly winds and decidedly high barometer.

Cloudy weather and rain prevail in the lake region and the Ohio Valley, with south-east to south-west winds and higher temperature. The barometer has risen with low temperature and generally clear weather in the North-west. Easterly winds and clear or fair weather prevails in the Gulf States. The Mississippi River has fallen at Helena, the Ohio has risen at Evansville, and the Allegheny has risen at Freeport.

PROBABILITIES.

For the South Atlantic and Eastern Gulf States, generally clear and cool weather with north-east to south-east winds, and continued high barometer.

For New-England and the Middle States, clear and cold weather during the greater portion of the day, followed by falling barometer, rising temperature, east or south winds, and threatening weather.

For the lower lake region, threatening weather and light rain, with south or west winds, falling barometer and rising temperature during the day.

For the upper lake region, Tennessee, and the Ohio Valley, clearing and colder weather, with south-west or north-west winds, and stationary or rising barometer.

For the North-west partly cloudy and colder weather, with variable winds and rising followed by falling barometer.

For the canal region of New-York the temperature will rise above freezing during the day.

Cautionary signals continue at Chicago, Milwaukee, Grand Haven, Escanaba, Marquette, Alpena, Port Huron, and Toledo, and are ordered for Cleveland, Erie, and Buffalo.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

The report of the Central Park Meteorological Observatory for the past week is as follows: Barometer—Mean, 30.095 inches; maximum at 9 A. M. on 14th inst., 30.604; minimum at 2 P. M. on 11th inst., 29.698; range, .906. Thermometer—Mean, 45° 4'; maximum at 2 P. M. on 10th inst., 61°; minimum at 6 A. M. on 14th inst., 24°; range 37°. Rain on 9th inst. from 12 M. to 2:30 P. M.; amount of water, .05 inch. Distance traveled by the wind during the week, 1,183 miles.

SILK AS AN ARTICLE OF DRESS.

The famous tapestries of Europe are yielding their glories, losing their colors that rivaled the glow of painting, while their traditional richness is turned to hereditary tatters. Tapestry-work was a superb craft, a kind of needle-painting which copied scenes of battle, chase, and altar, drawn by master-artists, and wrought in the leisure of noble dame or princess of the blood-royal. The most famous pieces, like that of Bayeux, wrought by Queen Matilda and her maids, have stood the ravages of moth and decay for hundreds of years, till it is a wonder that shred or fragment is left to tell the tale. But the dragon hangings and the embroidered robes among the Imperial heirlooms of China outdate the Bayeux tapestry, and yet would seem, by the side of it, modern creations. The wonderful vegetable dyes of which the East guard jealously the secret, have not lost their power, and the pure and heavy silk of which they were woven looks as if the hand of time had only passed upon them to admire their excellence. No contrast could show the difference of materials more fully. Silk in its natural state has much the same durability which is a quality of human hair, that is often the only relic found in tombs when all other remains have turned to dust.

Modern instances of the same contrast are not hard to find. Compare the chair cushions wrought in silk twist and filoselle, which are treasured in old houses, with similar works in wool, and see how far the one outlasts the other. The purse of silk and beads which Penelope Winslow knit for her husband, Josiah, afterward Governor of the colony, is still shown at Plymouth, a pretty affair of blue with gold colored stars. Both silk and color are but slightly impaired, while of all the work in wool, which busied so many fair fingers at the time, not a trace remains. "The moth shall eat them up like wool" has long been a proverb of things doomed to early decay. The reason why the durability of silk is not popularly recognized is because the old and honest methods of working it have been set aside, and it has been so injuriously treated with dyes and mixtures as to lose its ancient prestige, and come to be regarded as an ephemeral material. Spun silk for underwear lasts five years, if of good quality to begin with, while the best woven merino must be renewed at least once in the same time. The writer has seen silk stockings handed down from mother to daughter, after ten years' wear, that hardly showed a trace of mending. The finest Balbriggan or thread hose are highly esteemed if they last three years as well. Under the test of every day wear, pure silk proves, beyond comparison, the most satisfactory of fabrics.

The garments of the Chinese and Japanese, which are constantly washed and changed like our linens, prove this, and, to come nearer home, what lady has ever seen the last of a real Indian pongee? How long will an all-wool cashmere at $2 50 a yard last against a genuine silk at the same price, such silk as is now in vogue for traveling suits to wear on the tour of Europe. The cashmere will wear out sooner than the silk will if it is nothing but silk, and has not been dyed so as to injure the fibre. Water does not affect it as seriously as wool, for the latter shrinks on being wet, and silk is not faulty in that respect. It is well known that the best alpacas for endurance are those half silk, and such dresses are dipped in cold water to refresh them, or are sent to the laundry after being out in the rain, and ironed to look like new. Silk shows what it is worth in such case, for the reason that it is not easy to load alpaca with injurious dyes. No better proof of the superiority of silk over other materials for service can be shown than the lasting nature of American silks. These pure fabrics revive again the notions of an earlier day, when a silk dress, if not a garment for a lifetime, at least outlasted the mood of fashion which ordered it. Wool siciliennes, cashmeres, and cloths have their place in the wardrobe for warmth and quiet refinement, but the dress of all others is a good solid silk, to add to one's style while its first good looks are on, which means not one season, nor two only, then to assume its highest service for daily wear or shopping, or journeys, always turning up respectable and ready for any emergency, from an impromptu sociable to a hotel dinner. Women who dress the most know the value of such a dress, for it takes the wear off choicer costumes, and women of moderate tastes prize it because it spares both their purse and their feelings by its steady worth. They know, too, that these good qualities can be affirmed with certainty of the Cheney-American silks, because being entirely free from chemicals, which injure the silk, their fine wearing quality is assured; while in the case of many French silks, numerous things are added to produce lustre and weight, which destroy the quality of the silk and cause it to crack on the slightest wear.

Other brands may often combine these excellences, but the American silks of Cheney Brothers we have never known to fail. They unite softness, weight, and durability, wearing that half-lustre, pleasing to the artist eye, beyond the gloss of satin or the finish of brighter silks. Economy is on the side of silk for constant wear, and on that score, if no other, it is destined in time to be worn for twenty occasions where, even in these lavish days, it is only used for one.—*Evening Post.*

Scalp Diseases and Complaints, Dandruff, Falling, Loss, and Untimely Grayness: also, Moles, Warts, and Disfiguring Excrescences of the Face, Neck, or Hands, and Unnatural Redness of the Nose or Face, are positively cured by the special treatment of DR. B. C. PERRY, No. 49 Bond st., New-York.

For Pimples, Black-heads, or Flesh-worms, use PERRY'S IMPROVED COMEDONE AND PIMPLE REMEDY, the great skin medicine. For moth-patches, freckles and brown discolorations, use his MOTH AND FRECKLE LOTION. Sold by druggists everywhere. Depot No. 49 Bond st., New-York.

Bunions, Enlarged Joints of the Hands or Feet, Corns, Neuralgia, Pains in the Back or Loins, Sore Throat. Cure guaranteed. GILES' Liniment Iodide of Ammonia never fails. Fifty cents and $1 a bottle. Depot No. 451 6th av.; also, "HUDNUTS," corner Broadway and Ann st.

Dr. M. Levett, the old and skillful dentist, of No. 37 West 23d st., testifies to the wonderful curative properties of GILES' LINIMENT IODIDE OF AMMONIA, 50 cents and $1 a bottle.
Depot No. 451 6th av.; also Hudnut's, corner Broadway and Ann st.

Hair Dye.—W. A. Batchelor's Hair Dye is splendid; best in the world. Never fails. Established thirty-seven years. Sold by druggists everywhere. Sold and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S celebrated Wig and Toupée Factory, No. 16 Bond st., New-York.

Dyeing and Cleaning.—The Empire Dyeing and Cleaning Co. call for and deliver goods. Work surpassed by none. Offices: 936 Broadway, near 22d st.; 196 6th av., near 14th st.; 276 8th av., near 24th st.

Dunville's Old Irish Whisky is recommended by the medical profession as superior to French Brandy in casks or cases. United States Branch, 51 Broad st.

Everdell's Wedding and Ball Cards. Elegant styles, honest prices. Crests, monograms, foreign note-paper. No. 302 Broadway, New-York.

Wm. Everdell's Sons, No. 104 Fulton st.,
Engravers, Printers, and Stationers.

One Bottle of Wistar's Balsam of Wild CHERRY will often cure the severest cough or cold.

Lundborg's Perfumes are like Natural flowers and bouquets.

For a first-class Dress Hat go direct to the manufacturer, ESPENSCHEID, No. 118 Nassau st.

The rose is red,
The violet's blue,
And SOZODONT's
The thing for you:
Keeps teeth and breath
Sweet, pure and true.

MARRIED.

ARROWSMITH—LISCOMB.—On Thursday, Oct. 29, by Rev. George B. Draper, D. D., JOHN O. ARROWSMITH to S. LOUISE LISCOMB, all of this City.

MOTT—MARSH.—On Thursday, Oct. 29, 1874, by Rev. J. J. Brouner, Mr. CLINTON MOTT to Miss ANNIE MARSH, all of this City.

PLINT—GRIBBLE.—On Nov. 10, 1874, at the Parsonage of the Duane M. E. Church, by Rev. E. S. Osborn, Mr. JOHN PLINT, of this City, to Miss M. J. GRIBBLE, late of Cornwall, England.

DIED.

ANDREWS.—On Friday, Nov. 13, 1874, ANNIE ANDREWS.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services from Christ Church, corner 5th av. and 35th st., on Monday, Nov. 16, at 1 o'clock.

ALDIS.—On Friday, Nov. 13, CHARLES JAMES ALDIS, Jr., (son of the late Rev. Charles Aldis,) in the 29th year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral from the Church of the Holy Savior, East 25th st., near Madison av., on Monday the 16th, at 9:30 A. M.

BURNET.—On Friday, Nov. 13, JOHN G. BURNET, son of Robert W. and Margaret G. Burnet, in the 36th year of his age.

Funeral services at Church of the Transfiguration, Sunday afternoon, Nov. 15, at 2:30 o'clock.

GILLESPIE.—In Brooklyn, Saturday morning, Nov. 14, CARRIE L., daughter of Louis C. and Josephine L. Gillespie, aged 11 years.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Monday, the 16th inst., at 1 o'clock, from their residence, No. 85 Bedford av.

☞ Troy (N. Y.) papers please copy.

GOODENOUGH.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Nov. 11, ROBERT GOODENOUGH, aged 41 years.

Relatives and friends, also the members of Kings County Lodge No. 511, F. and A. M., are requested to attend his funeral on Monday, 16th inst., at 3 P. M., from the Church of the Mediator, Ormond place, near Fulton av., Brooklyn.

HUTCHINS.—On Friday evening, Nov. 13, at his residence in Brooklyn, WALTER H. HUTCHINS, son of Rev. Hiram Hutchins, in the 27th year of his age.

Funeral at the Bedford Avenue Baptist Church, Brooklyn, on Monday, the 16th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

LINDSAY.—At Edinburgh, Scotland, Oct. 11, 1874, MARY CAMPBELL, wife of James Lindsay.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Monday, Nov. 16, at 2 P. M., from Dr. Carroll's East Reformed Church, corner Bedford av. and Madison st., Brooklyn.

MACGREGOR.—Suddenly, on Saturday, Nov. 14, BENJAMIN J., only child of William G. and Julia B. MacGregor.

Notice of funeral on Monday.

MIDDLEBROOK.—The funeral of CHARLES B. MIDDLEBROOK will take place from the Reformed Church (Dr. Brownlee's) at Port Richmond, Staten Island, Sunday, Nov. 15, at 1 P. M. Boats leave foot of Dey st. at 12 o'clock and Whitehall at 11:30 A. M. Carriages will be in waiting at the landing on the arrival of the boats to convey the friends of the family to the church.

The members of Beacon Light Lodge No. 701, F. and A. M., will assemble at their rooms, New-Brighton, Staten Island, at 11 A. M., to attend the funeral of Brother C. B. Middlebrook. Richmond and Tompkins Lodges are invited to participate as lodges. Members of the fraternity are cordially invited.

By order of W. N. HAWKINS, M.
J. M. HAWKINS, Secretary.

SNEBLY.—At Mamaroneck, Westchester County, on Thursday, Nov. 12, CAROLINE A. ROGERS, the beloved wife of H. C. Snebly, in the 37th year of her age.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, on Monday, the 16th inst., at 1 P. M. The remains will be interred in Woodlawn Cemetery.

WHEELER.—On Saturday, Nov. 14, of marasmus, HENRIETTA BRUSH, infant daughter of Albert H. and Isabel Wheeler, aged 1 year and 2 months.

WILLIAMS.—At Newark, N. J., on Friday, 13th inst., AMY O., daughter of Thomas and Tabitha Wright, and wife of George W. Williams.

Funeral on Tuesday, 17th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M., from the Church of The House of Prayer, corner of Broad and State sts. The relatives will meet at her late residence, No. 221 Summer av. Interment in Greenwood.

MORTON COMMANDERY, No. 4, KNIGHTS TEMPLAR, Nov. 14, 1874.—SIR KNIGHTS: You are hereby ordered to assemble at the Asylum, Masonic Temple, Sunday, Nov. 15, at 2 o'clock sharp, to attend the funeral of Sir Knight A. Y. ZACHOS; full uniform. Sir Knights of sister commanderies are invited to attend. By order.
GEORGE SMITH, Commander.
S. E. GARDNER, Recorder.

MISCELLANEOUS.

AS A FAMILY LINIMENT, THE HOUSEHOLD PANACEA is invaluable. Immediate relief follows its use in all cases of pain in the stomach, bowels, or side; rheumatism, colic, colds, sprains, and bruises. For internal and external use.

TO CLEANSE AND WHITEN THE TEETH; to remove tartar from the teeth; to sweeten the breath and preserve the teeth; to make the gums hard and healthy, use BROWN'S CAMPHORATED SAPONACEOUS DENTIFRICE. 25 cents a bottle.

CHILDREN HAVING WORMS REQUIRE immediate attention. BROWN'S VERMIFUGE COMFITS, or WORM LOZENGES give the best possible effect. Sold by druggists. 25 cents a box.

ART EXHIBITIONS.

Free to the public, Day and Evening, at the Leavitt Art Rooms, No. 817 Broadway.

FINE MODERN PAINTINGS.

THE KOHN COLLECTION.

The Messrs. LEAVITT beg to announce that they are authorized to sell by public auction to the highest bidder, on THURSDAY EVENING, 19th, the private collection of highly artistic Cabinet Paintings belonging to Mr. Adolph Kohn, of No. 1 East 14th st., who contemplates a protracted absence from this country. These choice works of are represented by many of the most eminent of the great masters of modern art.

The sale will take place at the Clinton Hall Salesrooms THURSDAY, 19th.

A limited number of seats will be reserved for the use of buyers, application for which should be made at once to the auctioneer by letter or personally.

MARBLE SCULPTURE!

On exhibition at the Leavitt Art Rooms as above.

By the celebrated English and German artists, MARSHALL WOOD and RAUCH, also by the American artists, W. B. IVES and R. H. PARK.

MARSHALL WOOD

DAPHNÆ—SONG OF THE SHIRT—MUSIDORA—HEBE—All size of life.

STATUETTES—DAPHNÆ—HEBE—Size three feet.

RAUCH.

VICTORY!—Size of life.

Also, SANS SOUCI, by Ives, and SAPPHO and EARLY SORROW, by Park.

The above SUPERB STATUARY will be sold by auction on the evening of FRIDAY, 20th inst.

PRIVATE LIBRARY.

MONDAY, TUESDAY, and WEDNESDAY EVENINGS, at the Clinton Hall Sale-rooms, a large and valuable Library, the property of a Southern gentleman. Catalogues ready and books on exhibition.

The Messrs. LEAVITT, Auctioneers.

FURNITURE.

WILLIAM H. LEE. ESTABLISHED, 1826.

A large assortment of good reliable parlor, library, dining, and parlor suites, of the latest styles, at No. 277 Canal st., one door east of Broadway; also, No. 199 Fulton st., near Church st., New-York.

DR. WAIT & SON,

at No. 45 East 23d st., have a new metallic base for artificial teeth which is lighter, stronger, and cooler than any other, and, being a perfect conductor of animal heat, it is perfectly healthy; only $30 per set. They also insert superior platina, gold, and rubber work at low prices.

☞ Fine GOLD PLUGGING a specialty.

Teeth extracted under pure fresh gas at $1 the first, and 50 cents each succeeding. A lady in attendance.

PRIVATE LIBRARY.

Now on exhibition at the Clinton Hall Sale-rooms, Astor place, a PRIVATE LIBRARY, (the property of a Southern gentleman,) comprising a rare collection of early American publications, standard English works, &c. Also choice and select LAW LIBRARY to be sold by auction MONDAY, TUESDAY, and WEDNESDAY EVENINGS, Nov. 16, 17, and 18, commencing at 7:30 o'clock.

THE MESSRS. LEAVITT, Auctioneers.

AMERICAN STREET LAMPS FOR LONDON.—The London *Times* comments favorably upon the American Boulevard lamps, for use in London. The *Journal of Gas Lighting* also says: "A great improvement has been made by the introduction of Bartlett's American Boulevard Lamps in London. We have carefully tested these new lamps, and are free to say that they are the very best." Patentees and Manufacturers, No. 569 Broadway.

R. STUART WILLIS, ATTORNEY AND Counselor at Law, Notary Public, No. 182 Broadway, Room No. 4 New-York.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

CHURCH OF OUR SAVIOR.

57th st., near 8th av.

Rev. JAMES M. PULLMAN, Pastor.

Sunday morning, at 10:45—"Can there any good thing come out of Nazareth?" "Come and see."

Evening, at 7:45—"Why I cannot believe the doctrine of eternal punishment."

"——For the Lord will not cast off forever; but though He cause grief, yet will He have compassion, according to the multitude of His mercies."

CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY, MADISON av. and 42d st.—Hours of divine service—10:30 A.M., 3:30 P. M., and 7:30 P. M. Rev. Stephen H. Tyng, Jr., D. D., will preach in the morning and evening. Rev. Theodore Irving, LL. D., will preach in the afternoon.

"SACERDOTALISM AND RITUALISM," "Jerome and the Monks," "The Christian Idea of Science," "Ecclesiastical Symbolism," "Christian Art," &c., &c. See the ST. CHRYSOSTOM'S MAGAZINE for November, issued yesterday. For sale by all booksellers. Price 20 cents. Office, No. 4 St. Mark's place. Post Office Box No. 46 Station D, New-York.

AT THE UNIVERSALIST CHURCH, Clermont av., near Atlantic, Brooklyn.
Rev. H. R. Nye, Pastor,
will preach at 10.30 A. M.
Rev. E. H. Chap'n, D.D.,
at 7.30 P. M.
All invited and promptly seated.

AT THE SOUTH BAPTIST CHURCH, WEST 25th st., preaching by the Pastor, Rev. A. C. Osborn, D. D., Nov. 15, at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Sunday-school concert at 2:30 o'clock.

ALL SOULS' CHURCH, CORNER OF 4TH AV. and 20th st.—Sunday, Nov. 15, Rev. Dr. Bellows will preach at 11 A. M. Sunday-school 9:30 A. M.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

UNIVERSALIST CHURCHES OF NEW-YORK and vicinity.—(1.) Church of the Divine Paternity, 5th av., corner of 45th st., Rev. E. H. Chapin, D. D., Pastor; Sunday services, 10:45 A. M., 7:30 P. M.; Sunday-school, 9:15 A. M.; prayer and conference meeting every Friday night. (2.) Bleecker Street Church, Bleecker st., corner of Downing, Rev. E. C. Sweetser, Pastor; Sunday services, 10:45 A. M., 7:30 P. M.; Sunday-school, 9:15 A. M.; prayer and conference meeting every Tuesday night. (3.) Church of our Savior, 57th st., near 8th av., Rev. J. M. Pullman, Pastor; Sunday services, 10:45 A. M., 7:30 P. M.; Sunday-school, 9:15 A. M.; prayer and conference meeting every Friday evening. (4.) Harlem Mission, 127th st., between 3d and 4th avs.; Rev. Charles Fluhrer, Pastor; Sunday services, 10:45 A. M., 7:45 P. M.; Sunday-school, 9:30 A. M. (5.) Plimpton Hall, corner of Stuyvesant and 9th sts.; Sunday service, 10:45 A. M.; Sunday-school, 9:15 A. M. (6.) Mission and Industrial School, Brevoort Hall, 54th st., near 3d av.; Sunday-school, 3 P. M.

Young Men's New-York Universalist Association Rooms, Broadway and 33d st.; open from 8 A. M. to 10 P. M.

BROOKLYN CHURCHES.—(1.) Church of Our Father, Clermont av., near Atlantic st., Rev. R. H. Nye, Pastor; Sunday services, 10:30 A. M., 7:30 P. M.; Sunday-school at 2:30 P. M.; prayer and conference meeting every Friday night. (2.) All Souls' Church, South 9th st., E. D., Rev. A. Gunnison, Pastor; Sunday services, 10:30 A. M., 7:30 P. M.; Sunday-school at 2.30 P. M.; teachers' and Bible-class meeting every Friday night; conference and prayer meeting every Wednesday night. (3.) Church of the Reconciliation, Greenpoint, Rev. J. V. Wilson, Pastor; Sunday services, 10:40 A. M., 7:30 P. M.; conference and prayer meeting every Thursday night; Sunday-school at 2 P. M. (4.) Centenary Sunday-school, Nostrand av., near De Kalb, at 2:30 P. M.

JERSEY CITY, N. J.—First Universalist Church, Rev. Phebe Hanaford, Pastor; Sunday services, 10:30 A. M., 7:30 P. M.; Sunday-school at 12 M.; prayer and conference meeting every week.

NEWARK, N. J.—Church of the Redeemer, Rev. J. E. Forrester, D. D.; Sunday services, 10:30 A. M., 7:30 P. M.; Sunday-school at 2:30 P. M.; conference and prayer meeting every week.

A PRACTICAL TEST.

"By their fruits shall ye know them," said the Savior. That is the best doctrine which bears the best fruit in lives of its votaries. The fruit of Christianity is Christlike character, manifesting itself in Christlike deeds. Universalists accept this test, and are willing to be judged by it. Without desiring to boast themselves, by humbly confessing their sins before God, they nevertheless challenge the whole Christian world to show a better average of Christian character than is found within their own communion. Universalism is sometimes called an immoral doctrine, but only by those who are willfully blind and wofully ignorant. The experience of those who know, and the statistics of public morality, bear witness to the contrary. Who are the men who fill our prisons and patronize the dens of sin? Not one in a hundred of them believes in Universalism. With few exceptions they all believe in an endless hell and swear by it. The vicious, criminal, unprincipled part of society is almost totally opposed to Universalism, knowing nothing about it, but believing superstitiously in all the old dogmas of endless damnation. Universalists on the contrary belong as a rule to the peaceable, intelligent, virtuous, Christian part of the community. They are honest in their dealings, upright in their conversation, striving to imitate the Master who spent his life in doing good. They do not trust in dead works to save them, but they believe that without the practice of living works there is no such thing as saving faith. Faith without works is dead. Rev. E. C. SWEETSER, Pastor of the Third Universalist Church, corner of Bleecker and Downing sts., will preach SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING, at 10:45 and 7:30 o'clock. Morning subject—"The Safe Side." Evening Subject—"Rights and Duties," a sermon to young people. Strangers will be promptly seated. Choir and congregational singing. The public is cordially invited.

ANTHON MEMORIAL CHURCH, 48TH ST., west of 6th av. Rev. R. Heber Newton, Rector. Usual services at 9:30 and 10:30 A. M., and 7:30 P. M. The Rector will preach.

CHURCH OF THE INCARNATION, MADISON av. and 35th st.—Morning service at this Church Nov. 15, at 10:30 o'clock. Rev. M. C. Lightner, D. D., will preach. Afternoon service, 3:30 o'clock. Rev. Richard Heber Newton, of the Anthon Memorial Church, will preach.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY APOSTLES, CORNER 28th st. and 9th av., Rev. J. P. Lundy, D. D., Rector.—Sunday services at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Sunday-school at 9 A. M. Course of Sunday evening lectures on the "Churches of the Apocalypse." Free seats on application to the Sexton.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY SAVIOUR,
Protestant Episcopal,
East 25th st., near Madison av.
Morning service, 10:30 o'clock; evening service, 7:30 o'clock.

CHRIST CHURCH, 5TH AV., HUGH MILLER Thompson, Rector.—Morning prayer, Sermon, "The Life that Now Is," 10:30; evening prayer, sermon, "The Life that is to Come," 7:30. Chancel, choir, and quartette under Mr. James Pearce, M. B., Oxon.

CHURCH OF THE DISCIPLES, MADISON av., corner 45th st., Rev. George H. Hepworth.—Morning subject—"God's Great Invitation." Evening—Rev. Dr. R. S. Storrs, of Brooklyn, will preach the third in course on "Christian Experience." Sunday-school and Bible-class at 3.

CALVARY BAPTIST CHURCH, 23D ST., BETWEEN 5th and 6th avs.—Rev. R. S. MacArthur, Pastor, preaches Sunday. Morning subject: "Dorcas—Her Memorial Work." Evening: "Paul and the Fickle Lystrians." Seats down-stairs furnished by ushers. Galleries free. Strangers cordially invited.

CHURCH OF THE HEAVENLY REST, 5TH av., above 45th st.—Divine service at 11 A. M., and 3:30 P. M.; Right Rev. Dr. Kerfoot, Bishop of Pittsburg, will preach in the morning, and Rev. Dr. G. J. Geer in the afternoon.

CHURCH IN FORTY-SECOND STREET, between 5th and 6th avs.—The West Presbyterian.—Preaching every Sunday morning at 10:30 and evening at 7:30 o'clock, by the Pastor, Rev. Thomas S. Hastings, D. D.

CHURCH OF THE ATONEMENT, MADISON av., corner 28th st.—Rev. C. C. Tiffany, Rector.—Sunday-school at 9 A. M. Divine services morning at 10:30, and evening at 7:30 o'clock. All cordially invited.

CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH, PARK AV., corner 34th st.—Rev. Charles G. Ames, of Philadelphia, will preach this morning, 11 o'clock. Sunday-school at 3 in the afternoon.

DISCIPLES OF CHRIST.—28TH ST., NEAR Broadway.—Preaching morning and evening, by D. R. Van Buskirk, of Rushville, Indiana. Public cordially invited.

FIRST REFORMED EPISCOPAL CHURCH,
MADISON AV. AND 47TH ST.,
Rev. W. T. SABINE, Rector.
Sunday-school at 9 A. M.
Divine service at 10:30 A. M. and 7:45 P. M.

The Rector will preach in the morning.

In the evening Bishop Cummins will deliver an address on the "Failure of the General Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church to Meet the Responsibilities of the Crisis."

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, No. 155 Worth st.—A singing service is held every Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock, by a choir of children. The public are invited to the service, and also to inspect the house. Trustees—Morris K. Jesup, President; George F. Betts, Secretary; Hugh N. Camp, Treasurer; Geo. H. Morgan, Charles Ely, Frederick G. Foster, A. Van Rensselaer, Marshall Lefferts, D. Lydig Suydam.

FOREVER FALLEN!—BISHOP SNOW, OF THE Mount Zion Church of God, will preach in the University, Washington square, on Sunday at 3 P. M. Seats free. Subject—"The Fall of the Papacy a Sign of Christ's Speedy Glorious Appearing."

FORTY-SECOND STREET PRESBYTERIAN Church, between 7th and 8th avs., Rev. W. W. Newell, Jr., is expected to preach at 10.30 A. M., and Rev. Dr. W. W. Newell at 4 P. M.

FIFTH UNIVERSALIST SOCIETY, PLIMPTON Hall.—Rev. F. Hitchcock, preaches at 11 o'clock. Subject—"God and His Attributes, the Model of Human Perfection."

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH, CORNER 39TH st. and 4th av.—Preaching by Rev. T. D. Anderson, D. D. Morning, 10:30; evening, 7:30. Sunday-school, 9 A. M. Strangers cordially invited.

JANE STREET M. E. CHURCH.—PREACHING on Sunday by Pastor, Rev. Fletcher Hamblin, at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Prayer meeting at 6 P. M. Sunday-school at 9 A. M. Mr. Thomas M. Doutney, the reformed rum-seller of Boston, will deliver his lecture, "Murdered, and Rum did it," Sunday at 2 o'clock P. M. All are invited. Seats free.

LYMAN C. HOWE, TRANCE SPEAKER, LECTURES for Society of Progressive Spiritualists, 10:30 A. M., 7:30 P. M. The Children's Lyceum meets 2:30 P. M. at No. 1,195 Broadway, near 29th st.

NORTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, CORNER of 9th av. and 31st st. Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. S. B. Rossiter. Services, 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Morning Subject, "Repent." Evening Subject, "Like and Unlike."

RIGHT REV. M. A. CORRIGAN, D. D., Bishop of Newark, will deliver a lecture on the CATACOMBS OF ROME, in the Church of the Epiphany, on 2d av., near 21st st., on SUNDAY EVENING, NOV. 15, 1874. Vespers will commence at 7:30 o'clock. ADMISSION 50 CENTS. RESERVED SEAT 75 CENTS.

REFORMED DUTCH CHURCH, FLATBUSH, L. I.—A portion of the property formerly belonging to this venerable institution, and now owned by Robt. Turner, Esq., of Messrs. Turner Brothers, and consisting of 1,000 splendid lots, will be sold on the premises without reserve at 1 o'clock on TUESDAY, Nov. 17, by JERE. JOHNSON, JR., No. 21 Park row, New-York.

REV. BISHOP JESSE T. PECK, D. D., WILL preach in the Free Tabernacle M. E. Church, 34th st., between 7th and 8th avs., on Sunday, at 10:30 A. M., and Rev. B. J. Ives, D. D., at 7:30 P. M. Young people's prayer meeting 6 P. M.

REV. H. W. KNAPP WILL PREACH IN THE First Mission Baptist Church, in Laight st., Sunday morning and evening at 10:30 and 7:30. Sunday-school at 2 o'clock. An adult and also a ladies' Bible class every Sunday afternoon. All the seats are free.

REV. W. C. PIERCE, OF OHIO, WILL PREACH at 10:30 A. M. and Rev. Dr. Van Cleve, of Illinois Conference, at 7:30 P. M., on Sunday, in St. Luke's M. E. Church, 41st st., west of 6th av.

REV. GEO. S. HARE, D. D.
Will preach in the Central Methodist Episcopal Church, 7th av., near 14th st., on Sunday, 15th inst., at 10:30.

ST. IGNATIUS CHURCH, 40TH ST., BETWEEN 5th and 6th avs.—Services: celebration at 7 A. M.; morning prayer, 9; litany and choral celebration, 10:30. Children's service at 3:30 P. M. Evening prayer, (choral,) at 7:30. The Rector, Rev. Dr. F. C. Ewer, will preach at both services.

SHAKER CONVENTION.—STEINWAY HALL, Nov. 22, 1874.—Father Evans, a band of Elders and Eldresses, will discuss Christianity, Shakerism, Socialism, Spiritualism, Communism, Free-lovism, Mormonism, and the Beecher-Tilton Scandal. Music by the Shaker choir. Meetings morning, afternoon, and evening.

ST. STEPHEN'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH, 40th st., north side, between 5th and 6th avs.—Rev. Dr. Price, Rector; Rev. A. B. Hart, associate. Services on Sundays at 10:30 A. M. and 4 P. M. Sunday-school at 2:30 P. M. Strangers seated.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S CHURCH.—TO RENT or for sale, the pew No. 113. Apply at No. 26 West 25th st.

ZION CHURCH, MADISON AV., CORNER OF 38th st., Rev. John N. Galleher, Rector.—Services at 10:30 A. M. and 4 P. M.

WOODLAWN CEMETERY.
A lot wanted for cash.
Address C. C. G., No. 97 Varick st.

DRY GOODS. DRY GOODS.

CHEAP WINTER DRESS GOODS.

CHEAP DRESS GOODS—Largest and most complete line of LOW-PRICED WINTER DRESS GOODS in the city. SPLENDID BARGAINS OFFERED EVERY DAY.

SHAWLS—Large line of BROCHE and WOOL SHAWLS, below Gold Cost. These goods are UNUSUALLY CHEAP. Also, an ELEGANT STOCK of REAL INDIA SHAWLS at prices very much below usual rates.

MOURNING GOODS—SPECIAL BARGAINS in CASHMERES and DRAPS D'HIVER. These fabrics are EXCEEDINGLY CHEAP and WELL WORTHY the ATTENTION OF CUSTOMERS.

DOMESTICS—BLANKETS, SHEETINGS, QUILTS, COMFORTERS, &c., &c., in the different styles and sizes, and OFFERED at PRICES that CANNOT FAIL TO SUIT.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—Our opening of TOYS and FANCY GOODS for the HOLIDAYS is announced to take place on the 1st of December.

LORD & TAYLOR,

BROADWAY AND TWENTIETH STREET.
GRAND ST. AND CHRYSTIE, N. Y.

KINZEY'S

GRAND OPENING
OF
HOLIDAY GOODS,
WEDNESDAY AND THURSDAY,
Nov. 18 and 19.

THE LARGEST AND FINEST DISPLAY OF FANCY GOODS AND TOYS OF MY OWN IMPORTATION EVER MADE.

OPEN WEDNESDAY AND THURSDAY EVENING, WHEN A PROMENADE CONCERT WILL BE GIVEN. NO GOODS SOLD IN THE EVENING.

Our Toy Department
DOWN STAIRS.

In order to accommodate our customers and avoid the rush of the Holidays, goods purchased now will be packed and sent at any time customers may direct. KINZEY.

Lace Department.

BARGAINS in Yak Laces, 15c. to 50c.
Beaded Silk Laces, wide, 25c. yard.
BARGAINS in Real Laces.
BARGAINS in imitation Laces.

Millinery Department.

All our French Imported Hats and Bonnets HALF PRICE.
Felt Hats at REDUCED PRICES.
Velvet Hats at REDUCED PRICES.
Feathers and Flowers CLOSING.
Silk Velvets from 50c. yard up.
Trimming Silks from 25c. yard up. KINZEY.

Trimming Department.

BARGAINS in Beaded Trimmings.
Beaded Gimps 10c., 15c., 20c., 25c., 31c. yard.
Bead Fringes 25c., 31c., 40c., 50c. yard.
Fine Passementerie Trimmings cheap. KINZEY.

Worsted Embroideries.

Slipper Patterns, Chair Stripes, Cushions, Rugs, &c., at LOW PRICES.
All our Zephyr Worsteds, Every color, 12½c. ounce. KINZEY.

25,000 Silk Ties, 10c., 15c., 25c., 31c., 39c., 50c., 69c., 75c. KINZEY.

Ribbon Department.

Lots of Silk Ribbons, 3c., 6c., 8c.
No. 9 All Silk at 6c. yard.
No. 12 and 16 All Silk, 10c. yard.
No. 12 All Silk Gros Grain, 12c. yard.
12,000 yards EXTRA QUALITY All Silk Fancy Gros Grain 7-inch Sash Ribbons. REDUCED from $1 98 to 75c. yard.
Bonnet Sashes, fringed, 96c. KINZEY.
Infants' and Misses' Woolen Goods.
300 sets Misses' Victorine and Muff. REDUCED to $1 29 set.
10,000 All Linen Hem-stitch and Needlework Handkerchiefs, at 19c.

Glove Department.

CHEAPEST LOT OF KID GLOVES EVER OFFERED. KINZEY.
KID GLOVES, FALL SHADES, 25c. pair.
Black Kid Gloves, 31c. and 39c. pair.
Two Button Kids, 50c. pair.
Black Kid Gloves, two buttons, 50c.
Two Button Castor Kid, Buck and Dog Skin, 50c. pair.
FALL SHADES, Operas, White and Black, every pair WARRANTED Real Kid, 50c. pair.
OUR GENUINE Two Button Seamless Glove, every pair WARRANTED Real Kid, $1.
Gents' English Driving Gloves, $1.
Gents' English Castor Gloves, 50c.
Gents' Extra Dog Skin, 96c.
Gents' Reynier Dog Skin, $1.
Gents' Reynier Castor Beaver, $1 25.
Gents' Lined Kid Glove, low.
French Cloth Gloves, 25c.
Fall and Winter Gloves.
LARGE ASSORTMENT OF Jewelry and Necklaces.
60,000 Bunches Jet Beads, 3c.

Toilet Department.

WE KEEP NONE BUT GENUINE GOODS.
Atkinson's Genuine Perfumes, 50c.
Genuine Lubins, 63c.
Alcock's Porous Plasters, 10c.
Enoch Morgan's Sapolio, 8c.
Toilet Powders, Pomades, Brushes, Combs, Mirrors, and Hair Goods.
Swiss Bracket Frames.
Wall Pocket Groups.

REMEMBER OUR OPENING OF TOYS, DOLLS, AND FINE FANCY GOODS ON WEDNESDAY AND THURSDAY; ALSO THE MUSIC IN THE EVENINGS.

WILLIAM KINZEY,
Nos. 767 and 769 Broadway,
CORNER 9TH ST.,
CORNER BELOW A. T. STEWART'S.

MME. GALOUPEAU,
NO. 53 EAST 10TH ST., NEW-YORK,
Will open her importation of
PARIS MILLINERY
for Winter
on WEDNESDAY, 18th inst.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

TO NEWSPAPER MEN.—A RARE CHANCE for an investment in newspaper property. Owing to the continued ill-health of the editor and proprietor of the *Illustrated Journal of Agriculture*, of St. Louis, the paper, with the subscription list, good-will, and over 2,000 different kinds of engravings, together with office fixtures and every department complete, will be sold at a low figure. The journal is in splendid condition: its advertising and subscription receipts has amounted to nearly $20,000 per annum for the past two years. It is entirely free from debt, and can be turned over without one dollar's worth of encumbrance. The paper has been published nine years, and is well and favorably known all over the Union. To the right kind of a man, with energy and ability, this is a splendid opportunity for investment. Address

PHIL. CHEW, Editor and Proprietor,
Journal of Agriculture,
St. Louis, Mo.
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No. 29 Broadway, New-York.

$60,000.—A MOST FAVORABLE OPportunity to capitalists for investing Sixty Thousand Dollars on one, two, three, and four years' time, interest at ten per cent., payable semi-annually; real estate security unquestionable. For full particulars apply, from 10 A. M., to 3 P. M. on Monday, 16th inst., to D. MYERLE, Room No. 16, No. 5 New st., N. Y.

A WHOLESALE SLAUGHTER.—$4,000 cash down for a large fully furnished down-town hotel, now running; 84 rooms completely furnished; three new billiard tables; good location. Principals meaning business address (brokers positively not noticed) REAL OWNER, Box No. 157 *Times* Office.

$5,000 WILL PURCHASE AN INTEREST in a profitable manufacturing company having an established business. Address COMPANY, Box No. 122 *Times* Office.

MARBLE MANTELS.

A GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES OF marble and marbleized mantles, all kinds of floor tiling, monuments, head-stones, slabs for plumbers and cabinet-makers, now offered at S. KLABER & CO.'S Steam Marble Works, Nos. 217 to 223 West 51st st., near Broadway.

AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.—AN EXtensive stock of marble and marbleized mantels, and all other marble work. Marble-turning for the trade. A. KLABER, 134 East 18th st., near 3d av., New-York.

RICHARD MEARES,

Sixth av. and Nineteenth st.,

Begs to announce that he will offer all this week the following Specialties:

GREAT BARGAINS
IN
MILLINERY GOODS

300 Boxes of fine French Flowers, Feathers, Plumes, Ostrich Tips, Birds, and Novelties in Jet Hat Ornaments of our own importation, at very low prices.

Fine Felt Hats in all new shapes and colors, 81c. Best French Felt Hats in all the new colors and shapes, $1 10; usual price, $1 35.

Bargains in Black and Colored Velvets.

100 Boxes Black Silk Bonnet Velvet, $1 75, $2, $2 25, $2 50, $2 75, $3.
Black Silk Face Cloaking Velvet, $4 95, $5 yard.
Very stylish Trimmed Hats, $5, $6, $7, $8, $9, $10.
Elegant novelties in imported styles, and of our own manufacture, $12, $15, $18, $20, $22, $25.

Suits and Overskirts and Basques.

Splendid assortment of all the new styles.
Elegant Black Silk suits, $55, $65, $75, $85.
Very elaborate, do., richly trimmed, $95, $100, $125.
Colored Cashmere Suits, trimmed with silk to match, very stylish, $35, $36, $38, $40.
Black Cashmere Suits, silk trimmed, $35, $36, $38.

Embroidered Overskirts and Basques, in Camel's Hair, Diagonals, &c.—every new style, plain and embroidered—$16, $18, $25, $30.
Fine Black Alpaca Suits, $10, $12, $14, $15, and $18.
Morning Wrappers, every style, from $3 to $40.

100 Styles of Walking Jackets,

in Navy Blue and Black, silk-trimmed and beaded, and finished in first-class style, at $8, $10, $11, $12, $13, $14, $15, $16, $18, and $20.
Bargains in Broche Shawls at $18, $20, $25; half price.

Bargains in Silks and Dress Goods.

One lot heavy Gros-Grain Black Silk, white edge, $1 and $1 10; worth $1 25 and $1 38. Great Bargains.
Splendid heavy Gros-Grain Black Silks, $1 25, $1 50, $1 75, and $2; much under former prices.
3,000 pieces Serges, Diagonals, and Camel's Hair, at 25c., 30c., 35c., 38c., and 40c.; all new styles.
French Cashmeres and Merinos, best colors, 65c., 70c., 75c., and 80c.—Fine Goods.
Black Cashmeres—cheapest goods in the city—85c., 88c., 90c., 95c., $1, $1 10, $1 25.

Hosiery and Underwear.

Largest and best assortment, every quality and style.
All-Wool, Merino, Cashmere, and Cotton Hosiery, and Undergarments for Ladies, Gents, and Children.
All the New Shades in our celebrated makes, 97c.
Kid Gloves—every pair warranted, or give another if they rip or tear.
Largest and best assortment of Winter Hosiery and Undergarments to be found in the city. Boys' Merino Vests, 35c., 38c., 42c., 45c., 50c., 60c.
Misses' Merino Vests, full regular made, 75c., 80c., 85c., 90c., $1.
Ladies' fine Merino Vests, 65c., 85c., and $1.
Gents' Merino Shirts and Drawers, 65c., 75c., and $1.

Our Trimming Department

contains a Superb Line of every Novelty in Worsted and Silk, Ball and Beaded Fringes, Beaded and Silk Passementerie Loops and Buttons.
Worsted 2-ball Fringes, 33c., 44c., and 50c.

Bargains in Real Yak Laces.

Fine quality and good patterns, 13c., 18c., 20c., 25c.
Fine Yak Laces, 2½ and 3 inches wide, 28c., 30c., 35c., 38c.

Bargains in Embroidered Worsted Work.

Embroidered Worsted Slipper Patterns, 50c., 63c., 75c., 88c. Very handsome Slipper Patterns, $1, $1 25, $1 50.
Embroidered Worsted and Beaded Cushions, in great variety, 50c., 63c., 75c., 88c., $1, $1 25.

House-keeping and Domestic Goods.

Canton, Shaker, Opera. Plaid Flannels.
500 pair large Blankets, $3, $3 50, $4, $5, $5 50, $6.
Large-size Bed Comfortables, lined with best wadding, $2, $2 25, $2 50, $3.
We beg to inform our friends, customers, and the public generally that our stock in every Department is larger, more select, and complete in every particular than in any former season.

☞ RESIDENTS IN THE COUNTRY CAN MAKE ALL THEIR PURCHASES AT CITY PRICES, BY SENDING FOR OUR ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE AND PRICE LIST. SENT FREE ON APPLICATION TO

RICHARD MEARES,

Corner 6th av. and 19th st.

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200 PIANOS AND ORGANS,

New and Second-hand, *of* First-class Makers, *will be sold at* Lower Prices *for cash, or on* Installments, *or for rent, in* City *or* Country, during this month, *by* HORACE WATERS & SON, No. 481 Broadway, than ever before offered in New-York. A SPECIALITY: Pianos *and* Organs to let until *the* rent money pays *the* price *of the* instrument. Illustrated Catalogues Mailed. A large discount to Teachers, Ministers, Churches, Schools, Lodges, &c.

M. M. MERRELL,
NO. 8 UNION SQUARE, (No. 165 4th av.)
A LARGE STOCK OF
PIANOS, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT,
To Rent or Sell Cheap.
SALES ON EASY MONTHLY PAYMENTS.

A. BRAUTIGAM'S UPRIGHT AND SQUARE pianos are second to none. Prices moderate. Constantly on hand a large assortment of second-hand pianos from best makers. Pianos to rent. Warerooms, No. 701 Broadway.

UPRIGHT PIANOS.—A LARGE AND SUPERIOR assortment for sale or rent at OUVRIER & SON'S, Manufacturers, No. 27 West 13th st., between 5th and 6th avs.

AN IMMENSE STOCK—STEINWAY'S AND other Pianos; upright, square, grand; also Organs. Inducements for cash. On installments and to rent. S. X. BALL & CO., No. 15 East 14th st.

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LARGE STOCK OF PIANOS FOR RENT, $3 and upward; for sale on easy terms; good pianos, $80; organs, $40. BERRY & CO., No. 789 Broadway.

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A. DODWORTH'S
PRIVATE CLASSES FOR DANCING,
No. 212 5th av., corner 26th st.

Open for the season. Morning and afternoon classes for ladies and children; evening classes for gentlemen. Send for a circular.

MR. DE GARMO,
TEACHER OF DANCING,
NO. 82 5TH AV.,
CORNER 14TH ST.

BALLET-MASTER DUMAR'S DANCING ACADEMY, No. 24 West 4th st.—Instruction only for waltzing, Wednesday evenings. Six fashionable dances taught perfectly in six private lessons.

PROF. SHERIDAN'S ACADEMY OF MODERN Dancing, Nos. 613 and 615 3d av. MONDAY and THURSDAY EVENINGS. Soirée MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 16.

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Lyric Hall, No. 723 6th av., Reservoir Square
Receptions Dansante every Friday evening.

CLOTHING.

SHEA THE CLOTHIER, NO. 434 BROOME ST., near Broadway.—Clothing for men and boys below wholesale prices; Broadway tailors' misfits 40 per cent. less than ordered rates; dress coats for balls, &c., for sale and hire.

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8th avenue, Near 24th street.

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OUR USUALLY LARGE SALES OF CLOAKS AND SACQUES PROVE TO US THE UNBOUNDED SUCCESS OF OUR PRESENT MODE OF MANUFACTURE. ALL OUR CLOAKS ARE CUT, FINISHED, AND PRESSED BY JOURNEYMEN TAILORS, AND, CONSEQUENTLY, ARE EXCEEDINGLY GRACEFUL IN SHAPE, AND CONFORM THEMSELVES TO THE FIGURE AS NO OTHER CLOAKS WILL. WE USE ONLY THE BEST Beaver Cloths, and have a vast variety of remarkably beautiful styles, which we sell at prices which recommend themselves to all. Our salesmen will always regard it a pleasure to show Cloaks to ladies.

Beautiful Cloaks at $4 95, $7 95, $8 95.

Very fine all-wool beaver Cloaks, at $9 95, $12 95, $14 95, $17 95, $21 95, and up to $60.

OUR SUIT DEPARTMENT
offers a very attractive assortment of Fall Costumes at very moderate prices.

BLACK CASHMERES.

1 case black Cashmere, at 50c.
10 cases black Cashmere, wide, fine and heavy, at 75c., worth fully $1 10.

500 pieces Lupin's very best black Cashmere, our own direct importation, extra width, very fine in texture, heavy weight, both jet and bluish black, a Cashmere which cannot fail to please the most fastidious, at } **98C.**

Very finest black Cashmeres at $1 20, $1 45, $1 75, $2, $2 50; all very cheap.

LACES.

Our department for real Laces and Dress Trimmings is continually crowded with patrons, who find that our goods are as we advertise them—namely, the

CHEAPEST IN THE CITY.

Black Yak Laces, from 1 to 9 inches wide, in every quality and width, at much less than cost of importation.

Real Guipure Laces, at much less than ever before offered.

Call and examine without reference to purchasing.

Elegant Beaded Gimps at 18c., 20c., 22c., 24c., 30c., and 35c. and upward; all bargains.

Extra quality Beaded Gimp at 50c., 65c., 75c., 85c., and $1; fully 25 per cent less than before offered.

Full line of fine all beaded and beaded and silk Fringes, at exceedingly low prices.

WE INVITE LADIES TO CALL AND EXAMINE THE GOODS ADVERTISED, BESIDES THE NUMEROUS ATTRACTIONS WHICH WILL BE FOUND ALL OVER THE HOUSE.

EHRICH'S,

NOS. 287 AND 289 8TH AVENUE.

DRY GOODS.

FURS,

Fine Furs at extraordinary bargains.
Every article warranted in every respect.
No misrepresentation allowed. All goods marked in plain figures.

We manufacture our own Furs, and believe that we have the largest assortment and cheapest prices in the City. We do not importune ladies to purchase, but always esteem it a pleasure to exhibit our goods, whether they are prepared to purchase or not.

REAL SEAL SACQUES,

at prices that defy competition.
Beautiful real Seal Sacques at $75, $85, $90, $98, $100.
Beautiful real Seal Sacques, silver fox trimmed, with Muff and Cap to match, the entire set for $125.
Elegant real Seal Sacques, plain and trimmed, at $125, $135, $150, $175, $200; sold on Broadway at 50 per cent. above our prices.
Real Seal Sets, muff and boa, at $25, $27, $30, $35, $45, $50, $65.
Superior real Mink Sets, prime fur, dark and full seasoned, 4-stripe muff, and 4-skin boa at $25, worth $40.
Rich dark Mink Sets at $30, $38, $40, $42, $48, $55, $60, $75, &c., &c.
Enormous assortment of real Lynx, real Beaver, real Otter, real Chinchilla, real Grebe, real Ermine, real Alaska Sable Furs, with all their imitations, at very attractive prices.

CHILDREN'S FURS!

Largest variety, cheapest prices in New-York.
White Coney Sacques, good quality, at $3 10.
White Coney Sacques, finest quality, for child up to six years of age, at $5; worth double.
Over 200 styles in misses' and children's Fur Sets, ranging from 81c. to $18. Call and examine!
FUR TRIMMINGS in every style, quality, and width.
Ladies cannot spend a more pleasant or more profitable hour than by inspecting the numerous attractions in our Fur Department.
Nutria Seal Sets, silver fox trimmed, exclusively our own, at $15.
Real Lynx Sets, finest quality ever manufactured, at $25.
Beautiful Sets, manufactured in our new star finish, which is exciting the admiration of all ladies.
Black Polar Lynx Sets, extra quality, from $600 upward.

WE INVITE LADIES TO CALL AND EXAMINE THE GOODS ADVERTISED, BESIDES THE NUMEROUS ATTRACTIONS WHICH WILL BE FOUND ALL OVER THE HOUSE.

EHRICH'S,

8TH AVENUE, NEAR 24TH STREET.

DRY GOODS.

EHRICH'S,

8th avenue, Near 24th street.

HATS.

IN OUR MILLINERY PARLORS, ON THE SECOND FLOOR, LADIES WILL FIND AN UNEQUALED DISPLAY OF READY-TRIMMED HATS, AT FULL FIFTY PER CENT. BELOW PRICES GENERALLY ASKED FOR THE SAME QUALITY OF GOODS. WE HAVE SECURED THE SERVICES OF SOME SUPERIOR BROADWAY MODISTES, AND OUR HATS WILL ALL BE FOUND ELEGANTLY AND TASTEFULLY TRIMMED.

LADIES CANNOT FAIL TO BE SUITED IN STYLE AND PRICE.

Trimmed Bonnets at $3, $4, $4 50, $5, $6, $7, $8, $9, and up to $18.

Trimmed Round Hats at $2, $2 75, $4, $5, $5 75, $6, $8, and up to $14 50.

Extra quality French Felt Hats, in all the fashionable shades, including navy blue, myrtle green, brown, drab, black, and blue, and in all the new shapes, including the "Huntress," "Cavalier," "Columbia," "Hyde Park," "Saratoga," "Madge," "Linda," and "Queen," at } **68C.**

Large assortment of the finest Parisian Felt Hats.

Silk Velvet Hats, beaded and embroidered Silk Velvet Hats.

PLUMES.

OSTRICH PLUMES. OSTRICH TIPS.

Long black real Ostrich Plumes at 75c., 85c., $1, $1 25, $1 50, $2, and up to $12.
Long colored real Ostrich Plumes at $1 25, $1 50, $2, $2 50, up to 9.
Long black real Ostrich doubled Plumes at 50c., 75c., $1, $1 50, up to $5.
Long natural color Plumes at 75c., $1, $1 25, up to $9.
Fine black Feather Trimming at 50c., 65c., 75c., $1, $1 25, $1 75, $2, up to $4 yard.
Rich colored Feather Trimming at 75c., $1, $1 40, up to $4 yard.
Elegant real Ostrich Tips, in black and colored, from 25c. up to $5.

Enormous collection of richly-plumed Birds, including the long-billed "Honey Bird," at $1 10; the "Robin Red Breast," at $1; the shaded green "Parrot," at 75c., and lovely Birds in navy blue, scarlet, purple, maroon, brown, &c., at 75c., 85c., $1, $1 25, &c., &c.
Beautiful Wings, in all the new shades, at 25c., 35c., 48c., 63c., 75c., $1, $1 25, $1 50, and up.

WE INVITE LADIES TO CALL AND EXAMINE THE GOODS ADVERTISED, BESIDES THE NUMEROUS ATTRACTIONS WHICH WILL BE FOUND ALL OVER THE HOUSE.

EHRICH'S,

NOS. 287 AND 289 8TH AVENUE.

DOLLS DOLLS DOLLS DOLLS DOLLS DOLLS DOLLS DOLLS DOLLS DOLLS DOLLS DOLLS DOLLS DOLLS DOLLS DOLLS DOLLS DOLLS DOLLS TOYS

R. H. Macy & Co.

GRAND CENTRAL ESTABLISHMENT

ALL THIS WEEK.

Clearing sale of BLANKETS, FLANNELS, WHITE GOODS, Towels, Napkins, and all Housekeeping goods to make room for Holiday Goods now opening.

ALL THIS WEEK CLEARING SALE

of Laces, Embroideries, Corsets, Handkerchiefs, Ladies' Ties, Linen Collars and Sets, Veilings.

The cheapest line of Beaded Goods in the City to make room for Holiday Goods now opening.

CLEARING SALE OF

RIBBONS, VELVETS,

FLOWERS AND FEATHERS,

Birds, Hats, and every variety of Millinery Goods. (Our Goods will be found lower than in any other house in New-York.) To make room for

HOLIDAY GOODS

NOW OPENING.

CLEARING SALE OF HOSIERY,

We have a very large and desirable stock of French and English Hosiery and Gloves, for Ladies, Gents, and Children, adapted to the season, embracing all the desirable makes and styles, of our own importation.

Also, a full and complete stock of Underwear, made to order by Cartwright & Warner and other well-known manufacturers.

Every style and variety of Gloves, Woolen Comforters, and ties for the Neck and Head.

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS.

A large and complete stock, all of which must be reduced to make room for our HOLIDAY GOODS, NOW OPENING.

HAVE NOW OPEN a very desirable stock of FURS, for which they solicit inspection.

LADIES' and GENTLEMEN'S SEAL-SKIN CAPS a specialty. We have now open a very large line of these goods, made expressly for us, of selected skins, in every style, from medium to finest goods made, which we are selling at a very small advance.

WE ARE CLEARING OUT OUR STOCK OF UNDERWEAR, in our new addition, at specially reduced prices, to make room for Holiday Goods, now opening.

ARE NOW OPENING

A full and complete line of Worsteds and Worsted Goods from Berlin.

Parisian Fancy Goods direct from Paris, Atkinson Perfumery from England, and Lubin's from Paris.

Bronzes from Paris.

Gilt Bronzes and Russia Leather Goods from Vienna. Fancy Goods from all parts of the world now opening for the Holidays.

HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS

The largest assortment in the City, and every desirable article for housekeepers at popular prices, and suitable for Holiday presents.

CHINA, GLASSWARE,

MAJOLICA, AND FANCY GOODS.

The largest and most complete assortment in America, below

WHOLESALE PRICES.

Cut this out, and compare the prices with all the wholesale dealers in the City, and you will be convinced.

TO ENUMERATE:

FRENCH CHINA DINNER SETS, 136 pieces, $23 41; price elsewhere, $35.
FRENCH CHINA DINNER SETS, decorated, any color, for twelve persons, $48 96; price elsewhere, $70.
LIMOGE DINNER SETS, 136 pieces, $17 41; price elsewhere, $25.
LIMOGE DINNER SETS, 184 pieces, decorated, $39 44; price elsewhere, $60.
FRENCH CHINA CUPS AND SAUCERS, $1 99 a dozen pair; price elsewhere, $3.
FRENCH CHINA BREAKFAST PLATES, $1 99 a dozen; price elsewhere, $3.
ENGLISH CHINA CUSPADORES, decorated, 89c. each; price elsewhere, $1 75.
CUT GLASS BOHEMIAN GOBLETS, $1 49 a dozen; price elsewhere, $3.

BOOKS AND STATIONERY.

A complete line of standard books and all the novels of the day. We are now receiving our imported books and children's Toy-books, and stationery, &c., for the Holidays.

Grand Central Establishment have annexed another store to their territory.

MONDAY, Nov. 16, will be exhibited in the new section a line of samples of Toys of our own importation now arriving. Our line of Dolls as well is the most complete ever shewn in New-York.

Parties buying to sell again, MANAGERS of FAIRS and INSTITUTIONS wishing to purchase goods for the holidays will find this an excellent opportunity now before the annual December rush comes on.

Goods selected now for the holidays will be carefully packed and delivered at any time desired.

Fourteenth street and Sixth avenue, New-York.

DOLLS TOYS TOYS TOYS TOYS TOYS TOYS TOYS TOYS TOYS TOYS TOYS TOYS TOYS TOYS TOYS TOYS TOYS TOYS TOYS TOYS TOYS TOYS

DOYLE & ADOLPHI,

NO. 267 GRAND ST.,
Second door from Forsyth st.
ANOTHER GREAT OFFERING ON MONDAY NEXT,
commencing:

SILKS.

500 pieces Black Silks, at 90c., $1, $1 25; rich; are 25 per cent. under value.
400 pieces Colored Silks, at 50c. a yard, among them beautiful evening shades.
110 pieces striped Silks, at 75c. a yard.

Suits and Cloaks.

150 rich Silk Suits, made of heavy Black Gros Grain, all silk, at $45.
200 Silk Poplin Suits, at $20 to $30.
60 rich Lyons Velvet Cloaks, from $35 upward.
Also a very fine selection of English WALKING JACKETS, the latest novelties, from $5 upward. This department contains, without exaggeration, the best assortment of the kind that can be found in the City.

DRESS GOODS.

400 cases of plain Dress Goods, desirable fabrics, and choice fashionable colors and shades, from 20c. upward.
200 cases of fancy Dress Goods, from 12½c. a yard upward.

SILK POPLINS.

850 pieces Silk and Wool Poplins and Velours, from 55c. upward.

Mourning Goods.

This department has been replenished during the past week with
27 cases choice fabrics for deep and half mourning, of our own select importations, at very low prices.
300 pieces Black Costumes, from 50c. a yard to $1.
250 pieces Black Mohair Alpacas at 25c., worth 35c.

Evening Toilets, White Suits, and Overdresses.

Great variety and new styles now on exhibition.

Domestic and Housekeeping Dry Goods

RETAILED AT WHOLESALE PRICES.

A call to this great offering would be beneficial to every customer who wants to study the old proverb that

A Dollar Saved is a Dollar Made.

P. S.—40 cartons of Lyons Silk Velvet, 27 inches wide, at $4.

DOYLE & ADOLPHI,

NO. 267 GRAND ST.,
Second door from Forsyth st., New-York.

AT SMITH'S PATTERN BAZAAR, NO. 914 Broadway, between 20th and 21st sts.—FULL LINE OF FALL AND WINTER STYLES JUST IMPORTED. The "BEN BOLT," "NORTHER," &c., are worth seeing. Patterns with cloth models NOW READY. Patterns fitted to the form warranted perfect. Cutting and basting done instantly.

FURS.

Our stock is now replete with a choice assortment of

FINE FURS,
AND COMPRISES
MINK, SEAL,
BLACK MARTEN,
LYNX, RUSSIAN
and ALASKA SABLE,
&c., &c., &c., &c.

Which, in consequence of the lateness of the season, we are now prepared to offer at prices that defy competition.

MILLINERY GOODS.

Still Greater Reduction in
FINE FELT HATS
OF EVERY SHAPE AND COLOR.
BLACK SILK VELVETS
From $1 25 Yard Up.
VELVETEENS
From 35c. Yard Up.
SILK TURQUOISE,
From 50c. Yard Up.
FLOWERS AND FEATHERS
ALMOST
GIVEN AWAY
AT
J. TAYLOR'S Bazaar,
No. 353 8th av.,
Near 28th st.

DRESS TRIMMINGS,

FILLE LACES, TIDIES, &c.

LATEST NOVELTIES AT ATTRACTIVE PRICES.

MILLER & GRANT,

NO. 879 BROADWAY.

Popular Fine

FURS.

A. T. Stewart & Co.

Will offer on MONDAY, NOV. 16, one of the CHOICEST and most ELEGANT COLLECTIONS of LADIES' and CHILDREN'S

Fine Furs

Ever exhibited in this City, SELECTED ESPECIALLY in reference to the HIGHEST STANDARD of Taste, Durability and Service, for their BEST RETAIL SALES at PRICES WHICH MUST COMMAND IMMEDIATE ATTENTION.

SEALSKIN SACQUES, Silk-lined, wadded and quilted and TRIMMED WITH BEAVER, only $40 each. upward.

PLAIN SEALSKIN SACQUES, VERY HANDSOME, at $80 and $100 each upward, GREAT BARGAINS.

A few PLAIN SEALSKIN SACQUES, last year's, only $30 each.

FINE LYNX SETS from $10 each upward.

FINE BLACK SABLE SETS from $10 each up.

SABLE, SILVER FOX, CHINCHILLA, ERMINE, &c., at *proportionately low prices.*

A LARGE VARIETY of IMITATION FUR SETS, in Ermine, Musk, Squirrel, Astrachan, &c.

CHILDREN'S FURS

In SACQUES, CAPS, MUFFS, and BOAS.

CHILDREN'S FANCY SETS at $1 50 each upward.

Ladies' and Gentlemen's Seal Caps.

FUR TRIMMINGS.

AN EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT, commencing at 25c. per yard.

Fur Robes of Every Description.

The RICHNESS and VARIETY of the ABOVE, together with their GENUINE CHARACTER GUARANTEED, should induce buyers to CAREFULLY EXAMINE before purchasing elsewhere.

Broadway, 4th av., 9th and 10th sts.

DRY GOODS.

A. T. Stewart & Co.

Will offer on MONDAY, NOV. 16, 1874, one case of REAL INDIA CAMEL'S HAIR

SHAWLS,

Prices ranging from $18 to $1,000 each. MUCH less than those of former years.

BROCHE SHAWLS, &c., in EVERY VARIETY, and at the lowest prices.

A LARGE INVOICE of PARIS-MADE SILK DRESSES, SACQUES, POLONAISE, TABLIER, &c., RICHLY EMBROIDERED with silk and jet.

TWO CASES of BERLIN POPLIN and REP READY-MADE SUITS at *extremely attractive prices.*

There may be FOUND AT ALL TIMES an IMMENSE VARIETY of EMBROIDERED and BEADED CLOAKS in VELVET, MATELASSE, and other seasonable, fashionable, and most desirable Fabrics.

Extraordinary Bargains

IN GROS GRAIN RIBBONS, at prices fully ONE-HALF THEIR COST.

CHOICE COLORS and NEW DESIGNS in GROS GRAIN SASH RIBBONS.

JUST RECEIVED A LARGE ASSORTMENT of FEATHER and JET FRINGES and TRIMMINGS, CAREFULLY SELECTED for the retail sales, including the CHOICEST and RICHEST GOODS at POPULAR PRICES, SUPERIOR in every respect.

Millinery Goods

in EVERY VARIETY AND OF THE RICHEST DESCRIPTION.

PARIS HATS and BONNETS, some of VIROT'S and other makes. New, ELEGANTLY TRIMMED WITH FEATHERS and FLOWERS, only $25 each, value, $45.

PLUMES, OSTRICH TIPS, AIGRETTES, &c., comprising a collection SELDOM EQUALED and NEVER SURPASSED in this City.

Attention is invited to their LARGE and COMPLETE LINES of

Imported and Domestic Cloths,

from the LOWEST to the HIGHEST GRADES, and suitable for OVERCOATINGS and TROUSERINGS, at PRICES LOWER than offered previous years.

GLOVES.

A LARGE INVOICE of LADIES' REAL PARIS-MADE KID GLOVES, at the EXTREMELY LOW PRICE of $1 per pair.

1,000 doz. LAMB-SKIN GLOVES, CHOICE COLORS, at 50c. per pair.

LADIES', CHILDREN'S, and MISSES' FABRIC GLOVES, SUITABLE FOR THE PRESENT SEASON, at 25c. per pair and upward.

Presenting an opportunity to purchasers to supply their wants at UNPRECEDENTEDLY LOW PRICES.

Broadway, 4th av., 9th and 10th sts.

A. T. Stewart & Co.

Have LARGELY REPLENISHED all their POPULAR STOCKS, and will offer on MONDAY, NOV. 16, GREATLY BELOW THE COST OF PRODUCTION, a large auction purchase of PLAIN BLACK and BLACK and WHITE

SILKS,

24-inch BLACK and WHITE STRIPED SILK, EXTRA HEAVY, only $1 25 per yard, good value $1 75.

PLAIN BLACK, HEAVY AND BRIGHT LUSTRE, at $1 50 per yard, value $2 25.

For the convenience of customers the above will be EXHIBITED on CENTRE COUNTER OF THE ROTUNDA.

JUST RECEIVED—Two Cases of BLACK and COLORED MATELASSE and BLACK STRIPED VELVETS at EXTREMELY LOW PRICES.

Five Cases of PLAIN GROS GRAIN and FAILLE SILKS, in DARK BLUE, PRUNE, SEAL, BROWN, &c., THE BALANCE OF THE PURCHASE made by one of the firm during his recent visit to Europe. Prices ranging from $1 75 per yard upward. DECIDED BARGAINS.

100 pieces of COLORED FANCY SILKS at $1 per yard; good value, $1 50.

Two cases CAMEL'S HAIR INVISIBLE PLAIDS, the very LATEST PARISIAN STYLES. A large invoice of OTHER POPULAR MAKES, QUITE NEW, at 50c. per yard up.

On FOURTH AVENUE CENTRE SECTION a LARGE ASSORTMENT of

Fancy Dress Goods

At 25c. and 30c. per yard, worth 50c., and they will also REPLENISH THEIR STOCK of PRINTED TYCOON REPS at 20c. per yard.

Twenty cases of STANDARD PRINTS at 6¼c. per yard, value 8c. and 10c.

A Visit of Inspection will amply repay. No importunity to purchase.

Broadway, 4th av., 9th and 10th sts.

Underwear, Hosiery, &c.

A. T. Stewart & Co.

Invite SPECIAL ATTENTION to their FALL IMPORTATIONS of

Gentlemen's Underwear,

ONE OF THE LARGEST ASSORTMENTS EVER OFFERED IN THIS CITY, comprising the CELEBRATED STAR BRAND, our OWN FOREIGN MANUFACTURE, equal, if not superior, to any other make.

EXTRA HEAVY REAL MERINO SHIRTS and DRAWERS in all the various qualities and weights.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT of DOMESTIC MERINO and WOOL SHIRTS and DRAWERS at GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

GENTLEMEN'S SILK and MERINO UNDERWEAR in white and scarlet mixture. A NEW ARTICLE.

IMPERIAL AND NOVIA SILK SHIRTS and DRAWERS in all weights and sizes.

GENTLEMEN'S HALF HOSE.—SPECIAL ATTRACTIONS in ENGLISH SUPERFINE and SUPER-STOUT, our own regular make, ALL SIZES, at $3 per dozen upward.

DOMESTIC and ENGLISH CARDIGAN JACKETS of every description, at EXCEEDINGLY LOW PRICES.

FRENCH BILLIARD JACKETS, WITH SILK SLEEVES, at $10 each; formerly $15.

CASHMERE and FLANNEL UNDERWEAR in EVERY VARIETY, and MADE to order, at SHORTEST NOTICE, at POPULAR PRICES.

The LEADING PARIS and LONDON NOVELTIES in

Men's Furnishing Goods

Consisting of SCARFS, TIES, WINDSORS, LINEN CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS, SUSPENDERS, DRESS SHIRTS, COLLARS, CUFFS, ROBES DE CHAMBRE and BREAKFAST JACKETS and PARIS KID GLOVES, at *unprecedently low prices.* A large invoice at the EXTREMELY LOW PRICE of $1 per pair, formerly sold at $2.

THE VARIETY from which to MAKE SELECTION and the RICHNESS and ELEGANCE of the ASSORTMENT MUST CONVINCE purchasers, after careful examination, that ONLY GREAT BARGAINS are offered.

Broadway, 4th av., 9th and 10th sts.

DRY GOODS.

Important Sale
OF
Fall and Winter DRESS GOODS.

Arnold, Constable & Co.

Will open on MONDAY, Nov. 16, SEVERAL ADDITIONAL CASES, in connection with their LARGE AND POPULAR STOCK of

WOOLEN DRESS FABRICS.

PURCHASERS are invited to examine the above stock, which will be found to contain *only* new, fresh and fashionable fabrics, and at such prices as to suit the most fastidious, being far below the IMPORTATION COST, offering

ACTUAL & UNUSUAL BARGAINS

FOR CONVENIENCE, these goods have been placed on counters in MIDDLE AISLE, BROADWAY ENTRANCE.

SUIT DEPARTMENT.

A large and complete stock of all the LATEST PARISIAN NOVELTIES in
Velvet and Cloth,
English and French
Walking Sacques and Cloaks,
BRAIDED DOLMANS, MATELASSE SACQUES,
CAMEL'S HAIR,
SILK,
VELVET,
and EMBROIDERED CASHMERE WALKING SUITS and COSTUMES,
EVENING AND RECEPTION DRESSES,
OPERA CLOAKS, &c., &c.

FINE FURS.

Now open, an elegant assortment of
GENUINE FINE FURS,
of every description,
For Ladies, Misses, and Children.
FUR TRIMMINGS,
AND
FUR LAP AND CARRIAGE ROBES
IN GREAT VARIETY.

ATTRACTIVE SALE OF

Black Dress Goods.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.

Will offer on Monday, Nov. 16, in addition to their usual extensive stock of FINE MOURNING FABRICS 10 CASES OF MEDIUM AND LOW-PRICED GOODS at a reduction of fully 25 PER CENT. from regular prices.

All-Wool Serges, from 50c. to 75c. per yard.
Empress Cloths, from 40c. to $1 per yard.
Sedan and Queen's Cords, 50c. to 85c. per yard.
Alpacas, 25c. to 65c. per yard.
Crepe Cloths, 50c. to 90c. per yard.
Barathea, Paramattas, Henrietta Cloths, &c., &c.
Purchasers will find these Goods well worthy their attention, being both desirable and cheap.

Great Clearing-Out Sale
OF

CARPETS.

Arnold, Constable & Co.,

BROADWAY, CORNER 19TH ST., NEW-YORK.

In order to reduce stock they will offer on MONDAY, Nov. 16, and continue until all are sold,

500 Pieces Tapestry Brussels,
AT $1 15 PER YARD.
500 Pieces Body Brussels,
AT $1 75 PER YARD.
200 Pieces Tapestry Velvet,
AT $2 25 PER YARD.
150 Pieces Royal Wilton,
AT $2 50 TO $3 PER YARD.
ALSO,
100 Pieces Extra Superfine Ingrains,
AT $1 PER YARD.

This is an EXTRAORDINARY opportunity to obtain Great Bargains in Carpets.

UPHOLSTERY GOODS.

A full and complete assortment of all the LATEST NOVELTIES in SATIN DAMASKS, PLAIN SATINS, JAPANESE CACHEMIRES, PERSIAN TAPESTRIES, BROCATELLES, SILK AND WOOL POPLINS, WOOL AND STRIPED TERRIES, &c.

An extensive assortment of "LACE WINDOW DRAPERIES," CRETONNES, SATTEENS, SERGES, AND DAMASK TWILLS, CORNICES, WINDOW SHADES, &c., &c.

The particular attention of parties furnishing HOTELS, STEAMERS, CLUBS, PRIVATE DWELLINGS, &c., is called to the above complete and varied stock, which will be found well worthy of an examination before purchasing elsewhere.

Extraordinary
BARGAINS
IN
LACE CURTAINS.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
ARE OFFERING A LARGE LINE OF
Swiss, Guipure, and Nottingham,
GREATLY BELOW IMPORTATION COST,
OFFERING
UNUSUAL INDUCEMENTS
TO PURCHASERS.

BROADWAY, CORNER 19TH ST.,
NEW-YORK.

EISIG'S,

No. 218 SIXTH AV.

Continue to offer GREAT INDUCEMENTS to their patrons in
TRIMMINGS,
LACES,
HOOPSKIRTS, CORSETS,
HOSIERY, MILLINERY,
EMBROIDERIES,
LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S OUTFITS,
SMALL-WARES, &c., &c.

In order to make room for our HOLIDAY EXHIBITIONS we will sell above articles at MUCH LOWER PRICES than last week.

Our Hosiery Department has well sustained the reputation it has gained in so short a time.

We will offer this week 100 dozen SCHOPPER'S well known best iron-frame Hose at 28c. per pair. Other Hosiery in proportion.

Another lot of those embroidered French Corsets at 90c.

A complete assortment of FUR TRIMMINGS, fully two inches wide, at 25c. per yard. A lot of VERY RICH natural color ostrich feather bands at 75c.

Our patrons living in the country may avail themselves of our bargains, as it costs but a trifle to send goods by mail.

B. EISIG & Co.,

No. 218 SIXTH AV.
BETWEEN 14TH AND 15TH STS.

CARPETS.

A large WHOLESALE STOCK of body and tapestry Brussels carpets, two and three plys, ingrains, extra supers and Kidderminsters, list, cottage, hemp, and stair carpets; oil-cloths, mats, rugs; coir, cane, and Canton mattings; druggets and crumb cloths. The entire stock to be sold at retail for 25 to 75 cents a yard less than the regular price, without reserve. Goods all new and desirable. No. 136 Bowery, near Spring st.

THE METHODIST MISSIONS.

THIRD SESSION OF THE GENERAL COMMITTEE.

APPROPRIATIONS FOR GERMAN, CHINESE, AND INDIAN MISSIONS—THE "MISSIONARY ADVOCATE"—DEBATES UPON OTHER SUBJECTS.

The General Missionary Committee of the Methodist Episcopal Church resumed its session yesterday morning in the Mission-rooms, at the corner of Broadway and Eleventh street, Bishop Wiley presiding.

After the usual religious services it was moved that the appropriation for the German missions in California be taken up. After some discussion the sum of $1,875 was appropriated for this mission. The amount appropriated for this work last year was $2,500, and there is accordingly a reduction in the appropriation for the present year of $625.

The appropriation for the Central German Conference was next in order. The sum of $7,000 was set apart for this mission last year, and it was proposed to reduce this year's appropriation to $5,250.

Dr. Curry said this was the oldest German mission in connection with the society, and he was not in favor of giving it an appropriation which would be ten per cent. higher than the proportion allowed to their English-speaking brethren.

Rev. J. Rothweiler said the German church in that district had no resources outside of their own people. He believed Dr. Curry was not acquainted with the circumstances of this mission, or he would not recommend the course he had advocated. He therefore moved as an amendment that the appropriation be $6,500.

Dr. Trimble believed that the Central German Conference was as well able to submit to the proposed reduction as any mission in the Church. The Germans of this district were all in comfortable circumstances, and were, with the exception of the Swedes, the most thrifty people in the country.

Bishop Beck thought their German brethren would appreciate the necessities for retrenchment. They were pushing their local churches into independency as fast as they could, and it was a question in this reduction as to whether they were to place them on a par with the American churches. He thought they should not do so.

Bishop Harris desired to say that he thought the Central German Conference was quite up to the average condition of the conferences. There were some of the English conferences which could not bear a reduction of twenty-five per cent. He was, therefore, in favor of making the appropriation under consideration $5,250.

Bishop Ames thought this conference would be able to sustain itself upon a reduction of twenty-five per cent.

Rev. J. Rothweiler said that if the appropriation was cut down, the contributions to the Missionary Society would be diminished, inasmuch as they should apply them to support the churches in their own districts.

Bishop Ames thought this would be more desirable than to have the appropriations varied from the general reduction of twenty-five per cent. After some further discussion, the sum of $5,250 was appropriated for the Central German Conference.

The Chicago German Conference was then taken up, and the sum of $3,000 was set apart for this mission, being a reduction of $750 from the estimate for last year.

It was then proposed to fix the appropriation for the East German Conference at $9,000, being the amount given to the mission last year. An amendment was offered to make it $7,000. This sum was approved.

The Louisiana Conference was the next business in order. The appropriation for this mission last year was $3,000, and Rev. J. Rothweiler asked for the same amount for the coming year, but was willing to agree with Dr. Curry in fixing the amount at $2,500. Rev. S. Godfrey moved as a substitute to make it $2,250.

Bishop Janes said no man living there could support himself upon $700, and he was aware that one of the ministers there at present was teaching school to assist in maintaining his family. The sum of $2,500 was appropriated.

The North-west German Conference was then taken up. It was proposed to make the appropriation $5,000, the same amount as was appropriated last year. Bishop Ames was in favor of this sum being fixed for that mission. The amount was approved.

Rev. J. Rothweiler then proposed to fix the appropriation for the Southern German Conference at $10,000, being the amount contributed last year.

Dr. I. Ives asked if these churches which were largely increasing in numbers might not be expected to do something more toward their own support than when they were first organized. He said that Brother Rothweiler argued in favor of the appropriations for the East upon the ground that their members were continually moving to the West, and then reversing his argument he asked for appropriations for the West for the reason that the people were coming to these churches. The appropriation was finally fixed at 0,000 with an additional appropriation of $500 for ransfers.

The appropriation for the South-west German onference was then discussed. It was moved to ake the amount for the mission $7,000, being a reuction of $1,500.

Bishop Ames thought they should cut it down no re than $1,000, by fixing the appropriation at 500. The sum was fixed at $7,000.

ev. Otis Gibson represented the claims of the nese Missions in California, and asked for an appriation of $11,770.

ishop Harris was requested to state his knowle of the California mission among the Chinese. said he was very much impressed with the king of the mission in San Francisco, and rred to the efficiency of the clergymen in this k. He was there at a time when the popular g ran high against the Chinese population, and n one of them was killed in the streets. He ght it desirable to support the Chinese missions , and spoke of the stand taken by the ministers congregations of the Methodist Church in prong these people.

hop Peck referred to the vile system of prostin which had been going on in California through edium of agencies devoted to that business, by helpless Chinese women were brought across ry vessel, and he believed Rev. Mr. Gibson he first to make a determined stand against ate of things.

Otis Gibson referred to the Roman Catholic r, Father Bushard, who cast his influence t the immigration of the Chinese, and alluded wn efforts to advance the interests of these He gave an interesting account of the last ary exercises at the Chinese mission

After some further remarks on the subject ndment was offered to make the appropriathe Chinese Mission in California $7,500, the last year. This motion prevailed. A recess n taken until 2 o'clock.

THE AFTERNOON SESSION.

afternoon session, Bishop Merrill presided. business of making appropriations for the missions in California was taken up.

moved to appropriate $500 for the Indian n Central New-York. Bishop Peck suphis motion, and explained the requirements onference.

Foster thought that if a reduction was not this mission, it could not be made with the other Indian Conferences. An amendng the sum at $400, was carried.

n of $400 was next appropriated for the ssion in East Oregon and Washington.

ropriation for the Detroit Conference was into consideration. It was moved that propriated for this mission. The motion

Conference of Michigan the sum of $900 riated, being a reduction of $300 from appropriation.

ndian Conference of Northern New-York t apart.

of $300 was fixed for the Indian mission New-York, and $250 for the Wisconsin

Gibson then spoke of the Indian misfornia, and moved to have $1,000 approhe three Indian reservations in that dis

k referred to the nature of the work in ations and concluded his remarks by he believed Mr. Gibson would accept work.

aid that wonderful progress had been the Indians in California. They were agricultural and mechanical pursuits, g themselves to schools, and were the practices of civilized life, and e signs of a radical change. He hoped of $1,000 would be appropriated for ions.

s thought they ought not to establish among the Indians. A motion to lay the table prevailed.

is said he received a letter from a desired to read. The communication esent condition of the Wyandotte Inained an urgent appeal to the Bishop necessities to the General Commitof inducing them to make provision a missionary among them. They had e Indian Territory, and had been her for some time.

said that those Indians were loyond the Kansas River. He believed ions made by Bishop Harris were m his knowledge of the high char who wrote the letter. Yet he did ng could result from establishing red to. He suggested that the comto the Kansas conference to make dilito the subject and report to them ommittee was approved.

s moved that the reports of the committee to whom was referred the publication of the *Missionary Advocate* be received.

Dr. Reid read the report which recommended that it be published at a subscription price barely covering the cost of publication, and that $6,000 be set apart for the gratuitous circulation of the journal, and $6,000 for the use of the board, to be applied for editorial services.

Dr. Curry did not approve of this report.

By general consent was then read the report of the committee, of which Bishop Foster was Chairman, and which had been appointed to consider the best means of educating the people up to the necessity of extending mission work.

A series of resolutions were presented, recommending the Bishops to address letters on the subject to the ministers and congregations of the Church, urging them to take the cause of the Missionary Society earnestly in hand, with the view of securing an increase of the subscriptions for this object.

Bishop Hayden expressed his satisfaction with the general tenor of the reports which had been read, but thought that although it was a step in the right direction, it was not far enough in advance. He thought they should aim at making the *Missionary Advocate* a journal which would command the support of their people by making it cover the whole field of their missionary work, and embrace articles upon all the leading religious questions now agitating the people of England and Germany.

Dr. Meridith believed it was more essential to have the ministers deeply impressed with a sense of their responsibility than it was to have a missionary publication placed in circulation. He referred to the working of the missionary societies in England, and said their efficiency was to be attributed to the zeal of the clergy, and not to the influence of their journals.

Bishop Peck thought they should act upon the recommendations which had been made in the reports submitted.

After some discussion, the reports of both committees were referred back to the committee of which Bishop Foster was Chairman, and the session was then adjourned.

THE SHERIFF OF KINGS COUNTY.

SHERIFF WILLIAMS FULLY ACQUITTED OF MALFEASANCE IN OFFICE—THE INDICTMENTS AGAINST HIM PROCURED BY A DEMOCRATIC REFORMER BY THE USE OF PERJURED TESTIMONY.

About a year ago one John Coe, a Liberal Republican, and at that time a member of the Kings County Board of Supervisors, wishing to become a State Senator, presented himself to the people in the rôle of a loud-mouthed reformer. Just before election he made charges that great frauds were being carried on in Raymond Street Jail, and that the Republican incumbent of the Sheriff's office was defrauding the county of large sums of money. In the Board of Supervisors he moved for an investigating committee and was made its chairman. A large amount of what has since proved to be perjured testimony was taken, and as the result of the investigation indictments for malfeasance in office were found against Sheriff Williams and three of the Police Justices. The matter was then allowed to drop, Coe having accomplished his object. His reward came, as he expected it would, in the shape of a nomination for State Senator by the Democrats. The Democratic incumbent of the District Attorney's office was so busy attending to the charges of fraud and corruption brought against him during the past year, and upon which he was removed by Gov. Dix, that he had but little time to devote to the duties of his office. It was left for District Attorney Winslow, Britton's successor, to rid the office of the indictments which had accumulated during the latter part of Britton's occupancy. When Mr. Winslow examined the indictments against Mr. Williams and the Police Justices he found that they could not be sustained. The witnesses swore to statements before the Supervisors which before the Grand Jury they flatly contradicted under oath.

In the County Court yesterday, before Judge Moore, District Attorney Winslow moved that *nolle proses* be entered in the case of Sheriff Williams, indicted for defrauding the county in various ways, such as appropriating fines and overcharging for board of prisoners, &c., and also in the cases of Justices Elliott, Delmar, and Riley, indicted for participation in the same frauds. Judge Moore, in granting the motion, said the indictments should never have been found in the first instance. The following table of official figures will show that Sheriff Williams administered his office during the first year, his second not being yet completed, at an expense to the county many thousand dollars less than that charged by his predecessors for each of the six preceding years. Sheriff Williams took office in January, 1873:

Year.	Jail Expenses.	Number of Arrests.
1867	$77,384 27	21,078
1868	78,892 50	18,700
1869	80,796 07	19,767
1870	78,450 48	20,386
1871	73,601 31	22,311
1872	72,279 17	22,464
1873	49,847 94	25,588

The following table shows how much less the jail cost the county under the Republican administration of Sheriff Williams in 1873, than under his predecessors, although a much larger number of prisoners were arrested:

$27,486 33 less than 1867	$28,602 54 less than 1870
29,044 56 less than 1868	23,753 37 less than 1871
30,948 13 less than 1869	22,431 23 less than 1872

The above table shows a loss to the county of $162,266 16 in six years. Included in the jail expenses of 1873 were the following items which were not included in the jail expenses of any previous year: Board of civil prisoners, cost of carrying prisoners to the Penitentiary, cost of carrying prisoners to the House of the Good Shepherd. In this connection it may be of interest to tax-payers to know that Mr. Campbell, who is now a Democratic candidate for Police Commissioner, was Sheriff during the years 1867, 1868, and 1869. The number of prisoners intrusted to the care of Mr. Campbell was less in any one of the years of his incumbency than the number Mr. Williams was required to care for in 1873, and yet Mr. Campbell's expenses were many thousand dollars greater than those of Mr. Williams. Taking the jail expenses of 1873, when the number of prisoners was very much larger than in any of the six preceding years as a standard, it will be seen that Mr. Campbell's administration cost the tax-payers of the County of Kings just $86,478 02 more than it should have cost them.

CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.

Yesterday afternoon, at the Horse Market, foot of Twenty-fourth street and East River, two dealers were offering for sale a horse which was vicious and balky, evidently caused by long ill-treatment and abuse. The two human brutes each took the animal by the halter and beat it over the face and nose with the butt ends of their heavy whips, and not stopping even at this, kicked the horse savagely in the legs. The crowd of thieves and roughs looked on without even a word of protest. The poor creature stumbled and fell under the cruel blows, and was trembling in every limb. Suddenly a young man leaped off some rocks, and drawing his club rushed at the two fellows. The "Bergh" shield soon explained who he was, and he grabbed his prisoners. The crowd then endeavored a rescue. But officer Smart warned them back with his revolver, and calling upon Police officer Tooker for assistance, carried off the two men to the Fifty-seventh Street Court, where they were held in $300 each by Judge Otterbourgh. Blood was running from the animal's nose and mouth and from a cut, caused by a kick, in the leg. The fellows gave their names as John Lyons and John Avery. Fritz Butesky was also arrested by Superintendent Hartfield for working a team of horses before a lager beer wagon, with large raw and bleeding sores under the collars. Judge Wandell held him to answer.

CARELESS USE OF FIRE-ARMS.

The gunning season appears to be more than usually prolific of accidents this year on Long Island. One man was killed by the discharge of his own piece, near Jamaica, only a short time ago, and several others have received charges in various parts of their bodies and limbs, in some cases rendering amputation necessary. An accident, or something worse, which came near being serious, occurred on the Southern Railroad, between Merrick and Freeport, on Friday afternoon. As the train which leaves Babylon at 3:30 o'clock was nearing the latter place, the passengers in one of the cars were startled by the smashing of glass, and the almost simultaneous report of fire-arms, and it was immediately discovered that some one had either maliciously or carelessly fired into the train. A lady, whose name, in the confusion, was not ascertained, received a serious wound across the forehead, apparently inflicted by either a bullet or a buckshot. She fainted in consequence of the fright, but soon recovered her senses under the care of a physician who happened to be on board the train, although she will no doubt be scarred for life. Several other passengers were slightly injured by having their faces cut with pieces of broken glass. The train was not stopped, but persons who looked in the direction from which the shot came saw three men skulking in the underbrush, and the act was probably committed by one of them. A similar occurrence took place about a week ago on the Long Island Railroad, between Newtown and Hunter's Point, though fortunately no one was injured.

SAILORS' WAGES.

At a meeting of seamen yesterday the following scale of wages per month was adopted:

	Wages.	Advance.
Vessels to Great Britain or Ireland and return	$30	$30
Vessels to other European ports and Mediterranean	25	30
Vessels to Spanish Main and West Indies	30	30
Vessels to Coast of Africa and South America	25	30
Vessels to British Provinces and coastwise	30	15
Foreign vessels, shipping to be discharged in Europe	35	35
To ports around either cape	25	50

Foreign vessels, shipping for a voyage, same as Americans on all voyages.

MILITARY GOSSIP.

NATIONAL GUARD NOTES.

The Eighty-fourth Regiment, Lieut. Col. Beattie commanding, will drill at the State Arsenal on Tuesday evening. Assembly at 7:30 P. M.

The annual inspection, review, and muster of the Fifty-first Regiment, Syracuse, Major Griffin commanding, took place on Monday last.

The Separate Troop Cavalry, Capt. Karl Klein commanding, will celebrate its anniversary, at Teutonia Hall, on Wednesday, Jan. 13, 1875.

Capt. Joseph T. Lee, of the Fifth Brigade staff, has decided to resign, in spite of the protests of his brother officers, owing to continued ill health.

Second Lieut. Charles F. Blair, of Company D, Fifteenth Battalion, has tendered his resignation. Rev. Peter J. Kelly has been appointed Chaplain of this command.

The new battalion recently organized in Troy is to be designated "Second Battalion Infantry." Gen. Alden will shortly order an election of officers for this command.

Company D, Thirteenth Regiment, Capt. Hempstead commanding, will hold an election to-morrow evening to fill the vacancy caused by the promotion of Second Lieut. George W. Kempton.

The Fifteenth Battalion Infantry, Brooklyn, Lieut. Col. Meyenborg commanding, held a reception at the armory on Thursday night. A very large concourse was present, and the festivities were prolonged until a late hour.

James A. Barbour, of Company H, Seventh Regiment, has been appointed Sergeant Major of the Ninth Infantry. The appointment was tendered to Quartermaster Sergt. Krollpfeifer, of the latter command, but he declined the office.

A battalion court-martial has been appointed to convene at the head-quarters of the Fifteenth Battalion, corner of Fulton and Orange streets, Brooklyn, on Tuesday, at 8 P. M. Detail for the court: Major John H. Bergen, Judge Advocate of the Fifth Bridge.

The Twentieth Battalion, Kingston, has received a portion of the new uniforms recently adopted. At a meeting of the Board of Officers Thursday evening it was resolved to procure the Shako hat, shoulder-straps, and gold-braided snow-belt. The field and staff will wear shoulder knots.

Company B, Twenty-second Regiment, Capt. W. J. Harding commanding, celebrated the thirteenth anniversary of its organization at the regimental armory on Wednesday evening. Col. Vose, of the Seventy-first, and Major Smith, of the Seventh Regiments, were present among the invited guests.

The companies composing the One Hundred and Tenth Battalion, Elmira, are as follows: Company A, Caldwell Guards, Capt. Laidlaw, sixty-five men; Company B, Langdon Guards, Capt. Shea, forty men; Company C, Eldridge Guards, Capt. James Maloney, forty men; Company D, Capt. E. O. Beers, eighty-five men.

Col. Charles R. Braine, commanding the Ninth Regiment, has tendered his resignation on account of removal from the State. Lieut. Col. Hitchcock will assume command for the present. Col. Braine retires from the service with a good record, having faithfully performed his duty as a commander in the National Guard as well as in the late war.

First Lieut. Jacob Muenzel has been elected Captain of Company H, Eleventh Regiment, vice Herman Schmidt, promoted. Gustave Schumann has been elected First Lieutenant of Company C, vice William Hauser, promoted. At a recent meeting of this command, Drum Major Ernst Suhr was presented with a gold medal as a token of the esteem in which he is held by the regiment. This regiment will hold a battalion drill to-morrow evening at the armory.

The members of the First Troop, Washington Grays, will hold a rifle contest at Creedmoor on Wednesday next. The conditions will be as follows: Distance, 100 yards; position, standing; ten rounds; weapon, breech-loading carbine. The prizes offered are as follows: To the member making the highest score, a silver pitcher and tray, valued at $50; second, a gold badge, value, $40; third, gold medal, value, $30; and five additional badges, valued in the aggregate at $105.

The drills at the arsenal, as at present arranged, are as follows, according to the arsenal books: Monday, Nov. 16, Eighty-fourth Infantry; Tuesday, Nov. 17, Company F, Seventh Infantry; Wednesday, Nov. 18, Seventy-first Infantry; Friday, Nov. 20, Eighth Infantry, and Company H, Seventh Infantry; Wednesday, Nov. 25, Seventy-first Infantry; Monday, Nov. 30, Eighth Infantry; Tuesday, Dec. 1, Fifth Infantry.

Company A, Twenty-third Regiment, contested for the "Kellogg" badge, at Creedmoor, on Tuesday last. The following is a list of the best scores in detail:

Name.	200 Yards.					T'l.	500 Yards.					T'l.	G'd T'l.
C. Sharp	3	2	2	3	3	13	3	2	2	4	4	15	28
W. T. Sharp	2	2	2	2	3	11	2	2	2	4	3	14	25
J. M. Allen	3	2	2	3	3	13	0	0	3	3	4	10	23
J. G. Story	2	2	2	3	3	12	0	3	0	3	4	10	22
J. J. Adlholm	0	2	2	0	3	7	3	3	2	3	2	13	20

The Gildersleeve medal was contested for by the rank and file of the Twelfth Regiment on Tuesday. The following is a list of the best scores in detail:

Name.	200 Yards.					T'l.	500 Yards.					T'l.	G'd T'l.
W. J. Carson	0	2	3	3	3	11	4	4	2	3	2	15	26
W. S. Smith	2	2	2	3	3	12	4	2	2	4	0	13	25
F. Beattie	2	2	3	2	3	12	4	3	2	2	2	13	25
A. Wood	2	3	3	4	2	13	4	0	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	9	22
J. Wood	2	0	2	3	3	10	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	10	20

The Sixteenth Battalion Infantry, Yonkers, held a dress parade and review on Tuesday last. The command paraded eight companies of eight files front and presented a fine appearance in their neat grey uniforms, which are a counterpart of those worn by the Seventh. The review was received by Major Gen. Husted and staff. During the passage the First and Second, and Seventh and Eighth companies maintained their distances in good order, and the alignents were well kept. The remainder of the battalion showed a want of practice.

The following appointments have been made on the staff of the First Division: Captain Augustus Belknap, Jr., to be Aid de Camp, with the rank of Major, vice Jussen, appointed Quartermaster; Charles A. Post, (formerly Lieutenant N. G. S. N. Y.,) to be Aid de Camp, with the rank of Captain, vice Belknap, appointed Major and Aid de Camp. During the absence of Major Gen. Shaler in Chicago Gen. Varian will assume command of the First Division, while Col. Emmons Clark, of the Seventh Regiment, will be acting commander of the Third Brigade.

Battery K, Artillery, attached to the First Division Head-quarters, commences its drills this week. The first drill was held at the arsenal, corner of Seventh avenue and Thirty-fourth street, on Thursday, 12th inst., at 1 P. M. The second takes place on Thursday, 19th inst., at the same hour. The non-commissioned officers will drill at the same place on the 26th of November and 7th of January, at 8 P. M. The right half battery drills on Thursdays, Dec. 10, Feb. 11, March 11, at same time; the left half battery taking the alternate Thursdays, Dec. 17, Feb. 18, March 18. The full battery drills will occur on the 14th of January, 4th of February, 4th and 25th of March.

Col. A. P. Webster, commanding the First Battalion Infantry, has obtained a temporary leave of absence, during which the commandant of the battalion will devolve upon Lieut. Col. Bourke. So much of General Orders No. 9, from these head-quarters as call for drills of commissioned and non-commissioned officers has been rescinded. The commissioned officers are directed to report at the armory in fatigue uniform on the following named evenings, at 8 o'clock P. M.: Monday, Nov. 16; Monday, Nov. 30; Thursday, Dec. 3, and Monday, Dec. 21, 1874. Non-commissioned officers will assemble at the armory in fatigue uniform, at 8 o'clock P. M., as follows: Thursday, Nov. 19; Monday, Nov. 30; Thursday, Dec. 10; Monday Dec. 28. The following promotions and appointments are announced: J. Martinez Picabia to be Captain B Company, vice Rassiga, resigned; Edward J Bourke to be Second Lieutenant E Company, original vacancy; Robert Haussman to be Commissary Sergeant, vice Engel, promoted.

The Eighth Regiment, Col. George D. Scott commanding, will assemble for drill at the State Arsenal, corner Seventh avenue and Thirty-fifth street, on Thursday, at 7:45 P. M. Quartermaster Sergt. John A. Simmons has been reduced to the ranks for constant neglect of duty. On Monday evening Col. Scott was presented with a valuable gold watch and chain, from his subordinate officers. Gen. N. Gano Dunn, of Gov. Dix's staff, formerly Lieutenant Colonel in this command, made the presentation speech, stating that the officers of his command desired to show their appreciation of the sterling worth and valuable services rendered by their commander toward the regiment during the entire period of his connection with that organization. Col. Scott, in reply, stated that it gave him great satisfaction to know that his connection with the regiment had been satisfactory to his brother officers. He said he had never had occasion to regret the day when he assumed command of the "Washington Greys." His transactions with them had been eminently agreeable and pleasant. In conclusion he returned his thanks to the donors of the handsome testimonial. The Rifle Club attached to this command contested for the regimental badge on Thursday last. The following is a summary of the best scores:

	200 Yds.	500 Yds.	T'l.
Drummer Bevans	32	17	49
Lieut. Hoefle	24	23	47
Col. Scott	20	23	43
Private Murphy	29	12	41
Sergt. Meagher	19	19	38
Sergt. Gee	15	19	34
	14	14	28

The wind blew strongly from the west on the occasion, affecting the scores to a considerable extent. A movement is in progress to organize a veteran association in connection with this command. The record embraces many prominent citizens, including Gen. N. Gano Dunn, Gen. Varian, Gen. Sanford, and others. The following resignations have been accepted in this command: First Lieut. Leander W. Powers, of Company I, physical disability; First Lieut. H. D. Lediard, of Company B, expiration of term of service, and Second Lieut. George Krause, of Company K, physical disability. At an election held in Company B on Thursday evening Sergt. William J. Douglas was chosen to be Second Lieutenant, vice Pinto resigned.

CREEDMOOR.

SEVENTH COMPETITION FOR THE REMINGTON DIAMOND BADGE—LIEUT. FULTON THE WINNER.

The seventh competition for the Remington diamond badge took place at Creedmoor, Long Island, yesterday. The match began at 11 A. M. at the 500 yards range. The number of entries was smaller than usual, but included nearly all of the crack shots. A strong, chopping wind blew during the early part of the day, which interfered very much with the calculations of the marksmen, and resulted in the scoring of "duckseggs," where "bulls' eyes" were looked for, and the scores of the expert shots were little better than those entered by marksmen of less experience. Mr. Hepburn, one of the members of the American "team" during the late international match, lost his reckoning at the 1,000 yards range, and retired after scoring five misses at that distance. Lieut. Fulton was somewhat affected by the uncertainty of the wind, yet he made a very handsome score at 500 yards—twenty-seven out of a possible twenty-eight. At the 800 yards range his score was twenty-six, and at 1,000 yards twenty, forming a total of seventy-three, upon which he was awarded the badge for the second time. Should he be so fortunate as to win it at the next contest, he will become absolute possessor. As it is, he will be afforded the satisfaction of wearing it during the Winter. The following is a list of the best scores in detail:

Yards.								T'l.	G'd T'l.
Lieut. Henry Fulton.									
500	4	4	4	4	4	3	4	27	
800	3	4	4	4	4	4	3	26	
1,000	3	2	3	3	4	2	3	20	73
Col. J. Bodine.									
500	3	4	4	4	3	3	4	25	
800	4	4	4	2	4	3	4	25	
1,000	0	3	3	0	3	4	3	16	66
A. V. Canfield, Jr.									
500	4	4	3	4	4	3	3	25	
800	4	4	3	3	3	0	3	20	
1,000	3	0	4	2	3	2	3	17	62
Col. B. Burton.									
500	4	3	3	4	4	4	4	26	
800	4	4	3	3	3	0	3	20	
1,000	2	0	3	2	2	3	0	12	58
H. S. Jewell.									
500	3	2	4	4	3	3	4	23	
800	4	3	2	3	3	0	3	18	
1,000	0	0	4	2	3	4	3	16	57
G. W. Yale.									
500	3	3	4	2	4	4	2	22	
800	3	3	3	4	4	3	0	20	
1,000	2	4	0	0	4	2	2	14	56
George Crouch.									
500	4	2	4	2	0	3	3	18	
800	2	4	3	0	3	3	3	18	
1,000	4	0	2	3	4	2	4	19	55
W. G. Burton.									
500	3	2	4	3	3	4	3	22	
800	0	4	3	3	3	0	4	17	
1,000	0	4	2	0	3	3	3	15	54
Col. Gildersleeve.									
500	3	3	4	3	4	4	4	25	
800	0	0	0	2	3	0	3	8	
1,000	3	3	3	2	3	3	0	17	50
L. L. Hepburn.									
500	3	3	3	3	4	4	3	23	
800	3	4	3	2	4	4	4	24	
1,000	0	0	0	0	0	retired.			47
F. W. Hofele.									
500	3	3	2	3	3	4	3	21	
800	0	2	4	3	4	4	0	17	
1,000	0	0	0	0	2	3	0	5	43
William Moser, Jr.									
500	3	3	3	3	3	4	2	21	
800	r.	r.	2	3	3	r.	4	12	
1,000	2	0	2	2	2	0	0	8	41

FRAUDS ON THE CUSTOM-HOUSE.

FORTY-FIVE CASES OF WORTHLESS FANS SUBSTITUTED FOR VALUABLE GOODS—NINE CASES OF ALPACAS SEIZED.

It will be remembered by the readers of THE TIMES, that on the 11th inst. Ransom and William Van Valkenburg, Government cartmen, were arrested and held by United States Commissioner Betts on a charge of conspiring to defraud the United States Customs. In the affidavit in the case, made by Mr. Charles N. Brackett, it was alleged that they had, together with W. J. Pollock, of the firm of W. J. Pollock & Co., No. 103 Broadway, attempted to defraud the Government by making false entries of goods in the Custom-house. Col. Frank E. Howe, Special Agent of the United States Treasury in this City, believing that the fraud in which these parties had been detected was not the first of the kind that had been perpetrated, determined to make a thorough investigation of the matter. He accordingly directed Special Agent Thomas Brown to examine the books of the General Order store, at the corner of Leroy and West streets, in order to see whether any goods marked and numbered like those seized on Tuesday last could be found.

After a careful examination, Mr. Brown reported that he had discovered the marks and numbers of fifty-four packages, which he considered suspicious. Col. Howe then had the cases opened, when it was found that forty-five were filled with second-hand palm-leaf fans, almost worthless, and that the remaining nine contained fine alpaca goods. From the fact that the nine cases containing the alpacas arrived after the Van Valkenburgs were arrested, it is presumed that the forty-five cases of fans were merely dummies—that is to say, cases that had been substituted by them for others which had contained valuable goods that had been sent directly from the docks to some store in the City. All the cases were seized, by order of Col. Howe, and were taken to the seizure room, at the Custom-house. The fans were packed in boxes, securely bound with iron bands, and must originally have contained valuable goods. The nine cases of alpacas are estimated to be worth about $15,000. In the case alluded to, in which Pollock was implicated, it was alleged in the affidavit made before the Commissioner that on the 4th inst. twenty cases of woolen goods, of the value of £2,746 9s., were received from England, and entered at the Custom-house as silk noils. A permit was entered, and the cases were delivered on the permit to W. J. Pollock & Co. Four cases containing silk noils were substituted for the woolen goods, and were marked and numbered to correspond. These four cases were then delivered at the Appraiser's office, and after they were appraised the marks and numbers of the twenty cases were erased and other marks and numbers substituted. They were then delivered to Messrs. Townsend & Montant in the name of Jackson Lambert. As silk noils pay no duty at all, it will readily be seen that a large profit was made on the transaction. Pollock succeeded in evading the pursuit of the United State officers who were sent to arrest him, and is still at large.

ST. STEPHEN'S CHURCH FAIR.

One of those pleasant festivals which are invariably linked with purely charitable purpose has been in progress for several weeks past in connection with St. Stephen's Catholic Church, East Twenty-eighth street, of which Rev. Dr. McGlynn is the Pastor. It has thus far proved so successful, and has so well fulfilled the purposes of a pleasant reunion, that the managers have decided on keeping it open until the 21st inst. The proceeds of the fair go toward the liquidation of certain necessary expenses incurred in the decoration of the church, and, therefore, the congregation are prompt to give every assistance. Whoever the actual managers may be, the ladies appear to have everything within their control, and they are potentates against whose sway nobody seems inclined to rebel. Theirs is no unpleasant away either, and if you should chance to become the purchaser of some article of vertu which you do not require, or some trinket, the utility of which you may never hope to understand, you complacently put it all down to the mild suasion of charity, secretly, however, recognizing another suasion against which one could hardly hope to stand firm. The fair is held in the basement of the church, and is divided into some twelve departments, which are presided over by prominent ladies of the congregation, each of whom has an attendant bevy of young lady assistants. Among the ladies who contribute their services are Mrs. McTeighe, Mrs. T. Murphy, Mrs. St. John Eckel, Miss McGlynd, Mrs. O'Rourke, Mrs. Hunt, Mrs. Howell. There is a post office department in connection with the fair. In the evening entertainments of variety and attractiveness are furnished for the children who attend this pleasant gathering.

THE ARCADIAN LITERARY SOCIETY.

A meeting of the Arcadian Literary Society was held on Wednesday evening last at the residence of Mr. Ulman, on Thirty-ninth street, near Fifth avenue. The regular business of the evening having been transacted, a debate followed upon the humanitarianism of Dickens' works, Mr. Joyce spoke upon the affirmative of the question, and Messrs. Uhlfelder and Ulmann upheld the negative. At the conclusion of the debate Mr. Ernest Hawler read a well-received criticism upon the arguments which had been presented. This was followed by the presentation of several original essays, the reading of an original poem, entitled "The Moon," and recitations from "Paradise Lost." The President of the Society, Mr. George P. Erhard, then addressed it in congratulatory terms concerning the great success which had attended its modest beginning, and announced that some time during next month the society intended to give a reception. The address closed a very pleasant evening's entertainment, and the society then adjourned.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—NOV. 14.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

100 Adams Express..120
225 Western Union.... 80
1400 do.......... 80⅛
400 do.......... 80⅛
100 do.......b3. 80⅜
600 Erie.......... 29⅛
100 do.......b3. 29⅜
200 St. Paul.......... 34⅞
100 do.......s3. 35
100 do.......... 35
600 do.......b3. 35⅛
700 do.......b3. 35⅜
1700 do.......... 35⅜
500 do.......... 35¼
300 Lake Shore.......... 81½
500 do.......... 81¾
3700 do.......... 81¾
300 do.......b3. 81¾
200 do.......... 81⅝
100 do.......s5. 81¾
1600 do.......b3. 81⅞
400 do.......c. 81⅞
1500 do.......... 81⅞
2000 Union Pacific.......... 35
300 do.......s3. 35
500 do.......... 35
100 do.......b3. 35⅛
400 do.......... 35⅛
200 do.......s3. 35¼
100 do.......b30. 35¼
360 do.......... 35¼
500 do.......... 35⅛
100 do.......... 35¼
800 do.......... 35⅜
28 N. Y. C. & Hud...102¼
900 do.......... 102
100 do.......b3. 102
500 Pacific Mail....b3. 45
100 do.......... 45
900 do.......... 45⅛
100 do.......... 45¼
200 Tol. & Wabash... 31½
100 do.......... 31⅝
300 do.......... 31¾
500 North-western... 39⅜
200 do.......s3. 39½
1100 do.......... 39⅝
100 do.......c. 39⅝
600 do.......b3. 39¾
100 do.......... 39¾
2100 do.......... 39⅞
2800 do.......... 40
200 do.......s3. 40
200 do.......... 40⅛
300 North-western... 40¼
20 Pac. R. of Mo..... 40½
100 Rock Island.....s3. 99½
100 do.......s10. 99½
100 do.......... 99⅝
400 do.......s3. 99⅝
100 do.......b3. 99¾
600 Ohio & Miss..... 30⅝
100 do.......... 30¾
200 do.......s3. 30¾
100 do.......b3. 31
100 do.......... 30⅞
100 do.......c. 30⅞
800 do.......... 31

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:30 TO 11:30 A. M.

$2,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '62.........12.111¾
2,500 U.S.5-20 C.'64.114
1,500 do.........12.114
10,000 U.S.5-20R.,'65.115
10,000 do.........12.114⅞
14,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65, new...12.118
$6,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '67.........12.118½
1,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67.......small.118¼
5,000 U.S.5-20C.,'68.118¾
2,500 do.........12.118¾
10,500 U. S. 10-40 C.113⅜
1,000 U. S. 5s,'81,R.111¾

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

$6,000 6s, Long bs.. 94⅜
2,000 S. Car. 6s,new Non-fund...... 7⅛
4,000 Tenn. 6s,new, x coupon.... 57⅛
2,000 Tenn. 6s, new series..... 57
3,000 Tenn. 6s, old, x coupon.... 57¾
10,000 Va. 6s Consol. 55½
3,000 Va. 6s Con. x mat. coup.... 52⅝
12,000 do.......... 52⅞
2,000 Ch.,B.& Q. 8s.112½
8,000 C. & R. I. & Pac. 7s........107½
8,000 Ch.&N.W.C.C. Gold bs........ 84
1,000 do.......... 84¼
7,000 Un. P. 1st.... 90
8,000 do.......... 89⅞
2,000 Ch. & N. W. C. 88½
1,000 Cal. & Ch. 1st.105
2,000 Mich. Cen. 7s.. 99¾
8,000 Ohio & M. 2d. 79
1,000 West. Pac. bs.. 86
9,000 Un.P. S. F....b3. 76
2,000 Clev. & P. 3d...100½
1,000 Clev. & P. 4th. 93½
5,000 Erie 4th....b3. 97⅛
1,000 St.L.&I.M.2d. 62
5,000 W. Un. Tel. R. 99
3,000 M. So. S. F.b3.103½
20 Fourth Nat. Bk...100
11 Bk of Commerce.116
20 Metropolitan Bk.135
100 At. & Pac.Tel.b.c. 19¼
100 do.......b3. 19½
100 do.......... 19¼
100 W. Un. T.b. c. b3. 80⅜
600 do.......... 80¼
500 do.......s3. 80⅜
100 do.......c. 80¼
1100 do.......... 80¼
100 do.......b3. 80⅜
600 do.......s3. 80¼
300 do.......... 80⅜
100 do.......c. 80¼
200 P. M. S. S. Co.b.c. 45¼
400 do.......... 45⅛
100 do.......... 45¼
200 do.......... 45⅜
20 United States Ex. 63½
200 do.......b. c. 63⅜
100 do.......... 63½
10 American Ex... 64½
28 N. Y. C. & H.b. c.102¼
74 do.......... 102⅛
200 do.......s3. 102
59 do.......... 102⅛
200 do.......... 102
100 Erie R..b. c...b3. 29
200 do.......b3. 29⅛
100 do.......... 29⅛
300 do.......c. 29⅛
300 do.......... 29
300 L. S. & M.So.b. c. 81⅞
800 do.......s3. 81¾
700 do.......c. 81¾
100 do.......s4. 81¾
300 do.......s3. 81⅝
1100 do.......... 81⅞
1000 do.......b3. 82
500 do.......... 82⅛
100 do.......... 82
400 do.......s5. 81⅞
do.......... 82
125 Mich. Central... 77
100 Mar. Land & M'g. 5
100 Canton Co...b. c. 60
10 Illinois Cen..b. c. 97½
200 Clev. & P. G..b. c. 87⅜
200 Ch. & N.W.b. c.b3. 40¼
10 do.......... 40
1300 do.......... 40¼
1000 do.......b3. 40¼
600 do.......s3. 40⅛
300 do.......... 40⅛
500 do.......... 40⅛
400 do.......s15. 40⅛
200 do.......b3. 40¼
1000 do.......s3. 40⅛
200 do.......... 40⅜
700 do.......b4. 40⅜
600 do.......b3. 40½
900 do.......... 40½
100 do.......b3. 40⅝
1400 do.......s3. 40½
400 do.......s3. 40⅜
1200 do.......... 40⅝
50 N. J. Central.... 107¼
240 do.......b. c.107¼
100 do.......... 107⅜
1000 Chic. & R. I.b. c. 99¾
100 do.......b3. 99¾
400 do.......... 99⅛
600 do.......... 99¾
300 Un. Pac..b. c.s3. 35
500 do.......... 35⅛
300 do.......... 35
25 do.......s3. 35⅛
500 do.......... 35⅜
800 do.......b3. 35¼
300 C. & N.W.Pf..b. c. 56
100 do.......... 56⅛
100 do.......... 56¼
10 do.......... 56⅜
100 do.......c. 56⅜
100 do.......... 56½
200 do.......... 56½
100 do.......... 56⅞
100 Pac. R. of Mo.b.c. 40
300 C., M.& St.P..b. c. 35⅜
800 do.......s3. 35⅛
100 do.......... 35¼
300 do.......... 35¼
100 do.......... 35⅜
25 do.......... 35⅜
900 do.......... 35⅜
200 do.......b3. 35⅜
300 do.......... 35⅝
300 C.,M.&St.P.Pf.b. c. 54½
50 do.......... 54
100 do.......... 54½
190 Tol.,W. & W.b. c. 31⅛
600 do.......... 31⅛
100 do.......s3. 31⅜
300 do.......s3. 31⅝
100 do.......... 31¾
900 do.......... 31¾
1500 do.......... 31⅞
1000 do.......... 32
1300 do.......s3. 32
1200 do.......... 32⅛
300 do.......... 32⅛
100 At.& P.Pf..b. c.b3. 14
100 H. & St. Jo. Pref.. 35
200 Ohio & Miss..b. c. 30⅞
100 do.......c. 30⅞
400 do.......... 31
100 do.......c. 31
100 do.......c. 30⅞
200 C.,C.&I.C..b. c.b3. 10
do.......... 9⅞

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12:30 P. M.

1100 West. Un...b3. 80⅜
600 do.......... 80⅜
50 Adams Express..119⅜
900 Pacific Mail.... 45¼
100 N. Y. C. & H..b3.102¼
300 Erie Railway.... 29¼
500 Lake Shore...b3. 82
300 do.......... 81⅞
600 do.......b3. 82
3300 do.......... 82⅛
300 do.......... 82⅛
12 Pittsburg R..... 87⅜
200 Union Pacific.... 35¼
1300 do.......... 35⅜
300 do.......s3. 35⅛
900 do.......... 35⅜
50 N. W. Pref.... 56⅜
300 do.......... 57
100 do.......b3. 57¼
300 N. W. R....b3. 40½
100 do.......... 40½
100 do.......b3. 40⅝
2000 do.......... 40⅝
10 do.......c. 40⅝
600 do.......s3. 40⅝
100 do.......b3. 40¼
200 Del., Lack. & W.109¼
40 N. J. Central....107¼
10 do.......... 107⅜
600 Rock Island R.... 99¾
400 do.......b3. 99⅞
20 do.......... 100
1000 do.......... 99⅞
50 do.......... 99¾
100 do.......b3.100
300 St. Paul R..... 35⅜
200 do.......... 35½
400 do.......b3. 35½
100 do.......s3. 35⅜
600 do.......... 35⅝
600 do.......... 35⅝
200 St. Paul Pref..... 54⅜
300 Tol. & Wab...... 32¼
700 do.......... 32⅛
600 do.......b3. 32¼
300 do.......... 32¼
700 do.......... 32⅜
500 do.......... 32⅜
800 do.......s3. 32¼
100 H. & St. Jo. Pref. 34½
100 Ohio & Miss....s3. 30⅞
300 do.......b3. 31
300 do.......... 31
300 do.......s3. 31⅛
1500 do.......... 31⅛
200 C., C. & I. C..... 9⅞
do.......b3. 10

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$1,000 U. S. Coup., '81......b.c.119¼
2,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65......b. c.115¼
1,500 U. S. 5-20 C., '67......b. c.118⅝
11,000 M. Cen. 7s.b.c. 99¾
10,000 C. & N. W. C. G. bs.b.c. 84
100 Harlem Railroad.130
100 West. U. Tel.b. c. 80⅜
200 do.......s3. 80⅜
700 do.......b3. 80½
2100 do.......... 80⅜
100 do.......b3. 80⅜
1200 do.......s3. 80⅜
300 Pac. Mail.b. c.b3. 45⅜
700 do.......... 45⅜
400 do.......... 45½
500 do.......b3. 45⅛
300 do.......... 45⅜
100 Erie Railway.b. c. 29⅛
600 do.......... 29¼
200 do.......b3. 29¼
200 L.S.& M S..b. c.s3. 82
1100 do.......... 82
700 do.......... 82
100 do.......... 81⅞
100 do.......c. 82
500 T., W. & W..b. c. 32¼
1500 do.......... 32⅛
300 do.......... 32
100 T.,W.& W. Pf.b. c. 41
80 Mor. & Essex.b.c. 98⅜
1200 Union Pac..b. c. 35⅜
600 do.......s3. 35⅜
100 Han. & St. Jo.b. c. 27
100 do.......b3. 27
700 C. & N. W.b. c.b3. 40¾
100 do.......s3. 40⅜
1000 do.......... 40⅜
600 do.......... 40⅜
800 do.......... 40½
100 do.......... 40½
200 do.......c. 40½
200 do.......... 40⅜
200 do.......... 40⅝
100 C.& N.W.Pf.b.c.s3 57⅛
200 do.......... 57¼
150 do.......... 57
22 N. J. Central.....107⅛
100 do.......b. c.107½
1300 C. & R. I.b. c.b3.100
200 do.......s3. 99⅞
900 do.......... 99⅞
50 C. & Alt....b. c. c.102
200 C.,M. & St. P..b. c. 35½
100 do.......s3. 35½
100 do.......s10. 35⅜
100 C., M. & St. P. Pf. 54⅛
200 do.......b. c. 54⅛
900 Ohio & Miss..b. c. 31
100 do.......s30. 30⅞
300 do.......... 31⅛
900 do.......... 31¼
100 Pac. R. of Mo.b.c. 40
100 C.,C.& I.C.b.b.c. 10

SALES FROM 2 TO 3 P. M.

$20,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '68......118
5,000 C.,C.&I.C.1st.104
5,000 Har. 1st, C...107½
5,000 Alb. & S. 1st.107½
400 Western Union... 80⅜
100 do.......s3. 80⅜
50 do.......... 80¼
100 do.......... 80¼
1600 do.......b3. 80½
200 do.......... 80⅜
200 Canton......... 61½
100 Consol. Coal.... 47
1300 Pacific Mail.b3. 45⅜
700 do.......... 45⅜
1500 do.......b3. 45½
100 do.......s3. 45¼
100 do.......... 45¼
100 do.......s5. 45¼
500 do.......... 45⅛
500 do.......... 45⅛
200 Erie Railway.b3. 29¼
200 do.......... 29¼
500 do.......s3. 29⅛
200 do.......s3. 29¼
700 Lake Shore.... 82
500 do.......b3. 82
600 do.......... 82⅛
200 do.......b3. 82⅛
200 do.......s3. 82
600 do.......... 82
10 Morris & Essex... 98½
60 St. L. & Iron M... 22½
100 do.......... 23
60 Chi. & Alton.... 102
100 do.......... 101½
1200 Ohio & Miss..... 31⅜
100 do.......... 31⅜
500 do.......... 31⅛
1000 do.......s3. 31¼
100 C., C. & I. C...b3. 10
24 Wells-Fargo Ex... 80⅛
75 do.......... 80⅛
300 Union Pacific.... 35⅜
100 do.......b30. 35⅜
200 do.......s3. 35½
1100 do.......s3. 35⅜
700 do.......... 35⅜
500 do.......b3. 35½
1200 do.......s3. 35⅜
300 do.......... 35⅜
600 North-western... 40⅜
1600 do.......... 40⅜
200 do.......s3. 40½
500 do.......... 40⅜
1000 do.......... 40⅝
100 do.......... 40⅝
25 do.......... 41⅛
700 North-west. Pf... 57⅛
100 do.......... 57⅛
100 do.......... 57⅜
60 Del., L. & W..... 109¼
700 Rock Island..b3.100⅛
125 do.......... 100
200 do.......... 100⅛
300 do.......s3.100⅛
200 do.......b3.100⅛
1200 do.......... 100⅛
400 do.......... 100⅛
200 St. Paul......b3. 35⅛
400 do.......... 35⅛
200 do.......b3. 35⅝
500 St. Paul Pf..... 55
100 do.......b3. 55⅛
100 do.......... 55⅛
500 do.......s3. 55
200 do.......... 55
1300 Toledo & Wab... 32
500 do.......b3. 32⅛
do.......... 32⅜

SATURDAY, Nov. 14—P. M.

The week closed with a strong tone generally pervading the Wall street markets, and as a rule a hopeful feeling in financial and commercial circles. The features of to-day's business have been in Gold and Stocks, both of which have displayed some strength, the course of the latter being at the same time somewhat irregular. There was a general absence of miscellaneous news on the "street," and the day was as a general thing rather quiet. European advices were devoid of any particular interest. A dispatch from Boston announces that the Solicitor of the Treasury has called on the Union Pacific Railroad Company for 5 per cent. of the net earnings of the road from November, 1869, to Oct. 31, 1874, making a total of $1,040,056, to be paid within sixty days. The company resists the demand, alleging that under the provisions of its charter the 5 per cent. was to be paid only after completion of the road. In 1869 a committee of citizens was appointed to examine the condition of the road, and they reported that the company would have to expend $1,000,000 before the road could be deemed completed under the law, and the Government meantime withheld the land grant patents from the company as a guaranty for its completion. This Fall the company announced that the road was completed and called the Government to send its commissioners to make examination and report as to the completeness of the work, and these commissioners reported favorably, showing that the company had expended $500,000 more than was called for by the committee of citizens. Under this state of facts it is claimed by the company that the road has not been completed within the purview of the charter only for the period which has elapsed since the acceptance of the report of the Government Commissioners.

The weekly statement of averages of the Associated Banks is a very favorable one, exhibiting, as it does, an increase of $3,576,725 in the reserve, which is now $76,413,300. The excess of reserve, which last week was $15,338,025 is now $18,914,750. The features of the statement are the increase of $3,240,300 in Deposits, and of $4,313,400 in specie, this last being due to the Government disbursements of Gold for November interest on the public Debt, and for redemption of called bonds, and to the Treasury sale of Gold. The following is the present condition of the averages, and the various items of difference therein since last week:

	Nov. 14.		Differences.
Loans	$283,788,100	Dec.	$1,278,600
Specie	16,888,200	Inc.	4,313,400
Circulation	24,832,500	Dec.	250,400
Deposits	229,994,200	Inc.	3,240,300
Legal Tenders	59,525,100	Inc.	73,400

Foreign exchange was strong, the prime bankers' rates for actual business for sixty days Sterling being $4 85¾@$4 86¼, and for short sight, $4 89¼@$4 89¾; nominal rates, $4 86½ and $4 90. Continentals were firm at 95⅜@96½ for Reichmarks, 96¾ for cables, and 513¾@511¼ for prime Paris francs. The Money Market was steady at the rate of 3@3½ ℘ cent. per annum on call loans. Gold was strong and higher, with considerable activity displayed in the Gold Room. The premium opened at 110⅝, and immediately advanced to 110¾, which was the price throughout to the close. The rates on Gold Loans were 1@1½ ℘ cent. for carrying, and in the later dealings loans were made free of interest to either borrower or lender. Government Bonds were a fraction lower, and the supply offering somewhat in excess of previous days of the week. The reaction is not surprising, in view of the recent marked improvement in prices.

At the Stock Exchange, the business in railway and miscellaneous amounted to 164,380 shares, the principal activity having been in North-west and St. Paul Common, Lake Shore, Union Pacific, Western Union, Wabash, Rock Island, Pacific Mail, and Ohio and Mississippi. Generally speaking the market was strong and on the advance throughout the day; slight reactions ensued, but these gave place to higher quotations in the subsequent dealings, and at the close the highest quotations were current in a majority of cases. The North-western shares led the improvement, the Common advancing from 39⅜ to 40⅞, and the Preferred from 56 to 57⅝, the opening and final quotations, respectively, in each instance. Wabash rose from 31½ to 32⅜, re-acted to 31⅞, and closed at 32⅛. Rock Island reached 100¼, St. Paul Common 35⅝, and Ohio and Mississippi 31⅜, an improvement of ¾ ℘ cent. in each; St. Paul Preferred rose 1⅛ ℘ cent. to 55¼. Western Union moved up from 80 to 80⅝ and Pacific Mail from 45 to 45½. Erie sold at 29 to 29¼, opening and closing at the intermediate quotations. New-York Central brought 102@102¼. Union Pacific was weak early in the day and the price declined from 35¼ to 35, under a liberal pressure of offerings; there was a subsequent advance to 35½. Investment shares were firm but without notable change in quotations. Among the miscellaneous shares Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph sold at 19¼@19½; and Canton, after declining to 60, sold at 61½, and was later bid for at 62@62¼ without any offerings. In State and Railroad Bonds the dealings were of moderate amount. Of the former, Tennessees sold at 57¾ for old ex coupon, 57⅛ for new ex coupon, and 57 for new series; Missouri Long Bonds brought 94⅜, Virginia Consolidated 55½, and do., ex matured coupons, 52⅝@52¾. Among the Railroad Mortgages, Chicago, Burlington and Quincy 8s sold at 112½, Rock Island 7s at 107½, Galena and Chicago 1sts at 105, Michigan Southern Sinking Fund at 103½, Erie 4th at 97⅛, Pittsburg 3d at 100½, do. 4th at 93½, C., C., C. and I. 1sts at 104, Harlem 1sts at 107½, and Albany and Susquehanna 1sts at 107½. Chicago and North-western Consolidated Gold Bonds advanced to 84¼. The Pacific Mortgages sold at 89⅞@90 for Firsts and at 76 for Sinking Funds.

The Assistant Treasurer paid out on Government account to-day $124,000 in redemption of called bonds, and $144,000 for interest on the public debt. The interest payments for the week aggregated $1,006,700. The Customs receipts to-day footed up $264,000, and for the week $,1,722,000. The shipment of specie to Europe to-day amounted to $464,000, and for the week to $663,000, of which last amount $350,000 was in gold coin and the remainder in silver bars.

The closing prices of to-day compare as follows with those of Friday's final sales:

CLOSING QUOTATIONS—NOV. 14.

	Friday.	Saturday.
U. S. New 5s, Coupon, 1881	111⅞	112⅛
U. S. 5-20s, Coupon, 1862	111⅞	111⅞
U. S. 5-20s, Coupon, 1867	118⅞	118½
American Gold	110⅝	110¾
Bills on London, 60 days	$4 85@½	$4 86¾@$4 86¼
N. Y. Central and Hudson	102⅛	102¼
Chicago and Rock Island	99½	100¼
Pacific Mail	44⅞	45½
St. Paul Common	35	35⅝
St. Paul Preferred	54¼	55¼
Western Union	80⅛	80⅜
Union Pacific	35¼	35⅜
Lake Shore	81⅞	82⅛
Toledo and Wabash	31⅜	32⅛
North-western Common	39⅜	40⅞
North-western Preferred	55½	57⅝
Delaware and Lackawanna	109¼	109⅜
New-Jersey Central	106⅞	107½
Panama	115	115
Erie	29	29¼
Ohio and Mississippi	30¾	31¼
C., C. and Indiana Central	9¾	10
Harlem	130½	130

The extreme range of prices in Stocks and the number of shares sold are as follows:

	Highest.	Lowest.	No. of Shares.
New-York Central	102¼	102	800
Harlem	130	130	100
Erie	29¼	29	4,300
Lake Shore	82⅛	81⅝	23,300
Wabash	32⅜	31½	16,700
North-western	40⅞	39⅜	31,200
North-western Pref.	57⅝	56	2,700
Rock Island	100¼	99½	12,100
Milwaukee & St. Paul	35⅝	34⅞	10,600
Milwaukee & St. Paul Pref.	55¼	54⅛	2,700
Pittsburg	87⅜	87⅜	150
Del., Lack. & Western	109¼	109¼	200
New-Jersey Central	107¼	107¼	960
Illinois Central	97½	97½	10
Union Pacific	35½	35	20,300
Missouri Pacific	40	40	100
C., C. & Indiana Central	10	9⅞	900
Hannibal & St. Joseph	27	26¾	200
Hannibal & St. Joseph Pref.	35	34½	200
Ohio & Mississippi	31⅜	30⅝	11,300
Morris & Essex	98½	98⅜	90
Western Union	80⅝	80⅜	14,700
Atlantic & Pacific Pref.	14	14	100
Pacific Mail	45½	45	10,400
Mariposa	5	5	100
Canton Co.	60	60	100
Adams Express	120	119¾	100
Wells-Fargo Express	80⅛	80⅛	170
Amer. Mer. Union Express	64¼	64¼	100
United States Express	63½	63⅜	10
St. L. & Iron Mountain	23	22½	420
Chicago & Alton	102	101½	160
Total sales			164,380

The latest quotations of prices for Government Bonds are as follows:

	Bid.	Asked.
U. S. Currency, 6s	118½	118⅝
U. S. 6s, 1881, Registered	118⅜	118⅝
U. S. 6s, 1881, Coupons	118⅜	118½
U. S. 5-20s, 1862, Registered	111¼	111½
U. S. 5-20s, 1862, Coupons	111⅞	112
U. S. 5-20s, 1864, Registered	113¼	113½
U. S. 5-20s, 1864, Coupons	113¾	114
U. S. 5-20s, 1865, Registered	114¾	115
U. S. 5-20s, 1865, Coupons	115¼	115½
U. S. 5-20s, 1865, new, Registered	117⅞	118⅛
U. S. 5-20s, 1865, Coupons	117⅞	118⅛
U. S. 5-20s, 1867, Registered	118	118¼
U. S. 5-20s, 1867, Coupons	118⅛	118¾
U. S. 5-20s, 1868, Registered	118	118¾
U. S. 5-20s, 1868, Coupons	118½	118½
U. S. 10-40s, Registered	112¼	112½
U. S. 10-40s, Coupons	113¼	113½
U. S. 5s, 1881, Registered	112	112¼
U. S. 5s, 1881, Coupons	112½	112⅝
Central Pacific Gold Bonds	95⅝	96
Western Pacific Gold Bonds	85¾	86

The day's operations at the Gold Exchange Bank resulted as follows:

Gross clearances	$53,237,000
Gold balances	2,063,841
Currency balances	2,295,241

And at the Clearing-house as follows:

Currency exchanges	$66,564,353
Currency balances	4,139,654
Gold exchanges	6,045,434
Gold balances	1,299,079

The following is the weekly Clearing-house statement:

Currency exchanges	$450,309,151
Currency balances	20,950,658
Gold exchanges	56,092,230
Gold balances	7,447,729

The following are the bids made at the Exchange Board for various State Securities:

Alabama 5s, '83	37	N. Y. 6s, Gold C., '87	110
Alabama 8s, '88	46	N. Y. 6s, Gold L., '83	110
California 7s	113	N. Y. 6s, Gold L., '91	116¼
Connecticut 6s	104	N. Y. 5s, Gold L., '75	108
Georgia 6s	76	N. Y. 5s, Gold L., '76	108
Georgia 7s, new bs.	89½	N. C. R. Jan. & Ju.	50
Georgia 7s, indorsed	84	N. C. R. Apr. & Oct.	50
Georgia 7s, Gold bs.	74	N. C. R. c. off Ja. & J.	37
Indiana 5s	101	N. C. R. c. off Ap. & O.	37
Illinois Coup. 6s, '77	102	N. C. Fundg. Act '66	20½
Illinois Coup. 6s, '79	102	N. C. Fundg. Act '68	20
Illinois War Loan	102	N. C. N. Bds. J. & J.	14½
Kentucky 6s	101½	N. C. N. Bds. A. & O.	14½
Louisiana 6s	26	N. C. Sp. Tax, class 1	8
Louisiana new bs.	25	N. C. Sp. Tax, class 2	7½
Louisiana 6s, new Floating Debt	21	N. C. Sp. Tax, class 3	6¾
La. 7s, Pententiary	23	Ohio 6s, '75	101
La. 6s, Levee bs.	27½	Ohio 6s, '81	104
La. 8s, Levee bs.	27	Ohio 6s, '86	106
La. 8s, Levee bs, '75	27	Rhode Island 6s	104¾
Mo. 6s due in '74	101⅛	South Carolina 6s	27
Mo. 6s due in '75	101⅛	S. C. 6s, Jan. & Ju.	21
Mo. 6s due in '76	98⅛	S. C. 6s, Ap. & Oct.	21
Mo. 6s due in '77	97	S. C. Fundg. Act '66	22
Mo. 6s due in '78	96	S. C. 7s of '88	21
Mo. 6s due in '79	96	S. C. N-fundable bds.	7⅛
Mo. 6s due in '80	95¾	Tenn. 6s, old	77
F'g bs. due in '94	93	Tenn. 6s, old ex-c.	57¾
L'g bs. due '81-91 inc.	94¾	Tenn. 6s, new bds.	76
Asy. or Univ., due 92	93	Tenn. 6s, n. b. ex-c.	57⅛
H. & St. Jo., due '75	102⅛	Tenn. 6s, n. b. n. s.	57
H. & St. Jo., due '86	93¾	Texas 10s of '76	97½
H. & St. Jo., due '87	93¾	Va. 6s, old	37
N. Y. R. B'ty Loan	108⅝	Va. 6s, n. bds. '66	36
N. Y. C. B'ty Loan	108½	Va. 6s, n. bds. '67	36
N. Y. 6s, Can. L., '75	110	Va. 6s, Consol. bds.	55½
N. Y. 6s, Can. L., '77	110	Va. 6s, ex-mat'd c.	52⅝
N. Y. 6s, Can. L., '78	110	Va. 6s, ex-m. c., 2d s.	43
N. Y. 6s, Gold R., '87	110	Va. 6s, Deferred bds.	11

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

Alb. & Susq. 2d	101½	Detroit, Mon. & Tol.	98½
B., C.R.& M.1st,7s,g.	59	Buffalo & Erie new	98½
Ches. & Ohio 6s, 1st.	50	Buffalo & St. Line 7s	102¼
Chi. & Alt. Inc.	100½	Lake Shore Divid.	98
Joliet & Chi. 1st.	106	Lake Shore C. C. 1st.	102¾
La. & Mo. 1st, guar.	81	Lake Shore C. R. 1st.	100
C., B.& Q.8 ℘ ct., 1st.	112½	Lake Shore C. C. 2d.	94½
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	107¼	Marietta & Cin. 1st.	100
Cen. R. of N.J.1st,N.	108	Mich.Cen.Con.7s,1902	99½
Cen. R. of N. J. 2d.	99½	Mich.C.1st 8s, '82 S.F.	111
Cen R. of N. J.,C. C.	102⅜	N. Y. & N. H. 6s	100
Am. D. & Imp. Bds.	98¾	N. Y. Central 6s, '87	99½
M. & St.P.1st,8s,P.D.	107⅛	N. Y. Central 7s, '76	102½
M.&S.P.7s,Gold,R.D.	89	N. Y. C. & H., 1st, C.	111
M. & S.P.1st,La C.D.	85	N. Y. C. & H., 1st, R.	111
M. & S. P. 1st, M. L & M. D.	73	H. R. 7s, 2d, S. F., '85	108½
M. & S.P.1st,C. & M.	77½	H. R. 7s, 3d, '75	99½
Chi. & N. W., S. F.	109	Harlem 1st 7s, C.	107½
Chi. & N. W., Int. B.	94½	Harlem 1st 7s, R.	107½
Chi. & N.W., Con. B.	86	N. Missouri 1st.	82½
Chi. & N. W. 1st.	95⅛	Ohio & Miss.Con.S.F.	95½
Chi. & N.W., C.G.B.	84	Ohio & Miss. Consol.	93¾
Chi. & N. W.,R.G.B.	82	Ohio & Miss 2d Cons.	79
Gal. & Chi. Ext.	104¾	Cen. Pacific, G. Bds.	95⅝
Win. & St. Pet. 1st.	70	W. Pacific	85⅞
Win. & St. Pet. 2d.	65	Union Pacific, 1st.	89¾
C.,C.,C.&I.1st,7s,S.F.	103⅛	U. Pac., in. past due.	92
Del., L. & W. 1st.	101	U. Pac., S. F.	75½
Del., L. & W. 2d.	106	Pac. R. of Mo. 1st.	82¾
Del., L. & W. 7s, C.	109½	Pac. R. of Mo. 2d.	79½
Morris & Essex 1st.	105¾	Pac. R. 7s, guar. Mo.	100½
Morris & Essex 2d.	102⅝	P. Ft. W. & C. 1st.	109¾
Mor. & Ess. Constr.	94	P. Ft. W. & C. 2d.	104¼
Mor. & Ess. 7s of '71	97¾	Cl. & P. Con. S. F.	99
Erie 2d 7's, '79	101	Cl. & Pitt. 3d.	100¼
Erie 3d 7's, '83	99½	Cl. & Pitt. 4th.	93¼
Erie 4th 7s, '80	97	Col., Chi. & Ind. 1st.	67⅝
Erie 5th 7's, '88	98	Col., Chi. & Ind. 2d.	23
Long Dock bds.	101	St. L. & I. M. 1st.	87
Han. & St. Jo, L. G.	100	St. L. & I. M. 2d.	62
Han. & St.Jo..8s,C.M.	82	Alt. & Terre H. 1st.	100
Ind., B. & W. 1st	50	Alt. & Terre H. 2d.	88
Ind., B. & W. 2d	22	B. & S. Ill. R. 1st, 8s.	92
Mich. So. 7 ℘ c. 2d	99	Tol., P. & W., E. D.	80½
Mich. So.N. I. S. F'd.	103	Tol., P. & W., W. D.	69
Cleve. & Tol. S. F.	105	T.& W. 1st,St.L.Div.	73
Cleve. & Tol.new bds	98	Tol. & Wab. 2d.	70
Cleve.,P'ville&A.old.	100	T. & W. Cons. Conv.	56
Cleve., P'ville& A. n.	98	Gt. West. 1st, '88	86½
		Gt. West. 2d, '93	69

And the following for City Bank Shares:

America	150	Merchants'	119
American Exchange	111	Metropolitan	134½
Central National	100	Nassau	104
Chemical	1500	New-York	126
City	300	North America	97½
Commerce	116	North River	89½
Corn Exchange	120	Park	137
Gallatin National	127	Peoples'	140
German American	86¾	Republic	104
Hanover	100	St. Nicholas	107
Irving	131	State of New-York	107
Mechanics'	136	Union	134
Mercantile	112		

Mr. John Newell, late President of the Illinois Central Railroad, has been appointed Manager of the St. Louis Bridge for the purpose of carrying out measures previously arranged by railway companies for the use of the bridge.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY.
GENERAL OFFICES, No. 65 BROADWAY, (UP STAIRS,) NEW-YORK, Nov. 14, 1874.
NOTICE TO MONEY BROKERS, &c.
This Company was robbed on the night of the 13th, of over $30,000 in Canadian currency, and $600 in silver. You are hereby cautioned against purchasing such funds, and respectfully requested to give immediate notice to this office should any such be offerred.
WM. S. FARGO, President

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Nov. 14—12:30 P. M.—Consols for money, 93¼@93⅜, and for the account, 93⅜. United States 10-40 Bonds, 104½.

6 P. M.—The amount of bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance to-day is £183,000. Paris dispatches quote Rentes at 61f. 62½c.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 14—12:30 P. M.—Cotton—The market is firm; Middling Uplands, 7⅝d.@7¾d.; Middling Orleans, 8⅛d.@8¼d. The sales of the day have been 14,000 bales, including 2,000 bales for speculation and export. Cotton to arrive, 1-16d. dearer. Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Good Ordinary, shipped December and January, at 7 11-16d.; do., nothing below Low Middling, shipped October, at 7⅝d.; do., do., shipped October and November, at 7⅝d.; do., do., shipped November and December, at 7 11-16d.

1:30 P. M.—Cotton.—Sales on the basis of Middling Upland nothing below good ordinary. Shipped October and November at 7⅝d.; sales on the basis of Middling Orleans, nothing below Low Middling, shipped November and December at 7⅞d.; do., do. deliverable January and February at 7⅛d. Breadstuffs.—The market is firm. Red Western Spring Wheat, 8s.@8s. 6d. per cental. Provisions.—Beef, 87s. 6d. per tierce for New Mess. Lard, 69s 6d. per cwt.

3 P. M.—Cotton—Of the sales to-day 7,300 bales were American. Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands; nothing below Low Middling shipped December and January at 7¾d.

LONDON, Nov. 14—Evening—Linseed-oil, 24s. 6d. ℘ cwt. Spirits Turpentine, 26s Tallow, 46s. 6d. ℘ cwt.

HAVANA, Nov. 13.—Spanish Gold, 206½@207; American Gold, 215@216. Exchange easier; on the United States, 60 days, currency, 95@98 premium; short sight do., 100@102 premium; 60 days, gold, 115@117 premium; short sight do., 118@121 premium; on London, 142@145 premium; on Paris, 116@118 premium.

THE PRODUCE EXPORTS.

The export clearances hence for foreign ports, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Beaver and Pearl streets, were as follows:

By the steamer City of New-York, for Liverpool—5 bales Domestics, 350 tcs. Beef, 1,851 bxs. Bacon, 93 pks. Sewing-machines, 487 pks. Agricultural Implements, 4,160 bxs. Cheese, 50 bxs. Tea, 1,247 bbls. Apples, 321 bbls. Oysters, 1,607 bales Cotton, 200 tcs. Lard, 55 tcs. Marrow, 50 cases Can Goods, 54 tcs. Jowls, 159 sacks Ore.

By the steamer Republic, for Liverpool—2,540 sacks Oil-cake, 3,600 Staves, 15,512 bushels Wheat, 10 bbls. Apples, 1,889 bxs. Bacon, 182 bbls. Pork, 140 pks. Lard, 1,138 bbls. Apples, 3,287 bxs. Cheese, 217 bales Hair, 6 bbls. Bladders, 55 pks. Butter, 21 tcs. Pork, 11 tcs. Beef, 936 bales Cotton.

By the steamer Egypt, for Liverpool—400 sacks Oil-cake, 28,998 bushels Wheat, 81 hhds. Tobacco, 25 hhds. Tallow, 15,573 bushels Corn, 1,728 tcs. Beef, 12 bxs. Hams, 1,002 bxs. Cheese, 22,79 bales Cotton, 192 pks. Butter, 410 bxs. Bacon, 125 bbls. Flour, 210 bxs. Clothes-pins.

By the bark Ricordo, for Cork—27,150 bushels Wheat.

By the steamer Victoria, for Glasgow—639 Oars, 6 Organs, 5,305 bbls. Flour, 40 bbls. Wax, 400 bxs. Extract, 56 bbls. Oxide Zinc, 60 bbls. Fish-oil, 100 bags Corn-meal, 384 bxs. Bacon, 81 bbls. Pork, 4[illegible]0 tcs. Beef, 25 bxs. Flavine, 25 cases Oil of Peppermint, 91 bags Clover-seed, 12 bbls. Sperm Oil, 450 bags Oil-cake, 2,432 bbls. Apples, 15,490 bushels Wheat, 11,961 bushels Corn, 60 bbls. Foots, 23 pks. Furniture.

By the steamer Steinman, for Antwerp—100 bbls. Flour, 415 bbls. Hides, 10 bbls. Potash, 230 cases Tobacco, 21 tcs. Beef, 5 bbls. Pork, 68 bxs. Bacon, 2,500 bbls. Resin, 2,900 bushels Wheat, 210 Hides, 2,400 Staves, 50 bxs. Florida Water.

By the bark Maria Pace, for Waterford—29,691 bushels Wheat.

By the brig Acelia Thulow, for Matanzas—5,562 Shooks.

By the bark Wakefield, for Angier—38,300 cases Refined Petroleum.

By the steamer Donau, for Bremen—39 cases Essential Oil, 50 bxs. Starch, 219 hhds. Tobacco, 113 bales Tobacco, 100 cases Tobacco, 500 bales Cotton, 1,100 tcs. Lard, 75 bbls. Beef, 2,025 bags Rye, 10 bbls. Flour, 20 cases Oil Peppermint.

By the bark Teresa, for Trieste—2,480 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the brig Emma Berg, for Valencia—1,850 bbls. Petroleum, 2,200 cases Petroleum.

SHIPS BURNED AT SEA.

DISASTERS OCCASIONED BY SPONTANEOUS COMBUSTION OF COAL.

THE DESTRUCTION OF THE SHIP MOGUL, OF BOSTON—STATEMENT BY CAPT. FREEMAN, ITS COMMANDER.

The schooner Greyhound, which arrived at San Francisco, Nov. 5, from Tahiti, brought as passengers Capt. W. Freeman, of the Mogul, and eighteen seamen, survivors of the crews of the two ill-fated vessels, the Mogul, and the Centaur. Capt. Freeman makes the following report of the loss of his ship:

The Mogul left Liverpool April 23, and passed Cape Horn July 2; thence to 17° south had continual north-westerly winds and then light south-east trades. On Aug. 1, found the coals in the fore part of the main hatch heated and steaming. On the 2d and 3d, trimmed the coal out of the main hatch, hoping to find the heat only local, and to get rid of the hot coals, but found them hotter as we worked down, and at 1 P. M. on the 3d, sulphurous gas and smoke burst out under the men's feet, when we immediately trimmed the coals back to the original level to smother the fire as much as possible, and at once commenced to get the boats ready for use and decided to make for the Marquesas Islands. On the 4th the gas and smoke were forcing themselves out of all of the openings aft and through the air-holes under the half-poop deck, and we thought it best to close the ship up forward to stop the draught as much as possible, and to leave the after-hatches and scuttle open for the escape of gas, fearing an explosion if we closed all up. That afternoon we got three boats hung over the starboard side, ready for use. On the 6th we found the gas and smoke increasing very fast, and forcing their way through all openings, the effects of which turned the paint-work above the decks lead color. All hands were employed in putting canvas seizings on the boats, and making any improvement we could think of to add to their safety; and getting sails, water, and provisions ready. That evening we had the three boats fitted with masts and sails, and everything done we could think of for their safety. On the 7th, in the morning, we found the gas, smoke, and heat increasing very rapidly, and, from the smell and appearance of the smoke, it was quite certain that the woodwork of the ship was on fire. At midday, the steam was coming out from the iron bilge pumps by the side of the after port of the forward house. At 1 P. M. I called the crew together and explained to them the condition I considered the ship in, the fear I had of an explosion of gas at any moment, &c., and decided that it would be best to leave the ship before dark, knowing that there would be great risk in lowering boats and getting them away from the ship in a sea-way and in the dark. I organized boat's crews and gave instructions as to the mode of procedure. At 4 P. M. got tea, and then hauled the ship to. Took in all light sails, lowered the boats, got the provisions and water into them, and left the ship at about 5 P. M. Before doing so I thought it best to fire the ship on deck, and did so accordingly. About fifteen or twenty minutes after leaving the ship the main hatch, which was closed and had a tarpaulin on, but was not caulked down, burst out with fire and smoke. We then started on our perilous passage of 1,400 miles to the Marquesas, our position being latitude 12° 20′ south, longitude 115° 50′ west. The instructions were to rendezvous at Resolution Bay, Island Santa Christiana. With myself, in the long-boat, were twelve persons, and with each of the two mates, with smaller boats, each seven persons—with provisions in each boat, if carefully used, to last at least thirty days. On the 18th of August I arrived at Resolution Bay, having been eleven days in the boat. The next day the first mate's boat came in all right, and on the 20th the second mate and party arrived in a small schooner that had picked them up the day before, and which was bound to this place. Thus, thank God, all hands are safely landed. From Resolution Bay we took passage in a small sloop to Nauku Hiva, where we arrived on the 23d; and on the 8th of September we left on the schooner Greyhound for Tahiti, where we arrived on the 12th. We left again on the same vessel for San Francisco on the 2d of October. At Resolution Bay much kindness was shown us by the missionaries and natives, and at Nauku Hiva all the kindness possible was shown us by the Governor of the islands.

The Tahiti correspondent of the San Francisco *Chronicle* in his report says: "Seagoing men in this port, hearing all the facts, are of the belief that Capt. Freeman abandoned the ship none too soon, and to remain longer would have been to needlessly sacrifice human life, in all probability. As the captain was part owner it follows that he was more deeply interested than others, and that if it was a possibility to save her he would have done so. By the way, Benjamin F. Butler, is also a part owner, as is Theodore H. Allen, of San Francisco. The lost vessel was built at Kennebunk, Me., and was five years old. She was considered one of the finest vessels afloat, being 1,365 tons. The Captain refused $85,000 for her, in Liverpool. She is said to have been insured for $69,000. Capt. Freeman has been sailing out of Boston, (where the vessel is principally owned,) for the past twenty-four years, having of late years sailed the ships Undaunted and Kingfisher. This is his first disaster, as far as I can learn. He bears the reputation of being a cautious and able seaman. He says that in this case he is conscious of having done his duty to himself and his fellow creatures."

FURTHER PARTICULARS OF THE BURNING OF THE CENTAUR—LOSS OF THE CAPTAIN AND HIS BOAT'S CREW—A LONG AND PERILOUS VOYAGE IN A FRAIL CRAFT.

The second mate and four seamen of the ship Centaur arrived at Tahiti, Sept. 20, and reported that their vessel was burned at sea in latitude 17° 30′ South, longitude 98° West, Aug. 16, and that the crew left in three boats, with seven persons in each, and started for the Marquesas Islands. The second mate's boat kept company with the Captain's boat for four days, when, at 3:30 A. M., the Captain's boat was capsized. It being dark, and blowing hard at the time, those in the second mate's boat were unable to render any assistance to their unfortunate companions, although they tried their best to do so. The Captain and his boat's crew were lost. The second mate's boat arrived at Washington Island twenty-one days after leaving the ship. From there they proceeded to Nauku Hiva, and thence to Tahiti, in the Nautilus, Sept. 28. By the arrival of a schooner, eight days later, from Marquesas Island, it was learned that the first mate's boat had arrived at Resolution Bay, seventeen days after leaving the fated ship, and that one man had been lost. The Centaur loaded in Liverpool at the same place and with the same kind of coal as the Mogul. The correspondent of the San Francisco *Chronicle* writes from Tahiti under date of Oct. 1:

The Centaur had been out 101 days with a cargo of coal from Liverpool, (the Mogul was 107,) and had reached latitude 17° 30′ south and longitude 98° west. On Sunday morning, Aug. 16, the second mate, Mr. Price, gave orders to open the slide of the after hatch to let in the air, which being done, a little smoke issued therefrom. The Captain requested the second mate to go down into the hold and make a search. He had been there about five minutes when he was compelled to return on account of the rapid increase of smoke and gas. It was evident that the ship was on fire. The Captain determined to push for the Marquesas, distant 2,500 miles. At 9 A. M. the smoke and gas had increased with great rapidity. The first and second mates told the Captain that it would be best to launch the boats and put water and provisions in. Three boats were soon launched, with two men in each, and were passed astern. The Captain, chief officer, second mate, and the rest of the crew remained on board during the afternoon and all Sunday night. At midnight the smoke rolled out in fearful black volumes, but no flames were seen. Day dawned, and it became evident that before many hours they must abandon the vessel. On Monday afternoon at 4 o'clock, the officers and crews were instructed to get into their respective boats. On Tuesday morning Capt. Foster went on board his ship, and remained ten minutes. It was only with the greatest difficulty that he could breathe, as the smoke rolled out in volumes. The mate and himself then left the vessel, and each got into his respective boat. At 3 o'clock P. M. a flame of fierce fire shot up into the air, and, as the boats were still clinging to the ship, the command was given to cut loose. This was done, but still the three small boats followed up the Centaur at a distance just far enough to be safe. At 3:30 o'clock on Wednesday morning the Centaur broke in the middle and went down. At daylight there was not a vestige of her to be seen. At 5:30 A. M. the Captain and the second mate, sighting each other, both immediately hailed to speak. As Mr. Price had no nautical instruments in his boat, he resolved to follow in the wake of the Captain. They then headed for the Marquesas, as at this time the first mate's boat was not to be seen. Capt. Foster and the second mate sailed direct to the islands, and the reader can imagine what must have been their feelings to face a voyage of 2,500 miles in small open boats, with only one sail in each. Price felt that he could master the situation, and the feeling that he could do so encouraged his men. But Capt. Foster had a presentiment that his hour was near at hand, yet he spoke encouragingly to his men and mate. He talked of his wife and family, and with such depth of feeling that tears flowed from his eyes. His last words were, "If I never see them again may the good God protect and watch over them." Both boats kept in sight of each other until Sunday morning, Aug. 23. At 3:30 A. M. the man steering in the mate's boat called Mr. Price, whose "watch was below," and had fallen asleep from exhaustion, telling him that the Captain had hoisted a signal of distress. The mate ran to give assistance, Capt. Foster's boat looking in the meantime to be on her bottom. When the mate reached the imperiled crew he cried out to them to keep still and bail the water out. The Captain was weak and suffering at the time, but talked to the mate, telling the latter that two of the men were dead in his (the Captain's) boat. It was impossible to render much service, as a very fresh wind was blowing at the time and a heavy sea running. The mate could not get close to Capt. Foster, but was near enough by the aid of a lamp to let the Captain see his position at the moment. The mate holding up his lantern, they found themselves in latitude 30° 40′ south, and longitude 108° 14′ west. This was the last reckoning Mr. Price had from Capt. Foster.

The mate could see the Captain's boat reeling from one side to the other, and apparently perfectly helpless. All seemed to be confusion. The sail would not fill nor the boat mind her rudder. The mate's boat had to be kept before the wind. Price himself "at the wheel," and it was only by the most skillful movements that he could save his brave little boat. The wind continued to increase, thus separating them, and at 7 o'clock Sunday morning only a small speck could be seen, and this was the Captain's boat on her bottom. Her master and crew had met watery graves. The mate and Tom Rogers, one of the sailors, cheered the despondent hearts up, and Tom whistled and sang as gaily as if he were going on a boat cruise. Price says that Rogers behaved like a hero, although not one of his men showed the least sign of cowardice. Alone on the vast deep, in a small boat, carrying only one big sail, having no quadrant, sextant, or chronometer, with nothing but a compass and a common school atlas for a chart, one biscuit and a half a day and one half pint of water for each man, and a voyage of some 2,000 miles, were the sad realities that stared in the faces of the survivors. The life-boat, which we christened the Victorious, had seven souls on board. She was only twenty feet long and five feet wide. The wind commenced to blow very fresh, and this continued steady for some time, when a gale set in, lasting seven days, through which, under reefed sail, the frail craft passed in safety. At times the boat was half filled with water, but the mate constantly counseled his men to keep calm and ballast the craft as the water surged from one side to the other. The water was bailed out on several occasions during the gale. When it had spent its force a fresh, fair breeze continued, and they now hoped that they would have fair sailing and no dangers. A dangerous and unexpected obstacle, however, appeared in the shape of an immense shoal of black-fish, which sported and played about the little craft, and came very near capsizing it. The mate discovered that the reflection of the sail attracted them, and so he gradually lowered it, when the fish left. After this all went well. The mate kept dead reckoning of his latitude and longitude of the different courses steered, and after a perilous voyage of twenty-one days he landed on Washington Island, one of the group of the Marquesas, being but eleven miles out in his longitude and twenty-three miles in his latitude. This is undoubtedly the most remarkable piece of seamanship on record, and considering the materials for the journey, the triumph borders on the marvelous. Herewith I append a list of the saved and lost:

THE SURVIVORS.

J. H. Price, second mate, of Nantucket, Mass; Thomas Rogers, seaman, Scotland; John Arkwright, seaman, Liverpool; William Brown, seaman, Norway; Martin Martinson, seaman, Sweden; Peter Birney, seaman, Ireland; Edward Graves, seaman, Waterford, Ireland. I will add a few interesting particulars. Young Arkwright was very sick a portion of the time, and for four days and nights never tasted food or water, suffering from a sort of quiet delirium. The mate, from his constant work, had his hands badly sun-burned, so that at last it was painful to use them and even now they look shattered from the hard usage. When all had reached the shore they reeled and staggered, the earth seeming to whirl them round about. Their legs had been so long cramped that it was with difficulty they could stand up. Fortunately the natives came to their rescue, and extended to them every hospitality in their power. To Capt. Chase, an American, to Jack ——, an English tar from Birkenhead, and to a colored man named Jim Johnson, the survivors are especially indebted. The arrival of Mr. Price and his men was the occasion of a holiday. All hands about their landing-place stopped work, a fat pig was killed, a number of chickens had to be offered as a sacrifice, and fun and feasting followed heavy hearts and famine. With hearty "good byes" the survivors left Washington Island, after a brief stay, and sailed for Noukahiva, in the Victorious. Here they received every kindness from the officials and people. Shortly afterward, the Nautilus, Capt. McIsaac, from San Francisco, touched at Noukahiva, and brought Mr. Price and four of his men to this port. Two of the sailors remained on the Marquesas, but will come here by next vessel. All will be forwarded to San Francisco by the United States Consul. The survivors of both vessels who have reached here speak in the highest terms of the kind treatment shown and the great interest taken in them by our Consular representative, Dorrence Atwater.

The dead of the Captain's boat were Nathan F. Foster, master, of Brewster, Mass.; Samuel Taylor, seaman, Birmingham, England; William Weber, seaman, Plymouth, England; John Lynch, seaman, Donegal, Ireland; William Ingraham, cook, Fermanagh, Ireland; Jim ——, cook, Rochester, N. Y.; Annie Ingraham, stewardess, Fermanagh, Ireland.

The Centaur was 1,255 tons burden, and was the second ship that Capt. Foster had lost by fire. Some years ago a vessel under his command perished by fire off the Cape of Good Hope, and himself, wife, and family were picked up by a ship sailing in the same locality. Since that disaster Capt. Foster has been heard to say that fire is the most dreadful enemy on the high seas. He leaves a wife and family of three children in Brewster, Cape Cod, Mass. The stewardess was the wife of William Ingraham, one of the sailors, and the last seen of her she was reading her prayer-book, holding it with one hand and with the other a small gold-gilt crucifix to her lips. The survivors say that Annie Ingraham looked more resigned and heroic than any man in the boat. In the first mate's boat were William Newman, first mate, Shields, England; Alfred Mohein, seaman, Sweden; George Brown, seaman, Glasgow; Henry Lewes, seaman, Ross, County Wexford, Ireland; Harry Quick, seaman, Pugosh, Nova Scotia; Eire Westmark carpenter, Sweden; Edward Reily, carpenter, Dublin, Ireland.

SUMMING UP.

The second mate was twenty-three days at sea from the moment the ship was abandoned, and twenty-one days from the time he left the Captain. The position of the ship at the time of her going down left her 2,500 miles from the Marquesas, and the position of the boats at the time the Captain and mate separated left the latter 1,910 miles from the islands. All the ship's papers, chronometers, &c., went down with Capt. Foster, so that nothing is left but the mate's record. This was written in the open boat from time to time, usually in the morning early, when he was somewhat refreshed. During the days his hands were too swollen by the heat to use a pencil. One of the most critical duties of Mr. Price was to save the water, and to do this he tied the dipper to his arm, so that none of the sailors could use it without his knowledge. When measuring out the half pint of water per day, he let the sailors do so in their turn, so there could be no charge of partiality. The biscuit he divided himself. But a small lot, half mouldy, remained. At times some of the men were ravenously thirsty, and had there not been good discipline a mutiny might have occurred for the possession of the water. Only half a barrel was left when they touched land. But, as before stated, the sailors behaved splendidly, and their good conduct in such trying circumstances deserves great praise.

THE WIDOW OF GEN. RAWLINS.

The Omaha (Neb.) *Bee* of the 9th inst. gives the following information concerning the death of the widow of Gen. Rawlins:

"The remains of Mrs. John A. Rawlins, widow of the late Gen. Rawlins, formerly Secretary of War, passed through the city yesterday afternoon for the East, in charge of her mother, Mrs. Hurlbut. Mrs. Rawlins, with her mother, went West for the purpose of recovering her health, if possible, as she was suffering from consumption. When she reached Cheyenne she became too feeble to proceed to Greeley, Col., where she had determined to remain. The disease had taken too firm a hold upon her before she had decided to visit Colorado. She died at the railroad hotel at 4 o'clock Friday morning. The home of the Rawlins family was at Galena, Ill., but Mrs. Hurlbut determined to take the remains further East for burial. Gen. Rawlins, it will be recollected, was Adjutant General to Gen. Grant all through the war, and the two men were great personal friends, hailing from the same city. It is a rather queer coincidence that the statue of Gen. Rawlins was unveiled at Washington on Thursday, and Mrs. Rawlins died the next morning. Gov. Campbell, of Wyoming, and other friends did all in their power in comforting and assisting Mrs. Hurlbut in the hour of her grief."

BISHOP DUPANLOUP AND THE PAPACY.

The Bishop of Orleans has written to the *France* to deny the inference drawn from his recent pamphlet, that he resigns himself to the abolition of the Pope's temporal power. His opinion on that question, he says, remains unalterable. He will never cease to claim the recovery of imprescriptible rights. He agrees with the Pope that the temporal power is necessary for the free exercise of the spiritual power. The Roman question, he insists, is not solved. The Pope demands an independence and sovereignty, without which he enjoys no liberty, for he is at present a subject of Victor Emmanuel, and, in spite of the ridiculous and insulting law of guarantees, he is less free than the humblest Roman, who can go in and out of the city, whereas the Pope cannot. In his pamphlet he invited Italy to study its real interest, and offer the only pacific solution which can effectively guarantee the rights of the Holy Father and the rights of the Catholic world. As to that solution, nothing can of course be done without the Pope's consent and decision, without which everything would be null. It was in this sense that, alluding to a convention between Italy and Catholic powers, he said, "This might be the solution if the counsels of wisdom prevailed, and if Italy and Europe displayed any foresight."

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

OCEAN PARKWAY.

FROM PROSPECT PARK TO OCEAN.
Grandest Drive on American Continent.
1,000 LOTS, belonging to Robert Turner, of Turner Brothers.
AT UNRESERVED AUCTION, at 1 o'clock, on premises,
TUESDAY, Nov. 17,
By JERE. JOHNSON, Jr., of No. 21 Park row, New-York.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.—A TWO-STORY ATtic and basement Gothic cottage, with extra lot; house has nine rooms, gas, bath, hot and cold water, with all improvements and in perfect order; fruit, vines, &c., in yard; a delightful home at a bargain. Apply on the premises, No. 986 Myrtle av., between Throop and Yates avs., Brooklyn.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET
IN
TIMES BUILDING.
SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING.
Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

TO LEASE.—NO. 620 BROADWAY, THROUGH TO Crosby st.; entire building; eight floors; $14,000 a year. HENRY DOLAN, No. 6 West 36th st.

TO LET—WITH OR WITHOUT STEAM POWER, Nos. 188 and 190 West Houston st.; five stories and cellar, 50x90. Inquire on premises.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

REPORT OF THE PUBLIC ADMINISTRATOR IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK TO THE COMMON COUNCIL FOR THE YEAR 1873.

OFFICE OF THE PUBLIC ADMINISTRATOR,
NOS. 115 AND 117 NASSAU ST.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 9, 1874.

To the Honorable the Common Council of the City of New-York:

The Public Administrator in the City of New-York, pursuant to section 39 of article 1, entitled "of the Public Administrator in the City of New-York," title 6, chapter 6, part 2, of the revised statutes, herewith exhibits to the Common Council of the City of New-York a statement on oath of the moneys received by him for commissions and expenses, and the total amount of his receipts and expenditures in each case in which he took charge of and collected any effects, or on which he administered on any estate during the year 1873, with the name of the deceased, his addition, the place of his residence at the time of his death, where known, and the country or place from which he came, if he was not a resident of this State at the time of his death.

Respectfully,
ISAAC DAYTON,
Public Administrator in the City of New-York.

CASES HERETOFORE REPORTED.

Name.	Occupation.	Place of residence at time of death.	Country or place from which he came, if he were not a resident of this State at the time of his death.	Money received for commissions and expenses.	Total amount of receipts.	Total amount of expenditures.	Total amount of debts ascertained and allowed.	Amount of costs.	Amount distributed.	Date of letters of administration.
Josephus P. Miller	Merchant					$760 45				June 8, 1869.
Charles Archoe	Cigar-maker	New-York	China			1 05				November 15, 1869.
Edward Riley	Unknown	Baltimore	Ireland			1 05				July 1, 1868.
Albert Fabio	Seaman	At sea	Unknown			1 05				July 27, 1870.
Jacobina Probst	None	New-York	Germany			22 25				April 30, 1870.
William Gregory	Tanner	New-York	Ireland			138 97			$137 92	May 12, 1870.
Christian Dressel	Cabinet-maker	New-York	Germany			249 40			249 40	September 22, 1870.
Winifred Dolan	Domestic	At sea	Ireland			635 85			635 85	July 27, 1870.
Ann Wales	Cook	New-York	New-York			1 05				December 12, 1870.
Sarah Niederman	Dress-maker	New-York	England						10 07	
James Gallsher	Clerk	Rockaway, L.I.	New-York			1 05				September 26, 1870.
William C. Keene	Marble-cutter	St. Vinc't Hos.	New-York			1 05				January 18, 1870.
Frederick Sanford	Seaman	At sea	New-York			76 41		$1 05	75 36	April 17, 1871.
John Bernard	Tailor	France	New-York		$2,009 45	1 00				January 30, 1871.
Catherine Hurley	Domestic	New-York	Ireland			1,372 54		60 50	1,312 04	March 6, 1871.
John Whingates	Miner	New-York	England		273 70	1 05				January 3, 1871.
John A. Bradish	Gentleman	New-York	New-York							May 30, 1871.
Edw. F. W. Leincke	Clerk	New-York	Prussia			1 05				March 13, 1871.
Wallace J. Blake	Merchant	At sea	New-York			2 30				February 27, 1871.
Thomas O'Brien	Driver	Bellevue Hosp.	New-York			240 43		1 05	239 38	April 10, 1871.
Elizabeth Wiesmann	Domestic	New-York	New-York		3 56	1 25				October 9, 1871.
John Baker	Seaman	At sea	New-York			228 34	$131 40	96 94		September 25, 1871.
Maria Amend	Wash-woman	New-York	Germany			213 99	100 00	20 05	93 94	September 11, 1871.
Edward Rhoeder	Unknown	New-York	Germany			193 48		57 50	133 43	September 7, 1871.
Theodore Aulike	Unknown	New-York	Germany			1 25				November 1, 1871.
James Wright	Physician	New-York	Newport			1 25				July 1, 1863.
Mary A. Clark	None	New-York	New-York			1 05				December 18, 1869.
Sarah McDonald	Servant	New-York	Ireland					15 00		January 18, 1872.
Charles Holmes	Seaman	Ward's Island	Germany			58 02		50	57 50	March 12, 1872.
Franz Kruse	Seaman	At sea	Germany			52 02			52 02	February 17, 1872.
Thomas N. Hotchkiss	Artist	Sicily	Rome			716 45	695 13	31 32		August 19, 1872.
James O'Brien	Ins. of lumber	New-York	New-York							January 2, 1872.
Anton Hoffman	News agent	Bellevue Hosp.	Germany			434 32	384 87	49 45		January 15, 1872.
George Roetheroe	Engineer	At sea	London			455 33	85 77	3 80	365 76	October 30, 1871.
Ellen Sparks	Domestic	At sea	Ireland		236 91	876 88		2 23	867 15	October 23, 1871.
Herman Radlewski	Physician	New-York	Germany					56 25		February 6, 1872.
Martin Stammler	Seaman	At sea	Germany			48 49		1 46	47 03	March 18, 1872.
Jose Maria Herrera	Unknown	New-York	Unknown			24,093 40	9,068 40	25 00	15,000 00	March 6, 1872.
L. J. Miller	Physician	New-York	New-York		17 15	75				April 8, 1872.
Pierre Jean Michon	Com. merch'nt	New-York	New-York			3,579 27		51 37	3,527 90	May 6, 1872.
Alexander McNicol	Unknown	Ward's Island	Scotland			8 50				July 22, 1872.
Giovanni Marega	Hair-dealer	Paterson, N. J.	New-York			197 64	149 89	29 25		March 25, 1872.
John Ogden	Merchant	New-York	New-York			114 48	113 73	75		March 18, 1872.
Ward Eaton	Physician	New-York	New-York		10 24	5 70				April 15, 1872.
Johannes A. Nilsen	Seaman	At sea	Norway			5 00				May 27, 1872.
R. D. Taylor	Unknown	New-York	Scotland			7 60				June 10, 1872.
Margaret Roemer	Unknown	Quarantine	Germany		5 94					June 10, 1872.
John Russell	Unknown	Bellevue Hosp.	New-York		3 45	136 00		21 20	111 80	June 10, 1872.
Francis Schenck	Tailor	Blackwell's I'd	Germany			20 00				May 13, 1872.
Frank Clifford	Unknown	Sm. Pox Hosp.	New-York	$0 97	19 50	310 00		38 95	271 08	May 20, 1872.
Frederick Smith	Seaman	At sea	Sweden			1 75				July 1, 1872.
Wilhelm Lenz	Seaman	At sea	Germany			5 75				July 22, 1872.
Margaret Doyle	Domestic	New-York	Ireland			315 94	130 00	31 94	154 35	May 27, 1872.
Elizabeth Lucas	Boarding-ho'se	New-York	New-York		17 90	327 64	59 73	45 58	222 33	July 1, 1872.
John A. Bottger	Stone-cutter	New-York	New-York		10 56	51 25				July 1, 1872.
Marie A. Gauvain	Music teacher	New-York	New-York			212 40				July 22, 1872.
John Goldenstede	Laborer	Sm. Pox Hosp.	New-York		50 77	10 25				July 15, 1872.
Margaret Miller	None	New-York	New-York		124 00	10 50				August 12, 1872.
William Cartland	Seaman	Sm. Pox Hosp.	New-York		6 20	65 50				September 16, 1872.
John Lehr	Cigars	St. Vinc't Hos.	New-York		1,639 42	67 25				November 18, 1872.
Alexander Johnston or Johnson	Tailor	New-York	New-York		18 47	68 25				October 28, 1872.
Charles Bruesing	Music-dealer	New-York	New-York			1 25				February 19, 1861.
Marie Honisot	None	New-York	New-York		14 14	10 50				May 6, 1873.
Thomas Townsend	None	New-York	New-York			395 95	385 20	10 75		June 3, 1873.
Cæsar P. Nissen	Clerk	New-York	New-York		13 66	2 00				July 1, 1872.
CASES NOT HERETOFORE REPORTED.										
Nancy Stewart	Domestic	New-York	New-York		$12 89	$10 25				November 17, 1872.
Francisco S. Rouvier	Unknown	Matanzas	Cuba		15,339 74	130 50				December 5, 1872.
Charles De Gobel	Physician	New-York	New-York		368 60	170 25				December 16, 1872.
William Overton, Jr.	Unknown	Bellevue Hosp.	New-York		579 40	146 50				January 20, 1873.
Henrietta Pierce	Housekeeper	New-York	New-York		6 52	54 25				December 31, 1872.
Mary A. Brown	Cook	New-York	New-York		94 00	164 00				January 6, 1873.
Aaron Dyer, or Dwyer	Chairmaker	New-York	New-York		708 91	159 75				December 16, 1872.
Owen Ward	Junk dealer	New-York	New-York		97 35	84 00				February 6, 1873.
Philippi Le Morgne	Unknown	New-York	New-York		495 87	19 00				March 3, 1873.
James Hughes	Tailor	New-York	Unknown		256 65	68 50				April 14, 1873.
Anna Maria Merriam	None	New-York	Ireland		2,357 70	300 00				July 28, 1873.
William H. Smith	Unknown	New-York	New-York		82 49	6 50				May 26, 1873.
Anthony Jones	Fireman	New-York	New-York		1,190 91	384 95				May 26, 1873.
John Reilly	Unknown	St. Vincent's H	New-York		57 03	6 50				June 16, 1873.
John W. Brimelow	Liquor dealer	New-York	New-York		408 40	203 60				June 16, 1873.
Manuel P. Martins	Seaman	At sea	Portugal		174 86	8 50				June 8, 1873.
Edmond Fowle	Agent	New-York	New-York		260 57	8 50				June 8, 1873.
T. T. Mearky	Unknown	St. Luke's Hos.	California		244 18	8 50				April 28, 1873.
William Welsh	Switch-tender	New-York	Ireland		492 16	208 50				April 14, 1873.
Albin Meros	Watchmaker	Jersey City	Switzerland		3 54					June 23, 1873.
Matthew Sadler	Seaman	At sea	England		44 81	4 50				May 19, 1873.
John Holt	Tailor	New-York	England		2,202 50					March 31, 1873.
Bridget Dolan	Domestic	New-York	Ireland		14 92	8 50				July 21, 1873.
Flora Sharp (colored)	Domestic	New-York	New-York		140 54	8 50				July 14, 1873.
Elizabeth Carl	Dress-maker	New-York	Germany		585 25					June 30, 1873.
Ferdinand Bundt	Cigar-maker	New-York	Germany		196 12	8 50				June 30, 1873.
Peter Derne	Printer	New-York	France		16 00					
Emily A. Ross	Housekeeper	New-York	New-York		92 92	58 50				July 7, 1873.
Violetta A. Shields (col.)	Cook	New-York	Long Island		15 98	8 50				July 21, 1873.
Charles O'Connor	Peddler	New-York	Ireland		11 28	8 50				July 14, 1873.
Jacob Flohn	Tailor	New-York	Germany		1,535 32	8 50				June 9, 1873.
Julia Halloran	Domestic	New-York	Ireland		642 59	8 50				April 28, 1873.
Mary M. Davis	Domestic	New-York	Ireland		344 77	17 00				March 10, 1873.
Josephus Johnson	Carpenter	New-York	New-Jersey		54 22					
Jacob Hoffman	Brewer	German Hosp.	Germany		238 76	103 50				September 8, 1873.
Lugi Tito Rocco	Musician	New-York	Italy		109 34	8 50				September 29, 1873.
John Edwards	Seaman	Castle Garden	England		47 17					December 29, 1873.
Henrich Coors	Grocer	New-York	Germany		743 58	166 25				October 13, 1873.
Eliza Crockett	Domestic	New-York	New-York		218 50	158 50				November 3, 1873.
Edward Markey	Junk dealer	Blackwell's Isl	Ireland		45 00	8 50				October 27, 1873.
Mary Ann O'Shea	Domestic	New-York	Ireland		206 48	130 50				November 20, 1873.
Louisa Brooks	Cook	New-York	New-York		195 00	95 50				September 29, 1873.
Mary G. Brinckerhoff	None	New-York	New-York		2,437 20	729 15				March 4, 1873.
Stuart J. Mollan	None	New-York	New-York		4,246 14					July 1, 1873.

The total amount of money which came into the hands of the Public Administrator during the year 1873 was the sum of forty-two thousand and ninety-one dollars and eighteen cents, ($42,091 18,) and the total amount disbursed by him for expenses, and paid to next of kin, &c., was the sum of forty thousand five hundred dollars and eighty-four cents, ($40,500 84,) as appears by the foregoing statement.

The Public Administrator paid during the year 1873 to the Controller of the City of New-York for commissions, and on account for storage of property, the sum of six hundred and thirty dollars and eighty-nine cents, ($680 89,) the particulars of which were stated in the monthly returns made by the Public Administrator to the Controller.

The following is a report of the balances standing to the credit of the following intestate estates, unclaimed by next of kin or otherwise, and paid into the City Treasury by the Public Administrator during the year 1873, viz.:

Feb. 4, 1873,	William Gregory	$137 92
Sept. 2, 1873,	Margaret Doyle	154 35
Oct. 10, 1873,	Giovanni Marega	18 50
Nov. 3, 1873,	Frank Clifford	271 08
Nov. 3, 1873,	John Russell	111 80
Nov. 3, 1873,	Elizabeth Lucas	222 33
Nov. 3, 1873,	Anton Hoffman	307 04
Total		$1,223 02

The balance still uncollected belonging to the Public Administrator deposited with the Guardian Savings Institution is the sum of forty-two thousand seven hundred and thirty-three dollars and sixty cents, ($42,733 60.)

The Public Administrator collected from Jeremiah Quinlan, Esq., Receiver of the Guardian Savings Institution, on the 11th day of August, 1873, the sum of four thousand dollars, ($4,000,) being moneys belonging to estates which came into the hands of former Public Administrators, deposited with the Guardian Savings Institution, and which were reported by them in former reports.

The balance of moneys standing to the credit of the Public Administrator at the National Park Bank on the first day of January, 1874, was the sum of fifty thousand nine hundred and ninety dollars and fourteen cents, ($50,990 14,) of which the sum of fifteen hundred and thirty-six dollars and eighty-eight cents ($1,536 88) was interest accrued during the year 1873.

ISAAC DAYTON, Public Administrator.

OFFICE OF THE PUBLIC ADMINISTRATOR,
NOS. 115 AND 117 NASSAU STREET,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 9, 1874.

City and County of New-York, ss: Isaac Dayton, Public Administrator, in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, says that, according to the best of his knowledge, information, and belief, the foregoing account contains a true statement of the moneys received for commissions and expenses, the total amount of debts ascertained and allowed, the amount of costs, the amount distributed, and the date of letters of administration granted to him, in each case in which the Public Administrator has taken charge of and collected any effects, or in which he has administered on any estate during the year 1873.

ISAAC DAYTON,
Public Administrator.

Sworn before me this 10th day of January, 1873,
WILLIAM J. TRIMBLE, Notary Public,
City and County of New-York.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

TO HOUSE HUNTERS AND BUYERS.—Messrs. DUGGIN & CROSSMAN, Architects, No. 63 East 41st st., corner Park av., propose to offer until the 24th inst., six new elegant houses, at private bids, on a plan never before attempted. The houses are Nos. 3, 5, 9, and 11 East 44th st., between 5th and Madison avs., and Nos. 18 and 20 East 57th st., between 5th and Madison avs. A pamphlet containing plans of the houses, with full particulars and conditions of the sale, can be obtained on the premises, or at their office.

A FEW EXTRA CHOICE LOTS ON 72D st. Boulevard, between the grand entrances into Central Park and Riverside Park, for sale at a decided bargain.
V. K. STEVENSON, Jr., No. 11 Pine st.

FOR SALE—FURNISHED, THREE STORY BROWN stone, No. 317 West 51st st.; house in complete order and handsomely furnished; possession immediately; lowest possible price, $28,500; $20,000 may remain. Inquire at the house, or at Nos. 554 and 558 8th av. RANDELL owner.

FOR SALE—ON MURRAY HILL, 150 FEET WEST of 5th av., just offered, strictly first-class four-story and basement house, full width (dining-room extension.)
Also, wide lot, 38 by 100 feet, on 5th av., between 42d and 50th sts. A bargain on very liberal terms.
J. S. MATHEWS, No. 240 Broadway.

FOR SALE—CHEAPEST FOUR LOTS, INCLUDING corner, on 5th av., near 72d st. grand entrance into Central Park; magnificent, unequaled view of the park, mall, lake, &c.; excavated; easy terms.
V. K. STEVENSON, Jr., No. 11 Pine st.

NO. 51 WEST 42D ST., FACING RESERVOIR square.—This elegantly located and arranged four-story, high-stoop, medium-sized stone dwelling, with sunny, open yard, and stable in rear, for sale low. V. K. STEVENSON, Jr., 11 Pine st., and 31 East 17th st.

$26,000.—FOR A FOUR-STORY HIGH-stoop house, 25 feet wide, excellent condition, below 23d st., and very near 5th av.; must be sold. OGDEN & CLARK, Broadway and 17th st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

EXECUTORS' SALE—AT THE VILLAGE OF Pleasantville, Westchester County, N. Y., on the New-York and Harlem Railroad, thirty miles from the City, the late residence of Caleb Wildey, deceased, on the main street; 4¾ acres of land, plenty of fruit, good buildings, in good order; near to depot; terms easy. Inquire on the premises, or of T. G. SWARTWOUT, No. 229 Broadway, Room No. 41, New-York, or of S. FROST, No. 318 Dean st., Brooklyn.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner of Main and Cone sts.

STEAM-BOATS.

STONINGTON LINE FOR BOSTON.

Steamers NARRAGANSETT, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, and STONINGTON, Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, from Pier No. 33 North River, foot of Jay st., at 4 P. M., arriving in Boston ahead of all other lines. Tickets for sale at all principal railroad offices, and state-rooms secured at the offices of Westcott Express Company, and at No. 319 Broadway.
D. S. BABCOCK, President.
L. W. FILKINS, Gen. Pass. Agent.

FOR RONDOUT AND KINGSTON, LANDING at Cozzens', Cornwall, Newburg, Marlborough, Milton, Highlands, (New Paltz,) Esopus.—The steam-boat THOMAS CORNELL leaves Harrison st., Pier No. 34 North River, every TUESDAY, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY at 4 P. M.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck slip for New-Haven at 3 and 11 P. M., connecting with road.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 11:30 A. M.

FURNITURE.

T. G. SELLEW,
DESKS,
OFFICE AND LIBRARY FURNITURE,
No. 103 Fulton st.,
FINE CYLINDER DESKS.

WEEKLY OR MONTHLY PAYMENTS for FURNITURE, CARPETS, AND BEDDING, at B. M. COWPERTHWAITE & CO.'S, Nos. 155 and 157 Chatham st. An immense stock and low prices.

MISFIT CARPETS.—GOOD SECOND-HAND AND misfit carpets a specialty; all sizes, rich patterns very cheap. 112 Fulton st., near Nassau, side entrance.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

JERE. JOHNSON, Jr., AUCTIONEER.
Real Estate Department, No. 21 Park row; Furniture, &c., No. 37 Nassau st., New-York.
REAL ESTATE EVENT OF TWENTY YEARS!
RESULTS OF THE GREAT PANIC OF 1873.
PEREMPTORY SALE OF
1,000
OCEAN PARK WAY LOTS,
FORMERLY OLD DUTCH CHURCH PROPERTY, NEAR
PROSPECT PARK, BROOKLYN,
At unreserved and unlimited auction, on
TUESDAY, NOV. 17,
at 1 o'clock P. M., on the premises,
(if stormy, next fair day,)
by order of Robert Turner, Esq., of Messrs. Turner Brothers.
SEVENTH REGIMENT BAND!
COLOSSAL TENT!
HARRISON!
COLLATION!

The most extraordinary chance for speculative investment that has ever been offered since the foundation of Brooklyn, in 1642, for

REAL ESTATE IS DOWN AND OWNER MUST SELL for whatever the property will bring.

Look at the lots before the day of sale. Coney Island horse-cars will take you from Hamilton or Fulton Ferry every ten minutes daily to the ground, and an agent will be there to show it.

For maps and other information apply to JERE. JOHNSON, Jr., auctioneer, No. 21 Park row, and No. 37 Nassau st., New-York; or No. 399 Fulton st., Brooklyn.

TEACHERS.

A LADY, A THOROUGH MUSICIAN, COMpetent to choose and conduct church music of the best order, desires a position as organist in a City church; is familiar with all forms of service, and with all of the latest European compositions, should the service be Catholic; satisfactory references given. Address S. A., Box 109 *Times* office.

WANTED.—FOR A LITTE GIRL OF TWELVE, AN English governess; two hours daily in the morning, for the English branches and music. Address, with references, S. S. W., *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st., Broadway and 6th av.

A LADY FROM MASSACHUSETTS, AN EXperienced teacher and governess, wishes a situation in a private family or school; good references. Address H. H., Box No. 37 *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

GOVERNESS.—A LADY WOULD LIKE THE POsition of daily or resident governess to young children, or companion to a lady; no objection to traveling; the best of reference given. Address L. M. I. L., East Side *Times* Office, No. 504 3d av.

A PARISIAN LADY DESIRES AN ENGAGEment for afternoons. Would exchange French for German. Address Miss Valence, *Times* up-town office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

A PARISIAN LADY, RECENTLY ARRIVED, DEsires to give lessons at her own residence, or at the houses of her pupils. Address Mlle. E. D., *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

PROF. EUGENE PLATZ, LATE OF CONVENT Sacred Heart, just returned from Europe, will give instructions on piano. Address No. 172 East 80th st.

A GERMAN PROFESSOR OF LONG EXPErience wishes pupils for two classes now forming, one for ladies, other for gentlemen. Address Reggnit, *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

A YOUNG LADY FROM NORTH GERMANY WILL give lessons for 30 cents per lesson. Address TEACHER, No. 222 West 40th st.

ICE-CREAM.

HORTON'S
ICE-CREAM,
Being made from pure Cream, is most popular and best.
$1 60 per Gallon.
CHARLOTTE RUSSE and JELLIES, delicious and cheap. Families, boarding-houses, parties, churches, fairs, &c., promptly supplied. Depots 305 4th av., 1,284 Broadway.

INSTRUCTION.

ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL,
NO. 252 MADISON AV.,
BETWEEN 38TH AND 39TH STS.

This school prepares its pupils for the counting-house and for admission to Columbia, Yale, Harvard, Princeton, &c., and to the School of Mines.

Its twenty-first annual circular contains full particulars of the studies pursued in its Primary, English, Classical, and French departments.

It also contains the names of pupils, past and present, over twelve hundred in number, many of whom are actively and prominently engaged in mercantile or professional life in this City, and are the references which the school offers to the public.

Collegiate Institute,
(NO. 40 WASHINGTON SQUARE)
GEO. W. CLARKE, Ph. D., Principal.
Prepares pupils of all ages for business or college.

SEWARD INSTITUTE
FOR BOYS.
Florida, Orange County, N. Y.
$150 pays board, tuition in all English branches, together with Latin, Greek, and modern languages, fuel, light, &c., of one pupil for twenty weeks in this well-known institution. Number limited to thirty. Three vacancies to fill. Send for catalogue.
T. G. SCHRIVER, A. M.

WANTED—AT LITERARY REPOSITORY AND EDUcational Agency, No. 588 6th av., a lady teacher of means to join Principal in school already established; also, kintergarten school for little boys. Authors desiring positions on journals or to dispose of manuscripts, and editors wishing short articles on any subject, may call as above or send stamp for circular.

A SELECT SCHOOL FOR BOYS
at
NOS. 539, 541, and 543 5TH AV.,
OPENS SEPT. 21.
Thorough instruction guaranteed and a complete preparation for Business, Scientific School, or College.
E. A. GIBBENS. D. BEACH, Jr.

HENDRICK INSTITUTE.—FRENCH, GERMAN, and English boarding and day school, for young ladies and delicate children, 25 West 26th st., N. Y.; daily drill in vocal culture, gymnastic and calisthenic exercises; delicate and enfeebled pupils have our especial care and skilled attention. Dr. SARAH L. HENDRICK, Principal.

JOHN MACMULLEN'S SCHOOL WILL BE REopened Sept. 15, at No. 1,214 Broadway, near 30th st. Terms from $100 to $300. A few boarders taken. Circulars at G. P. Putnam's Sons, corner 23d st. and 4th av. and at the school. Latin conversation taught. Carpentry taught. Out door classes organized.

COLLEGIATE ACADEMY.
S. A. FARRAND and D. S. EVERSON, Principals,
No. 729 6th av., opposite Reservoir Park,
Reopens Sept. 23.
GREAT PAINS ARE TAKEN TO TEACH BOYS HOW TO STUDY. THE PRINCIPALS DEVOTE THEIR WHOLE TIME TO GIVING PERSONAL INSTRUCTION.

$50 TO $60 FOR TEN WEEKS' BOARD and tuition, piano, French and English, for young ladies and children; no extras. Winter term begins Nov. 18; No. 231 Washington av., between Myrtle and Willoughby avs., Brooklyn, N. Y.

PAINE'S COLLEGE, NO. 62 BOWERY; up-town, Broadway, corner of 34th st.—Students taught book-keeping, arithmetic, business affairs; foreigners, English; backward persons advanced privately. Writing lessons, $3 monthly.

MRS. ROBERTS AND MISS WALKER will re-open their English and French Day School for Young Ladies and Little Girls, at No. 148 Madison av., on Wednesday, Sept. 23.

IRVING SCHOOL OF ART.—DRAWING, WATER-color and oil painting, No. 67 University place, New-York Society Library; evening classes Wednesdays and Saturdays.

MRS. DOTY'S AND MRS. TRIVETT'S English and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children, will reopen Oct. 1, at Astoria, N. Y.

ELOCUTION.—PRIVATE LESSONS BY AN EXperienced teacher. Ladies and gentlemen. Prof. McCUTCHEN, No. 316 West 53d st.

A FEW YOUNG LADIES, AS BOARDING pupils, are received by the Misses BUCKNALL, at their suburban residence, New-Brunswick, N. J.

CHARLIER INSTITUTE, NO. 108 WEST 59TH st.—Boarding and Day School; special preparation for college; new and splendid building.

UNIVERSITY GRAMMAR-SCHOOL, NO. 1 Winthrop place, (one block from New-York University.) M. M. HOBBY, C. A. NORTHROP, Principals.

MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL, WHITE Plains, N. Y. Principal, O. R. WILLIS, Ph. D.

CLAVERACK College and H. R. Inst., at Claverack, N.Y. Opens Sept. 7. ALONZO FLACK Ph. D., Pres.

SAVINGS BANKS.

FRANKLIN SAVINGS BANK, CORNER 42D ST. and 8th av. Established in 1860. Open daily from 9 to 3; Saturday and Monday evenings from 5 to 8. Interest 6 per cent., commencing the first of every month.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE
& CO.
BANKERS,
16 and 18 Nassau st., New-York.
DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
NEW-YORK CITY AND BROOKLYN BONDS.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.
WASH'N R. VERMILYE, DONALD MACKAY
JAS. A. TROWBRIDGE LATHAM A. FISH

THE SIX PER CENT. STOCK
OF THE
CENTENNIAL
BOARD OF FINANCE

is now offered for popular subscription. The Centennial Board of Finance was incorporated by act of Congress, and authorized to issue $10,000,000 of stock at $10 per share, the proceeds to be devoted to the erection of buildings for the International Exhibition and other expenses connected therewith.

The buildings are under contract to be completed in January, 1876; more than twenty foreign nations have officially accepted the invitation issued by the President to take part in the Exhibition; many of the leading men of the country are giving their aid and services to the Centennial enterprise, and the people have now an opportunity of securing, at small present cost, a partnership, which will be both honorable and profitable, in the celebration of the Anniversary of American Independence.

Full information respecting the Centennial Commission furnished, and subscriptions received by
A. BRENTANO, Union square, and by
PEASLEE & CO., NO. 23 NASSAU ST.,
General Agents for
New-York, Massachusetts, and Connecticut.

$50, $100, $200, $500
INVESTED IN "STOCK PRIVILEGES" IN WALL ST. often leads to many thousands of dollars profit. Comprehensive explanatory circulars, containing detailed statements and price list, mailed on application to
ALEXANDER FROTHINGHAM & CO.,
Bankers and Brokers,
No. 12 Wall st.

THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY OMAHA BRIDGE BONDS.

In accordance with the provisions of the above Bonds, we, the undersigned hereby give notice that the following numbers, viz.:

85	541	1104	1333	2017
96	545	1122	1400	2079
168	563	1128	1429	2080
191	571	1148	1502	2182
234	574	1156	1565	2194
256	594	1158	1611	2238
282	643	1203	1653	2398
298	828	1207	1758	
324	857	1258	1776	
356	960	1327	1963	

Were this day designated by lot in our presence to be redeemed, together with the premium thereon, as provided in said bonds at the London and San Francisco Bank, limited, No. 22 Old Broad st., London, E. C., England, or at the office of Drexel, Morgan & Co., in the City of New-York on the 1st day of April, 1875.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 2, 1874.
J. PIERPONT MORGAN, } Trustees.
E. ATKINS, }
JOS. W. DREXEL, of Drexel, Morgan & Co.
[L. S.] Attest; DAVID W. PRICE, Notary Public.

CITY OF ROCHESTER
WATER LOAN 7 PER CENT. BONDS
FOR SALE BY
Robinson, Chase & Co.
BANKERS, NO. 18 BROAD ST.

7, 8, AND 10 PER CENT.
CHOICE CITY BONDS,
RAILROAD BONDS,
CITY RAILROAD STOCKS,
Insurance Stocks, and other first-class securities paying 10 to 12 per cent., at a large reduction below par.
For sale by
ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO.,
NO. 43 PINE ST., NEW YORK.
N. B.—Investment securities our specialty 22 years.

CITY OF RAHWAY, N. J.,
SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS.
Interest payable at the Chatham National Bank, where the bonds are for sale.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT THE Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, No. 26 Exchange place, until FRIDAY, the 20th day of November, addressed to HENRY AITKEN, Controller, for the whole or any part of One Hundred and Twenty-nine Thousand Dollars Funded Debt Bonds of the City of Elizabeth, N. J., authorized by act of the Legislature of the State of New-Jersey. Said bonds are for $1,000 each, payable at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company in the City of New-York, on the 1st day of April, 1883, with interest thereon at seven per cent., per annum, payable semi-annually, April and October. The proposers will state their full address, and the amount of bonds desired and the price per $100 thereof. The accrued interest on the bonds will be added to all proposals that are accepted.

The right is reserved on the part of the Controller to reject any or all of the bids, if in his judgment the interest of the City requires it.

INDIANAPOLIS, BLOOMINGTON AND WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY.—First mortgage bond-holders are requested to communicate with the undersigned. This committee is working in harmony with the committees representing the Danville firsts and Bloomington seconds to put the road in the hands of Trustees for the bond-holders to pay interest on the bonds, according to their legal position, without the cost and delay of lawsuits. No assessments will be asked.
G. E. TAINTOR, }
W. S. WYCKOFF, } Committee.
C. P. WILLIAMS, }
Address care of THOMAS DENNY & Co., No. 39 Wall st.

OFFICE OF THE HOWARD INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 66 WALL ST., NEW-YORK, Nov. 10, 1874.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this company will be held at their office on MONDAY, Dec. 7, 1874, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 o'clock P. M.

The transfer books will be closed until after that date.
THEODORE KEELER, Secretary.

SAN DIEGO (CALIFORNIA) LAND COMPANY.—An adjourned meeting of the San Diego Land Company will be held at the office of O. H. Pierson, No. 5 Pine st., New-York, President and Agent, to consider what amount of lands will be taken, and to confer one with another concerning those valuable lands on the San Diego Bay, the terminus of the Texas Pacific Railroad and California Southern Railroad. All parties wishing to unite with said company must attend there by person or letter.
O. H. PIERSON, President.

OFFICE OF THE HANNIBAL AND ST. JOSEPH RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 78 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 7, 1874.

THE BONDS OF THE STATE OF MISSOURI known as the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad State Bonds, maturing as follows, will be redeemed at this office at par and the accrued interest upon presentation:

One hundred thousand (100,000,) due April 4, 1875.
Two hundred thousand (200,000,) due June 8, 1875.
One hundred and thirty thousand (130,000,) due Sept. 24, 1875.
JOHN P. ACKER, Treasurer.

ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY, No. 59 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 13, 1874.

THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THIS COMpany have this day declared a dividend of two (2) dollars per share, payable on the 7th day of December prox., to stockholders of record at the closing of the transfer-books.

The transfer-books will be closed from 2 o'clock P. M., Nov. 20, to the morning of Dec. 8.
J. C. BABCOCK, Treasurer.

INDIANAPOLIS, BLOOMINGTON AND WESTern Railway Company.—First-Mortgage Bondholders are requested to communicate with the undersigned, and copies of the minutes of the bondholders' meeting will be sent to them.
FRANK SHEPARD,
Chairman of Bondholders' Committee,
Bennett Building, No. 99 Nassau st.,
Room No. 9, fourth floor.

ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY RAILROAD, Northern Pacific, and other defaulted railroad bonds bought by the old established house of
ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO.,
Stock Brokers and Auctioneers,
No. 43 Pine st., New-York.

A GENTLEMAN HAVING HAD SEVERAL years' successful experience in the Stock Exchange, foreseeing a revival of business there on a safer basis than heretofore, will return to it, and desires a partner with means equal to his own. Address A. B. C., Box No. 160 *Times* Office.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS
AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

FIRE INSURANCE STOCKS WANTED BY E. S. BAILEY, No. 65 Wall st.

FIRE INSURANCE STOCKS BOUGHT AND sold by WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine st.

METALS.

THOMAS J. POPE & BRO.
METALS.
NO. 292 PEARL ST.,
NEAR BEEKMAN ST., NEW-YORK.

SHIPPING.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT
AND
PASSENGER LINE,
FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.,
THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE
SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.
SAILING EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY, AND SATURDAY, AT 3 P. M.
from Pier No. 29 North River.

CHARLESTON, Capt. J. BERRY, Tuesday, Nov. 17.
SOUTH CAROLINA, Capt. J. T. BECKETT, Thursday, Nov. 19.
CHAMPION, Capt. R. W. LOCKWOOD, Saturday, Nov. 21.

Superior accommodations for passengers.
☞ Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.
Goods forwarded free of commission.
Passage tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of
JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents,
No. 177 West st., (corner of Warren,)
Or W. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 6 Bowling green.

Through freight tariffs. Passage tickets by all routes and to all points in the South and South-west, and further information can be obtained at the office of
BENTLEY D. HASELL,
General Agent Great Southern Freight Line,
No. 317 Broadway.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.
BI-MONTHLY SERVICE TO HAYTI, VENEZUELA, CURACOA, MARACAIBO, JAMAICA, AND COLOMBIA.
First-class full-powered Iron screw steamers, from Pier No. 51 North River.
FOR JAMAICA AND COLOMBIA.
Steam-ship ANDES.................................Nov. 13
Steam-ship ALPS....................................Nov. 27
FOR HAYTI, VENEZUELA AND CURACOA.
ETNA...Nov. 4
CLARIBEL..Nov. 19
The "Alps," sailing Nov. 27, will call at Nassau, Bahamas.
First-class passenger accommodation.
PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents,
No. 56 Wall and No. 59 Pine sts.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.
THE UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

Regular mail steamers SAILING 23D OF EVERY MONTH, making close connections at RIO DE JANEIRO with the English and French Mail Steamships for MONTEVIDEO and BUENOS AYRES.

The splendid steam-ship SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. TINKLEPAUGH, will sail from PIER No. 43 NORTH RIVER, on MONDAY, Nov. 23, at 3 o'clock P. M., calling at ST. THOMAS, PARA, PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, and RIO DE JANEIRO, going and returning.

First cabin passage to St. Thomas, $100; to Para, $150; to Pernambuco, $200; to Bahia, $210, and to Rio de Janeiro, $225, gold. Steerage half price. EXCURSION TICKETS, good for six months, at three quarters of above rates. Freights greatly reduced.
Apply to WM. R. GARRISON, No. 5 Bowling green.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 4 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships will sail at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River, (foot of Cedar st.,) for Havana direct, as follows:
CRESCENT CITY, Capt. T. S. CURTIS, Thursday, Nov. 19.
COLUMBUS, Capt. E. C. REED, Tuesday, Dec. 1.
For freight or passage (having unsurpassed accommodations) apply to WM. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 6 Bowling green.
McKELLAR, LULING & Co., Agents in Havana.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 91 Duane st., corner Broadway.

INSURANCE.

CONTINENTAL
LIFE INS. CO. OF NEW-YORK.

Accumulat. Assets Jan. 1.'74	$6,539,325
Surplus Jan. 1, 1874	$671,641
Annual Income	$2,932,601
Amount of ins. in force	$57,791,483

M. B. WYNKOOP, Vice Prest. L. W. FROST, Prest.
S. C. CHANDLER, Jr., Act'y. J. P. ROGERS, Sec.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
At the Times Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d st., junction Broadway and 6th av.
And the Times West-side Office,
No. 308 West 23d st., corner 8th av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

A VARIETY OF GOOD SERVANT GIRLS—good cooks, and reliable help of all nations, American, German, Swedish, Irish, English, Scotch, and good tidy colored help, for City or country, at the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

BOOKS WRITTEN UP, COPYING DONE IN A neat plain hand. Address H., Box No. 123 *Times* Office.

COOK.—BY AN A NO. 1 PROTESTANT COOK. Address No. 525 6th av.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK; UNDERSTANDS cooking in all its branches; best City reference. Call Monday at No. 201 West 26th st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOman as chamber-maid and to assist with children, or as chamber-maid. Apply at No. 11 West 21st st., from 9 to 12.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS GIRL, AS COOK IN A private family; good washer and ironer; references from her present employer. Can be seen at No. 37 East 30th st.

DRESS-MAKER.—BY A THOROUGH DRESS-maker; first-class cutter and fitter; will go out by the day or week, at $1 50 per day. Apply at No. 608 3d av., in the cigar store.

DRESS-MAKER.—A COMPETENT DRESS-MAKer would like a few more customers; has all the latest patterns; terms to suit the times. Address Reliable, *Times* up-town office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

DRESS-MAKER.—SUITS MADE UP IN THE latest styles for $10, $12, $15; a perfect fit warranted; best of reference. Address Mrs. F. J. H., *Times* up-town office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

HOME DESIRED BY AN AMERICAN middle-aged woman; economizing, kind, and obliging; good care-taker of house; willing to sew and be useful; for small compensation. Call at or address No. 41 East 30th st.

INVALIDS DESIRING TO SPEND THE Winter in Florida can secure the services of a lady recommended by physicians of eminence. Address Mrs. A., care Dr. Neergaard, corner 28th st. and Broadway.

SEAMSTRESS.—ONE WHO IS COMPETENT TO do the best of white sewing is desirous of a few more customers; terms reasonable. Address Mrs. LAW, *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

WASHING.—A FIRST-CLASS COLORED LAUNdress wishes a family's or single gentlemen's washing by the week or month to take to her own residence. Mrs. E. Willis, No. 207 West 41st st.

MALES.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A FIRST-CLASS colored man; understands his business in all its branches; good reference from last employer. Address J. M., No. 138 West 28th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A STEADY, ACTIVE MAN, WHO understands his business in all its branches; is willing and obliging; best of reference; no objection to the country. Call at or address Radabock's Stables, Nos. 239 and 241 West 47th st., or at Wood Bros., No. 1,359 Broadway, for R. B.

GARDENER AND FLORIST.—BY AN ENGlishman of fifteen years' practical experience in all branches of his profession, including plants, fruit, flowers, and vegetables in and out of season; first-class reference given. Address J. Goran, Box No. 233 *Times* Office.

WAITER.—BY A CAPABLE FRENCH WAITER; has great experience in the service; knows well how to take care of silver; is neat, steady, and perfectly sober; City or country; very best reference. Address Waiter, No. 328 5th av.

WAITER.—BY A FULLY EXPERIENCED MAN, AS waiter; is thoroughly competent and well recommended; can give the best of reference. Call at or address No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts.; Mrs. Jacquin.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A NORTH GERMAN NURSE TO TAKE charge of two children; one speaking but little English preferred. Address Box No. 4,926 New-York Post Office.

LECTURES.

REV. DR. MENDES' LECTURE COURSE.—NO. 1, "HEBREW POETS AND POETASTERS," on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 18, 8 P. M., at Lyric Hall, 6th av. and 42d st. Tickets—Course $4 (reserved) and $3; single, $1 and 75c., at the Hall, at No. 54 Mercer st., and principal book-stores and hotels on Broadway.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TWENTY-ONE MOST DESIRABLE PRIvate residences, belonging to the North American Life Insurance Company, rent per annum from $500 to $6,000, to lease for a term of years.
E. F. PAGE, No. 33 Park row, Manager.

A FEW MORE TWO-AND-A-HALF-STORY brick houses, with all modern improvements, bath, range, and gas, to let on 8th av. and 125th st.; rent $450. Inquire of ADOLPH LEVY, on premises, or Nos. 12 and 14 Walker st.

TO RENT—FULLY AND HANDSOMELY FURnished, a very desirable full-size house on 25th st., between Broadway and 6th av. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine st., or No. 35 East 17th st.

TO RENT—A NEW FIRST-CLASS THREE-STORY and basement brown-stone house on 134th st., between 5th and 6th avs., at a low figure. Apply to
A. & W. CHAPIN & BRO.,
Lumber-yard, 23d st., corner 11th av.

FURNISHED HOUSES ON AND ADJOINING 5th, Madison, and Park avs., Murray Hill, &c., at reduced rentals. V. K. STEVENSON, Jr., No. 31 East 17th st., or No. 11 Pine st.

DRY GOODS.

TAKE NOTICE.

FROM IMPORTERS' AUCTION SALE UNPRECEDENTED BARGAINS IN

Real Guipure, Thread and Yak Laces,

Suitable for Dress and Cloak Trimmings.

Extremely fine quality at prices far below cost of manufacture.

BLOOMS',

JUST received direct, magnificent designs in PARIS PASSEMENTERIES, GIMPS, INSERTINGS, ORNAMENTS, BUTTONS, &c.

FEATHER TRIMMING,

In real Ostrich, in every shade. Black and shaded Cock's Feather Trimming, some very choice, ornamented with fine jets. Our stock of

Felt Hats and Bonnets

Has been replenished by the addition of latest shapes for LADIES, MISSES, and CHILDREN.

Great reductions from last week's prices. New shapes in

SILK VELVET HATS AND BONNETS.

Large assortment of real Ostrich Plumes, Tips, Fancy Feathers, Birds, Wings, &c.

ELEGANT GARNITURES

Of fine French flowers, in new designs, specially adapted for Bridal and Evening Dresses.

KID GLOVES

In 2, 3, 4, and 6 Buttons, in all the new and desirable street and evening shades. Our Gloves are without exception the best and cheapest in the City; each pair warranted.

In French Jewelry and Fans all the novelties of the season. Our

HOSIERY DEPARTMENT

Is complete in all details, best makes and all grades of Ladies', Misses', Children's, and Infants' Hosiery, at prices that will compare most favorably with those offered elsewhere. Silks, Satins, Velvets, Ribbons, &c., in every conceivable shade, at most popular prices. Toilet Soaps, genuine Perfumes, and all kinds of toilet articles.

VELVETS.

Unabated excitement. We are selling Silk Velvets, beautiful shades, at 40c., 50c., 60c., 75c. per yard, and upwards.

We have just opened one case of elegant

LYONS SILK VELVETS,

In all leading cloth shades, marine blue, plum, maroon, garnet, Russian, gray, steel, &c.

BLACK DRESS SILKS,

superior makes gros grain, $1, $1 10, $1 20, $1 25, $1 38, $1 50, to the finest imported.

Special novelties in

LACE OVER-DRESSES, in Black and White,
LACE FICHUS,
VESTS,
SLEEVELESS JACKETS.
LACE FLOUNCINGS,
LACE SHAWLS,
LACE SACQUES
RUCHINGS,
POCKET H'DK'FS,
COLLARS, SLEEVES, &c., &c.

CORSETS.

Fine, hand-made Corset, best shape, $1 25. Best French Coutil Corset, $1 85. Our own Corset, finest shape ever imported, $1 65. Evening Corsets in white, pink, and blue Satine, selling elsewhere at $5, reduced to $3. Full line of all leading shapes of Corsets and Corset waists at prices that defy competition.

LADIES' AND MISSES' UNDERWEAR.

best material and workmanship, selling as low as inferior articles are offered elsewhere.

INFANTS' COMPLETE OUTFITS.

BABY BASKETS,
INFANTS' CLOAKS,
At greatly reduced prices.

Ladies Gabrielle Wrappers, Tycoon Reps lined all through, $3 60.

Ladies' house Robes, in Flannel, Merino, Satine, Moire, Satin, &c.

WRAPPERS MADE to order at very short notice.

BLOOMS',

338 BOWERY. 340

Johnson Bros. & Co.,

UNION SQUARE.

We beg leave to announce to our customers and the public that we will offer on MONDAY, NOV. 16, and during the week, GREAT INDUCEMENTS in

Millinery Goods and Dress Trimmings

The season being now far advanced for our wholesale trade, we have REMOVED THE GREATER PART OF OUR ENTIRE STOCK from our Wholesale House, Nos. 448 and 450 Broadway, to our Retail House in Union Square, to be CLOSED OUT REGARDLESS OF COST.

RIBBONS.

OUR PRICE LIST.

50 cartons 8-inch BLACK GROS GRAIN SASH RIBBONS, extra fine quality, $1 per yard.
75 cartons 7-inch BLACK GROS GRAIN SASH RIBBONS, 75c. per yard.
250 pieces 7-inch GROS GRAIN, in ALL THE NEW SHADES, 85c. per yard.
200 pieces 8-inch GROS GRAIN, 95c. per yard.
175 pieces 6-inch GROS GRAIN, 75c. per yard.
150 pieces No. 16, ALL BOILED TRIMMING RIBBON, 18c. per yard.
500 pieces No. 9 GROS GRAIN TRIMMING RIBBON, ALL SILK, 13c per yard.
350 pieces No. 12 TRIMMING RIBBON, 22c. per yard.
500 pieces No. 16 TRIMMING RIBBON, extra fine quality, 25c. per yard.

French and Domestic Trimmed Bonnets and Round Hats.

BONNETS, $10, $12 50, $14 50, $16 50 and $18 50.
ROUND HATS, $8, $9, $10, $12 50 and $15.

Untrimmed Round Hats.

350 Cases of FRENCH and DOMESTIC FELTS in all the new CLOTH SHADES, at $1, $1 10 and $1 25 each.

HOSIERY.

LARGE LOTS FROM AUCTION AT THE FOLLOWING PRICES:

300 Dozen LADIES' MERINO VESTS, 95c., $1, $1 10 and $1 15, worth $1 25 and $1 50.
100 Dozen LADIES' ENGLISH MERINO VESTS AND DRAWERS, EXTRA HEAVY, at $1 75 and $1 90, worth $2 50 and $3.
125 dozen GENTS' MERINO VESTS and DRAWERS, $1, $1 10, and $1 50, worth $1 50 and $2.
250 dozen ENGLISH MERINO ½ HOSE, regular made, at 50c. per pair, worth 75c.
300 dozen BOYS' and MISSES' MERINO VESTS and DRAWERS at 50c., 65c., 85c., and 90c., worth $1, $1 15, and $1 25.
75 dozen MISSES' MERINO DRAWERS at 50c., 60c., and 70c. each.
CARTWRIGHT & WARNER'S UNDERWEAR for ladies and gentlemen, IN ALL SIZES.

GLOVES.

250 dozen LADIES' TWO-BUTTON KID GLOVES, in ALL THE NEWEST SHADES, at $1 per pair; EVERY PAIR WARRANTED.
Also, a LARGE ASSORTMENT of COURVOISIER'S KID GLOVES, in ALL THE NEW SHADES, just received.
A JOB LOT of LADIES' and MISSES' CLOTH and FLEECY LINED WINTER GLOVES at 25c. per pair.
A FULL LINE of GENTLEMEN'S GLOVES in BUCKSKIN, DOGSKIN, and CASTOR.

We will also offer GREAT INDUCEMENTS IN THE FOLLOWING DEPARTMENTS:

BLACK AND COLORED DRESS and TRIMMING SILKS at $1, $1 25, $1 50, $2, and $2 50 per yard.
BLACK and COLORED SILK VELVETS at $2, $2 25, $2 50, $2 75 and $3.

Berlin Wools and Worsted Embroideries.
Flowers and Feathers.
Laces and Embroideries, Fancy Goods, &c.

Johnson Bros. & Co.,

NOS. 34 AND 36 EAST 14TH ST.
UNION SQUARE.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PERFECTION!
BOKER'S BITTERS.
Beware of Counterfeits.

DRY GOODS.

STERN BROS

6TH AVENUE AND 23D ST.

THIS WEEK.

DECIDED BARGAINS

IN

Black and Colored Trimming Velvets.

We are now offering the largest line of choice Colors in the City, at

GREATLY REDUCED PRICES,

Including the most desirable and scarce shades Navy Blue, Seal, and dark Brown, Prunes, Myrtles, &c.
SPLENDID ALL-SILK COLORED VELVETS,
At $1, $1 25, and $1 50 upward.

You Cannot Fail to be Suited In Colors and Prices.

28-inch Cloak VELVETS, from $3 62 upward.

RIBBONS.

100 CARTONS FINEST ALL-SILK GROS GRAIN RIBBONS, NO. 12, CHOICE COLORS, AT 13c. YARD.
30 CARTONS SUPERB GROS GRAIN RIBBONS, NO. 16, FINEST QUALITY IMPORTED, AT 25c. YARD.
With a large assortment of

SASH RIBBONS

AT

Extremely Low Prices.

FINE FELT HATS,

IN ALL THE MOST DESIRABLE COLORS, AT 69 cts.

NINE CASES OF

PASSEMENTERIE TRIMMINGS,

OUR OWN IMPORTATIONS,

including novelties and styles not heretofore offered.

POSITIVE BARGAINS.

On the second floor of our
SIXTH AVENUE BUILDING,
we continue OUR GREAT SALE of
LADIES' & MISSES' UNDER-GARMENTS,
LADIES' WRAPPERS,
FELT SKIRTS, and
MERINO UNDER-WEAR.

LADIES, UPON INSPECTION OF OUR VARIOUS DEPARTMENTS, WILL BE CONVINCED OF THE GREAT INDUCEMENTS WE ARE OFFERING THROUGHOUT OUR ENTIRE ESTABLISHMENT.

STERN BROTHERS,

Sixth avenue and Twenty-third st.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,

BROADWAY AND 11TH ST.
Will offer on MONDAY, Nov. 16 a fresh invoice of

INDIA SHAWLS

in beautiful designs and colorings, and at extremely low prices.

A large assortment of

BROCHE AND PAISLEY SHAWLS,

purchased at the recent auction sales, in handsome designs and subdued colorings, at considerably below cost of importation.

Heavy CARRIAGE SHAWLS, in great variety.
SCOTCH PLAID SHAWLS, in all the different clans.
The new BERLIN WOOL SHAWL, so much admired.
The HIMALAYAN and reversible VELOUR SHAWLS, quite a novelty.
Warm domestic double blanket SHAWLS, from $5.
Extra quality, largest size, and heaviest manufactured, $8, worth $11.
Gents' Traveling SHAWLS and RUGS, from $4 upward.
Ladies are respectfully invited to examine, as we offer extraordinary inducements in this department.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,

BROADWAY AND 11TH ST.
Will offer on MONDAY, Nov. 16, in their

Ladies' Furnishing Department,

Four cases, just received, of Ladies' Embroidered and Beaded (made and unmade) POLONAISES, JACKETS, CUIRASSES, and other novelties, to which we invite the special attention of our customers, as they will be offered at very attractive prices.

Having made large additions to our incomparable stock of

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S JACKETS, SACQUES, &C., &C.,

in all the new and popular styles of winter Cloths, we are now prepared to offer great inducements to purchasers.

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S UNDER-GARMENTS,

and INFANTS' OUTFITS, en suite or single, in elegant variety and at exceedingly attractive prices.

MOURNING ORDERS

executed at the shortest notice, and all orders for

DRESS-MAKING

promptly executed in the latest styles and at reasonable prices.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,

BROADWAY AND 11TH ST.,
will offer on MONDAY, Nov. 16,
A SPLENDID STOCK OF

Guipure, Thread, and French TRIMMING LACES; Point, Point Applique, Duchesse, and Valenciennes LACE.

Black Thread, Duchesse, and Point Lace Barbs, Point, Point Applique, and Duchesse

LACE HANDKERCHIEFS.

Guipure NETS and SCARFS; Black Thread, Guipure, Point, Point Applique Lace CAPES and FICHUS.
PASSEMENTERIE TRIMMINGS.
Beaded Nets, Silk Illusions, &c., &c.
Also, a choice assortment of Manufactured Lace Goods, Beaded Pockets, and Belts; Valenciennes Capes, Ties, Scarfs, Handkerchiefs, Bows, and Ruffles.
Hamburg Edgings, Insertions, and Bands; Crepe Lisse, Ruffling Swiss and Nottingham TIDIES; Linen COLLARS and CUFFS.
Ladies' and Gents' Hemmed and Hemstitched Handkerchiefs, plain and colored borders; Silk Handkerchiefs and Mufflers.
Ladies' Windsor and Fancy Silk TIES.
Bonnet and Sash RIBBONS, &c., in all the newest styles and colors.
An inspection of the above stock is respectfully solicited.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.

BROADWAY AND 11TH STREET.

BLACK SILKS! BLACK SILKS!

FIFTY PIECES FINE CACHEMERE-FINISHED

BLACK SILKS,

Slightly damaged by salt water, will be sold for HALF THEIR COST.

For the convenience of customers these goods will be placed separately on the end of the Black Silk Counter.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.

BROADWAY AND 11TH STREET.

COLORED SILKS! COLORED SILKS!

Great reductions in every grade. SEAL-BROWN and NAVY BLUE, 24-inch, $2; reduced from $2 50.
Evening Shades and WHITE SILKS and SATINS for

BRIDAL DRESSES,

At prices very much below their value.

WINTER RESORTS.

WINTER RESORT.—ST. MARY'S, GA., OPPOSITE Fernandina, Fla. Invalids and others wishing to escape the Northern Winter, will find there all the comforts and conveniences of a Northern home. Terms for November, December, January, $10 to $15; February, March, and April, $12 to $18 per week. Particulars at S. A. SPENCER'S, No. 399 6th av., or address J. BOWMAN, Proprietor.

THE MOUNTAIN HOUSE, SOUTH ORANGE, N. J., will be kept open during the Winter months at reduced rates. The house is thoroughly first-class, heated throughout by steam; fine stabling for horses. S. P. BARBOUR, Proprietor.

ROYAL VICTORIA HOTEL,
Nassau, N. P., Bahamas. T. J. PORTER, Proprietor. For full information address J. Lidgerwood & Co., No. 758 Broadway, N. Y. Steamers sail every two weeks.

DRY GOODS.

WILSON & GREIG

NO. 771 BROADWAY,
CORNER OF 9TH ST.

SPECIAL NOTICE!

All our elegant French COSTUMES, imported for Patterns, will be sold at an enormous reduction, at less than half their Paris cost. A rare opportunity.

Costumes! Costumes! Costumes!

UNHEARD OF BARGAINS.

WILSON & GREIG WILL OFFER THE balance of their WOOLEN COSTUMES, left from last season, at from $5 to $25—worth three times the amount. On inspection purchasers will find, from the very low prices of these goods, that they are almost given away.

Cloaks! Cloaks! Cloaks!

Our present stock of CLOAKS is very large, and well assorted, and will be sold at reduced prices. Our assortment receives continual additions from our workrooms and our Paris agents.

EXTRAORDINARY PURCHASE

of Unmade Jet-embroidered Heavy Double Cashmere Polonaises, Polonaise Tabliers, Jackets, Tabliers and Jackets, Metternichs, Cuirasses, &c., and jet-embroidered Heavy Beaver Cloth Jackets, the nicest goods we ever had. The prices at which they have been bought enable us to offer the best and cheapest of these goods that have ever been sold in New-York. The present is, therefore, the most favorable time for purchasing.

WILSON & GREIG WILL OFFER 500 Black Paris-Embroidered Cashmere Shawls, in elegant designs, at from $10 upward, being 25 per cent. less than actual cost of production.

WILSON & GREIG'S SPECIAL DEPARTMENT for Ladies' and Children's Furnishing Goods, Wedding Outfits, and Infants' Wardrobes complete. Estimates given for either.

WILSON & GREIG HAVE REDUCED Laces, Embroideries, and Boudier's celebrated Kid Gloves to nominal prices, to effect a total clearance of the same, as they discontinue keeping these goods.

WILSON & GREIG OFFER A LARGE choice of Cloths and Cloakings for Ladies' and Children's wear at very low prices.

WILSON & GREIG HAVE SUPERIOR Mourning Goods, all reliable makes, and Black Silks in fourteen different qualities, from $1 25 to $6 per yard, splendid value.

WILSON & GREIG ARE PREPARED TO execute orders for any degree of Mourning at ten hours' notice. All goods finished in the most superior manner.

WILSON & GREIG HAVE A CHOICE stock of Black Beaded Trimmings, Buttons, Fringes, &c.

WILSON & GREIG'S MATELASSE GOODS, both beaded and plain, is the only Matelasse in the country 28 inches wide. New lot received, very scarce and desirable.

WILSON & GREIG'S DRESS-MAKING Department is under the most competent management. Latest Fashions received. The most fastidious will find their wishes promptly and carefully attended to in every particular.

FURS! FURS! FURS!

For Ladies and Children, at such prices as cannot be found at regular fur stores. FUR TRIMMINGS of all kinds by the yard.

BARGAINS!

500 Black Astrachan MUFFS	from $2 50 upward
500 Black French Lynx MUFFS	from 3 00 upward
Real Alaska Sable MUFFS	from 6 00 upward
Fine Canadian Lynx MUFFS	from 5 00 upward
Real Seal-skin MUFFS	from 10 00 upward
Real Seal-skin CAPS	from 2 50 upward
White Coney TIES	only 50 cents
Silver-Gray Coney TIES	only 75 cents

Real Seal-skin SACQUES and Black Astrachan SACQUES at 25 per cent. less than at regular fur stores.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

1,000 CHILDREN'S CLOAKS, the greatest bargains ever offered to the New-York public, at less than the price of the cloth. We have too many, and are determined to close them out. Elegant Embroidered Cloaks from $5 upward. An examination will fully repay our customers.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

A STRICTLY PRIVATE FAMILY, OWNING house in vicinity of Union square, will rent a handsomely-furnished parlor and bedroom, with bath and closets adjoining, on second floor, to a single gentleman; breakfast if preferred; no other boarder or lodger taken; terms moderate; reference required. Address M., Box No. 187 *Times* Office.

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, OR TWO SINgle gentlemen, can have an elegantly-furnished front room and hall room attached, with first-class board, in a small private family, on west side; references exchanged. Address B., Box No. 166 *Times* Office, West 22d st.

NO. 44 WEST 32D ST.—ELEGANT ROOMS ON Parlor, second, and third floors, with board; location, table, and reference first-class; private table if desired.

PRICE LIST OF ACCOMMODATIONS IN best houses everywhere. New-York Board Directory, No. 1,284 Broadway, above 33d st. Open day and evening. Information free.

FIFTH AV., NO. 295.—MRS. HALL WILL LET superior apartments, en suite, with all modern conveniences, to select families; private table only; reference exchanged.

NO. 30 GREAT JONES ST., NEAR GRAND Central Hotel.—Handsomely-furnished rooms, single or en suite; house and table first-class; a very desirable location for business men; terms moderate; references.

TWENTY-THIRD ST., NO. 120 EAST.—Three handsomely furnished connecting rooms to let, also hall rooms, with first-class board. References exchanged.

NO. 92 CLINTON PLACE.—NICELY FURNISHed, newly carpeted rooms for gentlemen; singly or en suite; house in excellent condition; family private; references.

TWENTY-FIRST ST., NO. 53, EAST.—LARGE handsomely furnished front room on second floor; southern exposure, with first-class board; references exchanged.

NO. 242 LEXINGTON AV., ONE DOOR ABOVE 34th st.—Pleasant large and hall rooms to let, en suite or singly, with first-class board; references given and required.

A LARGE AND NICELY FURNISHED HALL-room—To rent upon reasonable terms, at No. 329 West 23d st.: also, smaller room.

A HANDSOME SUITE OF ROOMS, SUITABLE for a family or a party of gentlemen, at No. 210 West 43d st., a few doors from Broadway. References.

NO. 107 WEST 42D ST.—A PRIVATE FAMILY will rent, with board, desirable rooms to gentlemen and their wives, or single gentlemen. References.

NO. 33 WEST 33D ST.—THIRD FLOOR HANDsomely furnished room, for gentleman and wife, with board.

GENTLEMEN CAN FIND SUPERIOR ROOMS, handsomely furnished, with breakfast, bath, or private table, at No. 41 West 29th st., near Gilsey House.

NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS WITH BOARD, in a first-class house; location central, and very pleasant. No. 201 2d av., between 12th and 13th sts.

FIFTH AV., NO. 297.—SECOND FLOOR TO let; with or without private table; references exchanged.

NO. 61 WEST SEVENTEENTH ST.—SINGLE rooms to rent, with board, to gentlemen desiring a refined home.

FIFTH AV., NO. 341.
Mrs. SEAVER offers suites of apartments, with private table or without board.

MRS. R. H. JENKINS.
No. 33 East 23d st., has desirable suites of rooms to rent, with board, for the Winter.

FIFTH AV., NO. 351.—NEWLY-FURNISHED parlor and bedroom, fourth floor, front, with board, fire, &c., for two, $30, or without board to gentlemen.

NO. 248 LEXINGTON AV.,
Near 35th st. Large handsome room to rent, with board. House and location first class. Reference.

FIFTH AV., NO. 164.—A FURNISHED FLOOR OF six large rooms, either entire or as single rooms; breakfast if desired.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
At the Times Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d st., junction Broadway and 6th av.,
And the Times West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d st., corner of 8th av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

FIFTH AV., BETWEEN 28TH AND 32D streets.—Second or third floor to rent, elegantly furnished, bath, &c., with private family, residing on the avenue, with first-class full or partial board, at reasonable rates; private table if desired; references exchanged. Address, with name and requirements, M. B., Box No. 2,468 Post Office, New-York.

ELEGANT AND SPACIOUS SUITE OF APART-ments, furnished or unfurnished, comprising parlor, bed-room, and bath-room; also one low-priced suite on top floor of like description; all with steam heat; in the handsome apartment-house, No. 222 5th av., near 26th st.

FIFTH AV., NEAR WINDSOR HOTEL.—A party of two or three persons can have elegant rooms and board with a small private family. For location and particulars inquire at Windsor Pharmacy, No. 543 5th av., near 45th st.

A PRIVATE FAMILY, NEAR DELMONICO'S, will let a very handsome second story front room, with board, to a single gentleman; table elegant; terms $40 a week; references required. Address Q. K., *Times* Up-town Office No. 54½ West 32d st.

NO. 56 9TH ST., FOUR DOORS WEST OF Broadway.—Two large square rooms, newly furnished; also, two small rooms, with every first-class convenience; breakfast if desired. References exchanged.

TWO HANDSOMELY FURNISHED FLOORS, with bath and first-class table board, private table if desired; fine location in Gramercy Park. Apply and refer to S. B. GOODALE & CO., No. 5 West 23d st., Fifth Avenue Hotel.

AN AMERICAN FAMILY, OWNING HOUSE, will let two large, handsome rooms on second floor, with good board, to gentleman and wife, or gentlemen; terms very reasonable; satisfactory references. No. 244 West 25th st.

A STRICTLY PRIVATE FAMILY, OF THE first respectability, residing in 30th st., east of Madison av., will rent a large, handsomely-furnished room, all modern improvements, with or without board, to a gentleman and wife or single gentleman; references exchanged. Address, with name, J. L. T., Box No. 141 *Times* Office.

A PRIVATE FAMILY NEAR 38TH ST., IN Lexington av., will let, with board, their second-story front room, (alcove,) full width of house, ample closets, and every convenience; references. Address box No. 4,837, Post Office.

5TH AVENUE.
Between 11th and 12th sts., desirable suite of apartments on second floor; also elegant suite of parlors, in the spacious double house, No. 45 5th av.; private table only.

FOURTEENTH ST., NO. 319, WEST. SECond floor.—Two large rooms and hall room connecting for single gentlemen, or gentlemen and wives; modern improvements; terms very moderate; references.

A LARGE, NICELY-FURNISHED ROOM to let, with board, for man and wife, or two single gentlemen, in a small private family, with hot and cold water. Apply at No. 157 East 21st st., near Grammercy park.

BOARDING.—PRIVATE FAMILY WILL RENT entire second or third floor, with private bath. with or without board, to adults; rooms are large and elegantly furnished; reference required. Call at No. 54 West 14th st.

NO. 28 WEST 12TH ST., NEAR 5TH AV.—With board, handsomely furnished second floor, en suite or singly; also rooms on third floor; house and table first-class; references given and required.

ROOMS, EN SUITE OR SINGLE, WITH OR without board; private table if desired; in all localities, 5th and Madison avs. and side streets; information free. COLES & HUBBARD, No. 64 West 33d st.

FIFTH AND 6TH AVS.—PERMANENT PARTIES will find large handsome rooms in first-class house, with good board at moderate terms; highest reference given. Apply at No. 48 West 15th st.

PLEASANT FURNISHED ROOMS WITH good board can be had at No. 227 East 11th st., between 2d and 3d avs., nearly opposite St. Mark's Church; location unexceptionable; references required.

BOARD CAN BE HAD WITH ENTIRE SECOND floor in high-stoop house, well furnished with every convenience, and good table. Apply at No. 264 West 23d st.

TWENTY-FIFTH STREET, NEAR MADISON square; two handsomely furnished rooms, with or without board, in a private family. For cards apply to M. Bergman, corner of 27th st. and Broadway.

NO. 51 WEST 36TH ST.—PRIVATE FAMILY offer a large well furnished room, second floor; hot and cold water; bath adjoining; also single room; excellent board; terms moderate.

TWO ELDERLY LADIES CAN BE ACCOM-modated with board and good home, with a private family near Elizabeth, N. J. For particulars inquire of Mrs. Crane, No. 53 Charlton st., New-York.

NO. 77 WEST 11TH ST., NEAR 5TH AV.—Pleasant rooms, with or without board, for single gentlemen or married couples; location first class; references exchanged.

NO. 22 EAST 49TH ST.—HANDSOMELY FURnished suites and single rooms; superior board; house thoroughly first class; references exchanged. Hall-room. No. 46 West 51st st.

MADAM ROBINSON,
FROM NEWPORT, R. I.,
Has an elegant parlor floor to let with private table; also, handsome rooms on third and fourth floors. No. 47 West 22d st.

MRS. CAMP,
NO. 441 WEST 14TH ST.,
Has to offer for the Winter, two of her most desirable suites, with board.

NO. 33 WEST 31ST ST.
A suite of three rooms on parlor floor, newly and handsomely furnished, for gentlemen or gentleman and wife, with or without board.

NO. 11 EAST TWENTY-SECOND ST.
A handsome suite of three rooms, southern exposure, third floor, with first-class board; will be rented entire or separate; references exchanged.

FIFTH AV., NO. 273,
Between 29th and 30th sts.—Handsomely-furnished suite of apartments, with strictly first-class board.

45TH ST., NEAR 5TH AV.
A handsome suite of newly carpeted and furnished rooms with superior table. Apply at Everett Library, No. 588 6th av.

5TH AV., NO. 299,
Corner of 31st st. Suites of apartments, with or without private table; references required.

THIRTY-FIFTH ST., NEAR MADISON AV.—Entire floor, four rooms, together or separately; private table if desired. Apply to R. A. DAILEY, No. 588 6th av.

EAST 28TH ST., NO. 10, NEAR 5TH AV.—Desirable third-floor room; southern exposure; board, if desired; small select family; satisfactory terms to agreeable parties.

TO LET—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, LARGE FRONT room, furnished; second floor; southern exposure; breakfast if desired. No. 23 East 24th st., near Madison av.

A LARGE, WELL-FURNISHED PARLOR, with bedroom and bath-room adjoining, to let to a gentleman, without meals. Inquire at private house No. 263 4th av., near 21st st.

FIFTH AV., NO. 208, OPPOSITE MADISON Park.—Choice rooms, en suite or singly, handsomely furnished; private bath-rooms; private table, or table d'hôte. JOHN P. WORSTELL.

NO. 360 WEST 22D ST.—PARLOR FLOOR, three rooms, to let to a family or a party of gentlemen; also single rooms, with or without board.

NO. 117 WEST 34TH ST., FOUR DOORS WEST of Broadway.—An elegant suite of rooms, handsomely furnished, to let, with private table; references.

FIFTH AV., NO. 314.—SUITE FRONT; ALSO, good-sized single rooms, with board; references exchanged.

NO. 36 EAST 21ST ST.—SUPERIOR ACCOMMOdations, with the comforts of a refined home; liberal table. References.

NO. 12 GRAMERCY PARK, EAST 20TH ST.—Suites of rooms on third floor, with board, for first-class parties. Superior location; privilege of the Park.

NO. 8 EAST 9TH ST., NEAR 5TH AV.—A HANDsomely-furnished parlor floor, and two second-story front rooms, to let, with or without private table.

NO. 27 EAST 24TH ST.—A SMALL FAMILY would let a large furnished room with board; fire and gas, &c., for $25 per week for two.

NO. 62 WEST 45TH ST.—A GENTLEMAN AND wife, or two gentlemen, can find a pleasant home and good board in private family. References.

14TH ST., NO. 251 WEST.—ELEGANT THIRD story front room, with board; location very desirable; terms reasonable; references exchanged.

A SECOND FLOOR, WITH PRIVATE TABLE; also, rooms for gentlemen, without board; references. No. 38 East 20th st.

FURNISHED ROOMS IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, without board. No. 58 Irving place.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, OR where there are few boarders, for gentleman and wife, nurse, and infant in arms, between 6th and Park avs. and 31st and 45th sts. Address F., Post Office Box No. 5,489, giving location of house and rooms and price, which must be low.

BOARD WANTED—FOR GENTLEMAN, WIFE, two children, and nurse, on east side, above 50th st.; private family preferred, with dinner at noon; children aged five and two. Address, with full particulars, FLOUR, Box No. 136 *Times* Office.

WANTED.—BOARD FOR A GENTLEMAN AND wife in a strictly private family; location between 27th and 42d sts., west side; terms not to exceed $55 per month. Address Z., *Times* West-side Office, No. 308 West 23d st.

A GENTLEMAN GIVING THE BEST OF REFER-ence desires a room and breakfast with some private family; location must be central and terms moderate; boarding-house keepers need not answer. Address O., box No. 184 *Times* office.

TWO YOUNG GENTLEMEN OF GOOD STAND-ing desire, permanently, room with board, near 5th av.; $18 a week. Address PERMANANTISIMUS, Box No. 120 *Times* Office.

COUNTRY BOARD.

ELIZABETH BOARD.—A PRIVATE FAMILY can accommodate two or three adults with pleasant rooms; house and location very desirable; three minutes' walk from depot; references. Address C. M., Box No. 121 *Times* Office.

LAUNDRIES.

EXCELSIOR LAUNDRY.—NO. 22 EAST 13TH st., between 5th av. and University place; ladies and gentlemen's first-class washing and ironing.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.

Proprietor and Manager........Mr. LESTER WALLACK
Appearance of
the Irish Dramatist and Actor,
Mr. DION BOUCICAULT,
the creator and delineator of
MYLES NA COPPALEEN, KERRY, DADDY O'DOWD, SHAUN THE POST.
MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 16, and every evening and SATURDAY MATINEE,
in a new and original Irish play, entitled
THE SHAUGHRAUN,
illustrated with new music composed, and old Irish melodies selected, by Mr. Thomas Baker.
The romantic scenery by Messrs. Matt Morgan, Isherwood, Clare Morris, and Hilliard,
and the following cast:
CAPTAIN MOLINEUX, a young English officer, commanding a detachment at Ballyraggett........Mr. H. J. MONTAGUE
ROBERT FFOLLIOTT, a young Irish Gentleman, under sentence as a Fenian, in love with Arte O'Neale........Mr. POLK
FATHER DOLAN, the parish Priest of Suilabeg, his tutor and guardian....Mr. JOHN GILBERT
CORRY KINCHELLA, a Squireen........Mr. ARNOTT
HARVEY DUFF, a Police Agent, in disguise of a peasant, under the name of Keach..Mr. BECKETT
CONN, THE SHAUGHRAUN, the soul of every fair, the life of every funeral, the first fiddle at all weddings and patterns....Mr. BOUCICAULT
SERGEANT JONES, of the Forty-first....Mr. LEONARD
MANGAN........Mr. JOSEPHS
REILLY........Mr. E. M. HOLLAND
SULLIVAN........Peasants........Mr. C. E. EDWIN
DOYLE........Mr. PECK
DONOVAN........Mr. ATKIN
ARTE O'NEALE, in love with Robert........Miss JEFFREYS LEWIS
CLAIRE FFOLLIOTT, a Sligo lady........Miss ADA DYAS
Mrs. O'KELLY, Conn's mother........Madame PONISI
MOYA, Father Dolan's neice, in love with Conn........Miss IONE BURKE
BRIDGET MADIGAN, a Keener........Mrs. SEFTON
NANCY MALONE, a Keener........Miss BLAISDELL
Peasants, Soldiers, Constabulary.

DALY'S FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.

Begins at 8. Over at 10:30.
Proprietor and Manager........Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY

THIS WEEK:

MONDAY, Nov. 16, MASKS AND FACES, ninth time, and last night but one.

TUESDAY, Nov. 17, SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL, thirty-third time, with all the new effects.

WEDNESDAY, Nov. 18, MASKS AND FACES, tenth and positively last time for the present.

THURSDAY, Nov. 19, SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL, thirty-fourth time and by special request.

FRIDAY, Nov. 20, first production this season of

EVERYBODY'S FRIEND. Sterling Coyne's most humorous comedy, with Mr. JAMES LEWIS in his famous comic creation of MAJOR DE BOOTS. Mr. D. H. HARKINS as FRANK FEATHERLY, Mr. B. T. RINGGOLD as ICEBROOK, Miss FANNIE DAVENPORT as WIDOW SWANSDOWN, Miss SARA JEWETT as Mrs. FEATHERLY, and Mrs. G. H. GILBERT in her highly humorous performance of Mrs. DE BOOTS.

MATINEE SATURDAY, Nov. 21, thirty-fifth and last performance for the present of SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL,

SATURDAY EVENING, Nov. 21, first production of Mr. BOUCICAULT'S celebrated ROMANTIC DRAMA, prepared expressly for this occasion, and entitled
THE HEART OF MID-LOTHIAN,
founded on Sir Walter Scott's famous story, and to be produced with THRILLING EFFECTS.

LAST WEEK.

LAST WEEK........LAST WEEK
OF THE
AMERICAN INSTITUTE EXHIBITION
3d av. and 63d st. Closes at 10.30 P. M. Saturday, 21st. Admission 50 cents; children, 25 cents.

Y. M. C. A.
ASSOCIATION HALL.
MEMBERS' COURSE.
MRS. LEONOWENS,
Late Governess of Royal Family of Siam, will appear.
FRIDAY EVENING, NOV. 20.
Admission, 50 cents.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE. REOPENING.
The gorgeous spectacle, (now to be produced by the KIRALFY BROTHERS,)
THE BLACK CROOK!!!
MONDAY EVENING, NOV. 23.
EVERYTHING NEW! NEW FEATURES! NEW IDEAS!
THREE HUNDRED BEAUTIFUL YOUNG MAIDENS IN THE NEW GRAND BALLET.
The revival will exceed in the magnitude of its array of attractions, the original production of this queenly spectacle.

STEINWAY HALL. CARL SCHURZ
The second lecture of the course of the Young Men's Hebrew Association, will be delivered by
CARL SCHURZ,
WEDNESDAY, NOV. 25.
Subject—"Educational Problem." Admission 75c.; with seat, $1.
Tickets for sale at Steinway Hall, Fifth Avenue Hotel, Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; Mitchel & Seixas, No. 908 Broadway; Theatre Ticket Office, No. 114 Broadway.

Charles Roberts, Jr.'s, Readings.
Nov. 26, Nov. 30, and Dec. 3,
AT ASSOCIATION HALL.

ROBINSON HALL, 16TH ST.,
Between Broadway and 5th av.
The beautiful Oriental Spectacle,
THE TURKISH HAREM.
The greatly-successful sensation,
THE FEMALE BATHERS.
MME. RENTZ'S FEMALE MINSTRELS.
THE CAN-CAN.
AND OUR PEERLESS VARIETY COMPANY.
MATINEES TUESDAY AND FRIDAY AT 2:30.

WOOD'S MUSEUM. WOOD'S.
NOV. 16. ONE WEEK ONLY. NOV. 16.
Miss ALICE PLACIDE
and DASHING CHARLIE
EVERY EVENING AT 8, and
WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY MATINEES,
in
James Barnes' sensation drama
LITTLE RIFLE;
Or, THE WHITE SPIRIT OF THE PAWNEES.
MATINEES,
Monday, Tuesday, Thursday, and Friday.
M. W. Leffingwell, Sophie Miles, T. L. Connor, | UNCLE TOM'S CABIN. | A. H. Sheldon, Therese Wood, Kate Neville.

OLYMPIC THEATRE. NO. 624 BROADWAY.
First appearance of the great comic artist
Mr. SOL SMITH RUSSELL.
The best of serio-comiques, Miss EMMA DAY.
Reappearance of Miss ALICE HARRISON.
Gus Williams, Miss Nully Fieris, Rickey and Barney, and eighty-two others in a new bill.
A new serio-comic local drama, entitled
TO-DAY; Or, A TRIP AROUND NEW-YORK.
MATINEES, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 2.

METROPOLITAN THEATRE.
Entire change of programme. SIX NEW STARS.
MISS JENNIE WADE, serio-comic vocalist.
TOMMY WINNETT, Dutch comique.
LOTTIE WINNETT, champion jig dancer.
JIMMIE EMMERSON, Irish comedian and vocalist,
DOLLY EMMERSON, song and dance artist.
SERGT. BURKE, lightning zouave drill.
MASTER STEVIE SARSFIELD, champion clog dancer.
Last week of the celebrated gymnast,
ALA. ALA. ALA.
ONE HUNDRED Star Performers. ONE HUNDRED
Nineteenth week of the successful engagement of
MADAME VIOLETTE PECAUT'S
PARISIAN CAN CAN or CHAHUT DANCERS.
Matinée Wednesday and Saturday at 2.

ORATORY AND DRAMATIC INSTRUCTION, No. 4 St. Mark's place.—I am taking lessons of Prof. HURLBUTT. I take pleasure in saying that he is a superior Reader and Teacher. DAVID S. VEITCH, Attorney-at-law, No. 51 Chambers st.

J. N. PATTISON. DE GARMO HALL.
SECOND LECTURE.
TUESDAY EVENING, NOV. 17, 8 P. M.,
Life and characteristics of
BEETHOVEN,
with piano-forte recitals. Tickets, $1, at Ditson's, No. 711 Broadway, and Weber's, No. 108 5th av.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
At the Times Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d st., junction Broadway and 6th av.,
And the Times West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d st., corner of 8th av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

GREAT SALE OF HORSE CLOTHING AND ROBES.
THE EUREKA HORSE BLANKET COMPANY,
No. 33 Mercer st., near Grand,
Offer at retail, at wholesale discounts, every variety of
HORSE BLANKETS.
Great jobs in FAWN TRUCK BLANKETS.
Great jobs in COMMON BLANKETS.
English Kersey Dress Blankets at 25 per cent. discount.
ROBES, ROBES, ROBES.
Great jobs in BUFFALO ROBES.
HUDSON BAY and PRAIRIE WOLF.
Call and examine and save the retail profit.

HARNESS AND HORSE-BLANKETS—Largest Stock in this City.—Truck blankets, all sizes and weights; square plaid blankets for road horses; trimmed blankets from $1 70 to $50 each. We make to order fine Kersey suits for trotters, with name of horse, &c. Our stock of harness is complete, warranted hand made. A good article at the lowest possible price. E. BARTLETT, No. 62 Warren st., corner of College place.

HOLSTEIN OR NORTH HOLLAND CATTLE.—An importation of 17 animals for sale. May be seen until WEDNESDAY MORNING next, at the stable of the importer. JOHN H. COMER. No. 323 West 21st st., New-York.
After that time at Mr. Comer's Farm, Goshen, N. Y.

FIRST-CLASS BOARD, IN GOOD WARM stables, can be furnished for six or eight horses for the Winter, at Southold, Long Island, for $12 per month. For further particulars apply to HENRY WILLIAMS, No. 51 Whitehall st., New-York.

COUNTRY BOARD FOR HORSES—FOURteen miles from City, near Englewood, N. J.; 100 acres elegant pasture; finest stables; water in stalls; horses taken from and returned to City; terms moderate. Apply to PICKERT & CO., No. 26 Water st.

FIRST-CLASS BOARD CAN BE FURNISHED for eight or ten horses for the Winter. Apply to JOHN J. CABLE, No. 153 Water st., or GEO. P. TITUS, Old Westbury, Long Island.

$1, $1 50, AND UPWARD, HEAVY STABLE blankets; variety of fawn and red plaid blankets. ANDREW LESTER & CO., No. 371 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A FRENCH LANDAU IN PERFECT order. Apply at private stable. No. 156 East 30th st.

AMUSEMENTS.

SECOND SEASON. 30TH WEEK.

PERFORMANCE
THREE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-SECOND!
THREE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-SECOND!

P. T. BARNUM'S
GREAT ROMAN HIPPODROME!
GREAT ROMAN HIPPODROME!

MUSEUM AND
MENAGERIE OF RARE WILD BEASTS!
MENAGERIE OF RARE WILD BEASTS!

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 16,
LAST WEEK CONGRESS OF NATIONS!
LAST WEEK CONGRESS OF NATIONS!

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 16,
LAST WEEK OF ENGLISH STAG HUNT!
LAST WEEK OF ENGLISH STAG HUNT!

The above prominent features of the Great Hippodrome Entertainment—Grand representatives of the Spectacular and Equestrian World—must positively be withdrawn at the close of the present week. The former, with its fifteen hundred auxiliaries, through an unparalleled series of 331 exhibitions, has been witnessed by more people and received with greater enthusiasm than ever before awarded any similar pageant of ancient or modern times! Its withdrawal is necessitated by the early advent of a still more extended enterprise—a Grand Oriental Scene entitled the "Fête at Pekin" or "Holiday of the Celestials." It is the work of five months' preparation, involves an actual expenditure of $100,000, and for originality, magnitude, and gorgeous surroundings, far surpasses any and all efforts at spectacular pageantry ever attempted.

DOORS OPEN DAILY AT 1 AND 6:30 P. M.
DOORS OPEN DAILY AT 1 AND 6:30 P. M.
DOORS OPEN DAILY AT 1 AND 6:30 P. M.

PERFORMANCE AT 2:30 AND 8.
PERFORMANCE AT 2:30 AND 8.
PERFORMANCE AT 2:30 AND 8.

GRAND TRIAL OF SPEED
BY THE NEW
ENGLISH AND AMERICAN RUNNING HORSES.

CHAMPION CHARIOT RACES
BY THE DARING
MME. D'ATALIE, MISSES LEWIS, SALISBURY, AND GRADY.

ROMAN STANDING RACES
BY THE
Messrs. HOGLE, NORTH, and STEVENS.

BRILLIANT FLAT RACES
BY THE
LEADING LADIES OF THE COMPANY.

LANCASHIRE RACES
BY THE
BRAVE LANCASHIRE LASSES.

LILLIPUTIAN RACES
BY THE
JUVENILE JOCKEYS OF THE TROUPE.

INDIAN LIFE
INDIAN LIFE
INDIAN LIFE
INDIAN LIFE
INDIAN LIFE
Miss Maud Oswald as Sunlight.

With Signor Leonchi's tribe of Indians, including several Squaws and Papooses, together with one hundred of the young ladies and gentlemen of the great Hippodrome Company. The act portrays with vivid truthfulness the varying incidents of Indian life, as seen in the camp, the hunt, in war, and in love, while the bold and fearless equestrianism of Miss MAUD OSWALD upon her Mexican pony excites both wonder and admiration. The act will be introduced each Afternoon and Evening.

THE GRAND MENAGERIE,
THE GRAND MENAGERIE,
NOW CONTAINS THE LARGEST
ZOOLOGICAL COLLECTION IN THE WORLD.
ZOOLOGICAL COLLECTION IN THE WORLD.

MLLE. VICTORIA, AERIAL QUEEN,
MLLE. VICTORIA, AERIAL QUEEN,
IN HER PERILOUS MID-AIR
RIDE UPON THE VELOCIPEDE!
RIDE UPON THE VELOCIPEDE!

TWO GRAND EXHIBITIONS DAILY,
TWO GRAND EXHIBITIONS DAILY,
AFTERNOON AND EVENING.
AFTERNOON AND EVENING.

ADMISSION:

GRAND ORCHESTRA	$1 50
ORCHESTRA	1 00
FAMILY CIRCLE	50

BOX-OFFICE OPEN FROM 9 TO 4.

SEATS SECURED SIX DAYS IN ADVANCE.

The World-renowned JACKLEY TROUPE appear MONDAY, Nov. 23.

LYCEUM THEATRE. SOLDENE
M. Grau and Chizzola........Lessees and Managers
Despite the continued favor enjoyed by GENEVIEVE DE BRABANT, in which opera
MISS EMILY SOLDENE
and her numerous and complete
ENGLISH OPERA BOUFFE COMPANY
achieved in New-York their first and
IMMEDIATE AND MARKED SUCCESS,
previous engagements compel the substitution for Genevieve, on MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 16, of
LA FILLE DE MADAME ANGOT.
THE OPERA BOUFFE OF THE PERIOD,
AND REIGNING ATTRACTION
IN LONDON,
IN PARIS,
IN VIENNA,
IN ST. PETERSBURG.
MONDAY, Nov. 16, and every evening of the week, and at the SATURDAY MATINEE,
LA FILLE DE MADAME ANGOT,
the special version of which includes
ALL LECOQ'S DELIGHTFUL MUSIC,
ALL THE PARISIAN VIVACITY,
ALL THE TIMELY HITS.
MISS EMILY SOLDENE....as....MLLE. LANGE
LA FILLE DE MADAME ANGOT
will be presented with the important adjuncts of
NEW AND ACCURATE SCENERY,
FRESH AND PICTURESQUE DRESSES,
POWERFUL CHORAL FORCES,
AND AN AUGMENTED ORCHESTRA.
The combination of these elements into a harmonious whole making English Opera Bouffe the most
COMPREHENSIVE AND ARTISTIC ENTERTAINMENT of the age,
THE POPULAR AMUSEMENT OF THE DAY.
Seats secured six days in advance at the Box Office, also at Delmonico's, No. 22 Broad st.

Y. M. C. A.
ASSOCIATION HALL.
Mr. George Vandenhoff,
New-York's favorite reader,
Will appear on THURSDAY EVENING, Nov. 19.
Selections from
Shakespeare,
The Poets,
and Dickens.
To prevent the crowds at the door, tickets and reserve seats may be obtained at Gurley's, corner 4th av. and 23d st. Admission 50c. Reserved seats 75c.

BOWERY THEATRE.
SUNDAY EVENING, NOV. 15, 1874.
TWENTIETH GRAND SACRED CONCERT.
THREE BEAUTIFUL AND INTERESTING PLAYS.
The entertainment will commence with the laughable comedy of
YOUR LIFE'S IN DANGER.
Followed by the grand historic master-work of
BRIAN BOROIHME,
and concluding with
NICK OF THE WOODS.

NIBLO'S.
C. R. THORNE........Lessee and Manager
MONDAY, Nov. 16, and every night this week.
WILD CAT NED, Mr. G. WALDRON, supported by DONALD McKAY and the WARM SPRING INDIANS.
Orchestra, $1; parquet circle, 75 cents; dress circle, 50 cents; gallery, 25 cents.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
New opera-house, Broadway and 29th st.
"THERE'S MILLIONS IN IT."
MRS. JARLEY'S WAX WORKS, &c.
Street cars may be ordered at 10.
Family matinee Saturday at 2.

BRYANT'S OPERA HOUSE, 23D ST.
EVERY EVENING at 8, SATURDAY MATINEE at 2.
The world famous BRYANT'S MINSTRELS,
Dave Reed, Nelse Seymour, Bob Hart, W. H. Brockway, Hogan, Emerson, DAN BRYANT, W. Henry Rice.

FROBISHER'S READINGS, (SERIAL, ASK any publisher to send; price 30 cents.) J. W. SCHERMERHORN & CO.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY. THE MANZONI MASS.
STRAKOSCH ITALIAN OPERA COMPANY.
*** NO PERFORMANCE ON MONDAY, NOV. 16. ***
TUESDAY, Nov. 17.—Twenty-second Subscription Night. First complete production in America of the renowned

MESSA DA REQUIEM,

Composed by MAESTRO G. VERDI, in memory of the late Count ALESSANDRO MANZONI, the performance of which in Italy and Paris caused a more profound sensation than had been experienced in musical circles for years.

Having obtained from Signor VERDI himself the complete score of this grand work, for production in New-York, Mr. Strakosch deems it peculiarly fortunate that he also has the valuable co-operation of the eminent Maestro, Signor E. MUZIO, in placing it before the public.

The Mass will be performed from the original score, comprising the following numbers:
1. REQUIEM AND KYRIE. 5. AGNUS DEI.
2. DIES IRÆ. 6. LUX ÆTERNA.
3. DOMINE JESU, Offertory. 7. LIBERA ME.
4. SANCTUS.

The Mass will be interpreted by a GRAND ORCHESTRA of EIGHTY, a GRAND CHORUS of ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY VOICES, and the OPERATIC QUARTETTE;
Mlle. MARESI, Miss CARY,
Signor CARPI, Signor FIORINI.
Musical Director and Conductor........Signor E. MUZIO
WEDNESDAY, Nov. 18—MARTHA.
Mlle. EMMA ALBANI........as........LADY HENRIETTA
FRIDAY, Nov. 20—Mlle. ALBANI in MIGNON.
For the Mass reserved seats in balcony and second row of boxes can now be secured at $3 each. Admission, $2; gallery, $1. Tickets for sale at the Academy, No. 701, and No. 114 Broadway.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE. CARL FORMES.
TO-NIGHT, (SUNDAY,) Nov. 15.
Sixth Grand Concert of the STRAKOSCH ITALIAN OPERA COMPANY and reappearance of the world-renowned Basso, CARL FORMES. Rossini's opera
IL BARBIERE DI SEVIGLIA.
Mlle. BIANCA DONADIO........ROSINA.
Signor DeBASSINI........COUNT ALMAVIVA.
Signor DEL PUENTE........FIGARO.
Signor FIORINI........DR. BARTOLO.
Herr CARL FORMES in his great rôle of DON BASILIO.
Full Chorus and Grand Orchestra.
Musical Director and Conductor........Mr. S. BEHRENS.
Family Circle, 50c.; General Admission, $1; Reserved Seats, 50c. extra; Parlor Chairs, $2. For sale at the Grand Opera-House throughout the day.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. JEFFERSON.
Attention is asked to the brevity of the engagement of
MR. JOSEPH JEFFERSON,
the present being the
LAST WEEK
but one, affording opportunities for witnessing his charming impersonation of
RIP VAN WINKLE,
in Boucicault's excellent dramatic version of Washington Irving's legend.
*** The play is presented with the advantages of a judicious cast of parts, beautiful scenery, and all requisite accessories.
PLACES.
*** The great and increasing demand for seats suggests the policy of securing them in advance. For this purpose the BOX OFFICE will be open CONTINUOUSLY EVERY DAY from 8 A. M. to 10 P. M. Tickets for Miss KATE FIELDS' second appearance, (Saturday evening next,) can also be purchased.
*** Mr. JEFFERSON appears every night, (save Saturday,) and at the SATURDAY MATINEE.
*** MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 30, the great comedian Mr. J. S. CLARKE, recently returned from a singularly successful protracted London stay, in TWO of his famous pieces.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. JOHN S. CLARKE.
MR. JOHN S. CLARKE,
After an absence of nearly five years, will commence an engagement of twelve nights on
MONDAY, NOV. 30,
And perform the characters of
MAJOR WELLINGTON DE BOOTS
and
TOODLES,
Acted by him in New-York alone, it is estimated,
300 TIMES.
"The Haymarket, the St. James', the Strand, and the Adelphi Theatres have been always crowded when his name has been advertised in the bills, and during a career, almost uninterrupted, of seven years on the London stage he has maintained a popularity affording the best test of his genuine merits as a comedian."—*London Era.*

UNION SQUARE THEATRE,
PROPRIETOR........Mr. SHERIDAN SHOOK
MANAGER........Mr. A. M. PALMER
Begins at 8; over at 10:40.
EVERY EVENING,
the delightful domestic drama,
JANE EYRE.
"Better than 'Led Astray.'"—*New-York Times.*
NEW SCENES AND APPOINTMENTS.
Characters by
Misses Charlotte Thompson, Fanny Morant, Mrs. Marie Wilkins, Maude Granger, Kate Holland, Hattie Thorpe, Mary Stuart, Cora Cassidy, Laura Thorpe, and Messrs. McKee Rankin, F. F. Mackay, John Parselle, H. W. Montgomery, Claude Burroughs, W. H. Wilder, and W. S. Quigley.
SATURDAY, Nov. 21, first
JANE EYRE MATINEE.

FRONT BOXES AND CHOICE RESERVED SEATS FOR THE OPERA IN PARQUETTE AND FRONT BALCONY; ALSO, THE BEST SEATS FOR BARNUM'S AND ALL THEATRES SIX DAYS IN ADVANCE, AT TYSON'S NEW THEATRE TICKET OFFICE, WINDSOR HOTEL.

MACCABE'S LAST WEEK AT STEINWAY HALL.
EVERY EVENING AT 8. MATINEE SATURDAY.
Sixth week of the brilliant success of
FREDERIC MACCABE,
in his sparkling Monologue Entertainment,
BEGONE DULL CARE,
or an elysium of Humor, Music, and Ventriloquism.
One of the highest testimonials to its exceeding merit is the fact that, without a single change in the performance, Steinway Hall has been crowded every evening for five weeks with fashionable and distinguished audiences, receiving a favor and patronage unparalleled, and universally admitted to excel all exhibitions of a similar character ever presented.
LAST SIX NIGHTS OF MACCABE'S
present attractive programme of original
MIRTH PERSONATION AND SONGS,
including those marvels of delineations, the
FASCINATING FELLOW! MISS MARY MAY!
THE WANDERING MINSTREL! and
THE ENGLISH RAILWAY PORTER,
in which Mr. Maccabe will impersonate seven individuals without leaving the sight of the audience.
Admission, 50c. Reserved seats, 50c. and 25c. extra.
Ticket office at Steinway Hall open daily from 9 till 5.

PARK THEATRE.
"THERE'S MILLIONS IN IT!"
MILLIONS!
TENTH WEEK.
FIFTY-THIRD NIGHT, MONDAY, 16th.
SIXTY-SECOND PERFORMANCE.
STANDARD ATTRACTION.
JOHN T. RAYMOND
in his great character specialty of
COL. MULBERRY SELLERS,
in
MARK TWAIN'S DRAMA,
EVERY EVENING
and
SATURDAY MATINEE.
SPECIAL MATINEE,
THANKSGIVING DAY,
THE 26TH.
THANKSGIVING DAY, THE 26TH.

GLOBE THEATRE.
No. 728 BROADWAY, No. 730
Opposite the New-York Hotel.
CAMPBELL and MURTHA........Managers
GRAND SUCCESS of the MONSTER COMBINATION,
Patronized by the Elite of the City.
TEN MORE NEW STARS.
Mr. PETE CANNON,
Mr. WALTER BRAY,
Mlle. ZOE ZRENETTI and M. RAVENI,
THE ONLY KERNELL.
THE BEAUTIFUL WESTON SISTERS.
The Queen of Song and Burlesque,
Miss ADA RICHMOND.
Everybody's favorite,
JENNIE WORRELL.
HARRY RICHMOND, FOLEY and WADE
W. FREDERICKS, THE WALHALLAH BROS.
J. WOODWARD. D. THOMPSON.
First time of the beautiful, romantic, legendary drama, entitled
THE LAKES OF KILLARNEY.
ALL THE STARS IN THE CAST.
Doors open at 7; performance begins at 8 o'clock.
MATINEE, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 2.

BOWERY THEATRE.
MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 16, 1874.
First appearance in three years of the popular favorite
Miss FANNY HERRING.
Production of Her Great Drama of
THE TIGRESS OF THE WEST
OR
THE FIFTH SHOT.
Commencing every Evening with the Nautical Drama of
THE FLYING DUTCHMAN.

STEINWAY HALL.
MATINEE
TUESDAY, NOV. 17, AT 2:30 P. M.
THIRD TIME IN AMERICA,
By general request,
VERDI'S GRAND REQUIEM MASS,
as produced at St. Ann's and St. Stephen's Churches.
POPULAR PRICES.
Entrance 50c. Reserved seats 50c. extra.

J. WOOD'S GYMNASIUM, 28TH ST., NEAR 5th av.—Grand Boxing, Fencing, Gymnastic, and Athletic Entertainment, SATURDAY EVENING, Nov. 21. Members and friends will please take notice.

AUCTION SALES.

EDWARD SCHENCK Auctioneer.

LARGE PEREMPTORY SALE AT AUCTION of rich French China Dinner Sets, Tea Sets, and Dessert Sets, real and artistic Bronzes, Clocks, &c., real Parian Marble Statuettes Bohemian and Silesian Vases, Toilet Sets, Flower-stands, &c.
Fine Crystal Table Services, consisting of Goblets Champagne Glasses, Wine Glasses, Decanters, &c., to be sold at No. 60 Liberty st., on
WEDNESDAY,
THURSDAY, and
FRIDAY,
Nov. 18, 19, and 20,
at 11 o'clock each day. Goods on exhibition on TUESDAY, Nov. 17. Every article guaranteed perfect.

BY JOSEPH HEGEMAN & CO.—MONDAY, Nov. 16, at 10:30 A. M., at the Central Sales-rooms, corner Willoughby st. and Pearl, Brooklyn, regular semi-monthly sale of new and second-hand carpets of every description.

MILLINERY.

MAISON WALTON, NO. 862 BROADWAY.—IMporter of Fashions in Bonnets and Round Hats from the leading houses of Paris, Berlin, and London.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

The Forty-third Annual Exhibition of the American Institute will be closed on Saturday night next.

On and after to-morrow the steamer Seawanhaka, for Glen Cove, Roslyn, &c., will leave Peck Slip at 3 o'clock, instead of 3:30.

During the absence of Major Gen. Shaler in Chicago, Brig. Gen. Varian will command the First Division of the National Guard.

Rev. J. B. Jutten will preach at the Sixteenth Street Baptist Church this morning at 10:30 o'clock, and this evening at 7:30 at the same place.

The funeral of Dr. Brower Gessner, a member of the Tenth New-York Volunteer Infantry Association, took place yesterday from Trinity Chapel.

Misses H. G. Brittan, Marston, Woodward, and Kimball, missionaries from the Woman's Union Missionary Society of America, sailed for India yesterday.

Gen. John Meredith Read, United States Minister to Greece, sailed for Europe yesterday in the steamer Donau.

A young man was found last evening insensible on the sidewalk in Franklin street, and was taken to Park Hospital. His shirt is marked W. A. D.

Miss Carrie A. McCallister will give a musical and literary entertainment, at Association Hall, on Tuesday evening next. A number of well-known ladies and gentlemen will assist her.

William Purcell, a laborer residing in Poughkeepsie, while attempting to get on board a Third avenue car at Seventy-seventh street, last evening, fell and cut his head badly.

Twelve applications for licenses and $900 were received by the Board of Excise, during the week ending yesterday. The total number received from May 1, to date, is 2,132, and the total amount, $120,382 88.

The McKenna murder case will probably be sent before the Grand Jury to-morrow. The connection of Coroner Croker, the Hickey brothers, and Sheridan, with the fatal shooting affray will be thoroughly investigated.

Coroner Eickhoff held an inquest yesterday in the case of Officer Thomas Evers, of the Eighth Precinct, who was run over and killed by a railroad car in Sullivan street, between Spring and Broome streets, on Sunday last, while in the pursuit of a prisoner, and a verdict of accidental death was rendered.

Kate Parker, alias "Baby Kate," was arrested last evening by Detectives Tilley and Heidelberg, of the Central Office, charged with having stolen $60 in money and a scarf-pin valued at $125 from J. W. Mitchel, of Morrisania, while he was in her company Thursday evening last. The prisoner was locked up at the Central Office.

The Rhenish Saengerbund, a thriving German vocal organization, celebrated its twenty-seventh anniversary by a musical soirée at the Walhalla Hall, in Orchard street, last night, for which a rich programme of some of the choicest German compositions had been prepared. The entertainment closed with a ball.

At the request of the counsel, the cases which were to have been heard yesterday before Judge Fancher, of the Court of Arbitration of the Chamber of Commerce, were postponed. The case of H. Becker & Co. against the General Insurance Company, of Dresden, will be heard on the 19th instant, that of Hawthorne against Bryant, on the 21st, and Henry Unhardt against Joseph Bensusan, on the 21st.

BROOKLYN.

The Police made 482 arrests during the past week.

There are 578 prisoners in the Kings County Penitentiary.

During the past week the tax receipts amounted to $24,898 05.

A religious revival is in progress at the Hanson Place Baptist Church.

John Mankel was arrested yesterday for stealing $110 from the residence of his mother, No. 257 Kent avenue.

The first of a series of meetings which the lady crusaders intend to hold during the Winter, will take place at the Noble Street Universalist Church, on Monday evening next.

At the Bedford Avenue Reformed Church the Pastor, Rev. Elbert S. Porter, D. D., preaches this morning his twenty-fifth anniversary sermon. Special services will be held in honor of the occasion.

At a meeting of the Board of Assessors yesterday a committee was appointed to propose plans for the levying of the assessment for the widening of St. Mark's avenue from Carlton to Flatbush avenue.

Eliza Johnson, the colored woman who was found in a vacant lot on McDougal street last week, without clothing of any kind, and bearing on her body the marks of a terrible beating, is in a dying condition.

John Smith, who was beaten by James McCauley, in the latter's shop about three weeks ago with a bar of iron, still remains unconscious at his residence, No. 455 Baltic street. The doctors have no hope of his recovery. McCauley was arrested yesterday.

Robert C. Winkle was up for examination on a charge of felonious assault yesterday, before Justice Riley. The complainant was George B. Kellum, the proprietor of a shirt factory, at No. 163 South street, New-York. On Thursday morning Winkle, believing that his wife had been insulted by Kellum, shot the latter in the wrist, inflicting a painful wound. After some evidence had been taken, the examination was adjourned until to-morrow.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Mr. James Miller has been appointed collector for School District No. 8 of Peekskill.

Mr. Willis G. Foreman has been appointed watchman on Croton Lake, in the place of Jonathan Birdsall, removed.

Time tables of Winter arrangements for running trains on the Harlem and Hudson River Railroads go into effect to-morrow (Monday) morning.

The seventh anniversary of the organization of Mt. Vernon Lodge, No. 195, I. O. of O. F., of Mt. Vernon, will be celebrated on Monday evening at their lodge rooms.

The authorities of New-Rochelle have just ordered a levy upon the taxable property of the village of $4,000, to defray the expenses of lighting the streets and avenues with gas.

A trot for $100 will take place on Mason's track, near Peekskill, next Wednesday, between John Hickey's bay mare Lady Jane, and William Turner's sorrel filly Jenny Lind.

LONG ISLAND.

A new post office has been established in the village of Far Rockaway, with Mr. J. Brandenburg as Postmaster.

Mr. Charles E. Hemma, of Flushing, has commenced a suit against Joseph F. Franklin for the value of forty-eight chickens, which he alleges the latter has shot and appropriated for use at his own table. The parties are neighbors, and the defense, it is understood, will be that the poultry were trespassing on the defendant's property, and that he ate them for damages.

Burglars appear to have commenced their Winter's work in the vicinity of Whitestone. On Friday night the house of Mr. Germain, at Great Neck, was entered, and a quantity of silverware was taken. Lately several unoccupied houses have been entered and lead pipe and other articles stolen, and sneak robberies have been quite common.

The annual election for Village Trustees of Whitestone will be held on Monday, Dec. 7, at which time, also, an election for Police Justice will take place. The term of office of the present Police Justice does not expire for a year, but as the terms of the charter regarding the election are somewhat ambiguous, it is thought better that the election should be a year in advance.

STATEN ISLAND.

The funeral of Justice Charles C. Middlebrook, just elected to the position of Justice of Sessions, and who died at his residence in Port Richmond on Wednesday night, will take place this afternoon at 1 o'clock from the Reformed Church in that village, Rev. Dr. Brownlee officiating. Deceased was a member of Beacon Light Lodge, F. and A. M., and the burial will be with Masonic ceremonies.

The suit against Mr. Abraham Winant, formerly County Treasurer of Richmond County, and his sureties, for $15,000, the amount claimed by the Supervisors to be due the county from him, has at last been decided. Five of his sureties are released from liability, but Mr. Winant and three of his sureties are held as liable to pay $3,728 25 and interest and costs. Mr. Winant is shown to have been guilty of no intentional fraud.

A two-story frame building on St. Paul's avenue, near Richmond road, Stapleton, owned by Mr. John Glafe, and occupied by a German family as a dwelling, took fire from a defective flue on Friday evening, and was totally consumed, and a building adjoining, also owned by Mr. Glafe, was considerably damaged, and only saved by great exertions on the part of the firemen. The building destroyed was valued at $10,000, and insured for $2,500 in the Etna Insurance Company. The furniture, on which there was an insurance of $2,000 in the Liverpool Insurance Company, was saved in a damaged condition. While Niagara Fire Engine Company No. 5, of Stapleton, was returning from the fire, and going down the hill at Beach street, being light-handed, their machine got away from them and dashed down the hill, running into a fence and throwing Owen Williams under the wheels, breaking one of his legs and badly injuring his back. He was sent to the Smith Infirmary, at Tompkinsville. Another member, named Charles Zoon, had his leg seriously crushed, and was taken to his home, in Sarah Ann street, Tompkinsville.

NEW-JERSEY.

The laborers on the new tunnel through Bergen Hill, who struck because of a reduction of their wages, have resumed work.

Alexander D. Hamilton, the defaulting Treasurer of Jersey City, who was admitted to bail in $15,000 Friday, will be tried on the 23d inst.

The first meeting of the Convocation of New-Brunswick, since the division of the Episcopal Diocese, will be held in New-Brunswick Tuesday.

Two children of a gentleman named Kelly, living on Frazer street, Jersey City Heights, died Thursday of diphtheria and were buried yesterday.

Judge Mills visited the Chestnut street, Newark, public school yesterday, and made the boys deliver all of the slung-shots they owned into his possession.

Robert W. Lambert, charged with having maliciously destroyed a boat belonging to the Pickwick Boat Club, of Hoboken, has been honorably discharged.

The West Hoboken Car Elevator, which was to have been opened to public use yesterday, will not be put to practical use before the middle of the present week.

The clothing store of Thomas R. McNaughton, on Broad street, Newark, was entered Friday night, by burglars, who carried away $200 worth of ready-made clothing.

A bold attempt to rob St. Michael's Roman Catholic Church, in Elizabeth, was made Thursday night. One of the door panels had been bored though a number of times, and was almost ready for removal.

At 6 o'clock last evening an unknown man was struck and instantly killed by an Erie Railway coal train, at Weehawken. The body was removed to Crane's Morgue, and Coroner Lynch notified to begin an inquest.

It was rumored in Paterson, yesterday, that the difficulty about the order given to the Grant Locomotive Works by the Russian Government has been adjusted, and that work will be resumed at once. The report lacks official confirmation.

The physicians appointed to examine the condition of John A. Broadwell, the defaulting Tax Receiver of Newark, who is awaiting sentence, have reported that his health is such that he cannot bear confinement, and sentence has been postponed.

Mrs. Cronk, the self-accused Wanauqua murderess, states that when she pointed the gun, with which she did the killing, at Decker, she thought and had good reason to think that the gun was not loaded. She presented it merely to frighten him away.

Thomas Dolan went into a second-hand clothing store on Canal street, Newark, last night, and while there was robbed of $32 by Margaret Patterson, one of the employes. The woman was arrested and taken to the First Precinct Station by Detective Stainsby.

Emma Spalding, a well-dressed lady, was arrested in Jersey City Friday night, charged with drunkenness. On being arraigned before Justice Keese yesterday she stated that she had come from Michigan in search of an $8,000 legacy, and being unwell, had drank some laudanum in a drug store. She was discharged.

The City of Bridgeton, N. J., is preparing for a celebration of an unusual character, in commemoration of the destruction of a cargo of tea in that vicinity, in the Autumn of 1774. The event, which is a matter of veritable history, will be fitly remembered by a centennial tea party in the somewhat extensive buildings of the West Jersey Railroad, which will provide accommodations for 4,000 people.

A WOMAN AND A CHILD SUFFOCATED.

TWO OTHERS SERIOUSLY INJURED—FIRE IN THIRTY-EIGHTH-STREET—LOSS, $2,000.

A fire occurred yesterday afternoon in the dwelling No. 318 East Thirty-eighth street, resulting in the death, by suffocation, of an aged woman and a child. The dwelling in question was a three-story wooden structure, situated on the rear of a lot in Thirty-eighth street, between First and Second avenues, and was owned by Mrs. Mary Riley. It was occupied as a dwelling by her son, James Riley, and his family, which consisted of his wife Mary and one child, a son four years of age, also named James. Riley was formerly a contractor, but about a year ago his father died and Riley inherited some $2,000, since which time he has done no business, and has been spending his inheritance in riotous living. Yesterday afternoon Riley, his wife, and Catharine Whelan, a visitor, aged sixty, were carousing in one of the rooms on the upper floor of the dwelling, and, according to the testimony of the neighbors, all three were intoxicated. At about 3:45 P. M. a fire broke out in a room in the rear of the first floor of the dwelling, which was used as a kitchen. The cause of the fire has not been ascertained, but it is supposed that it originated from an overheated stove. The fire was discovered by some of the neighbors, who saw smoke issuing from the windows on the first floor. A Policeman was not readily found, and some delay in summoning the Fire Department was occasioned by the protracted search for an officer. The flames in the meantime spread rapidly, and in a very short time had extended all through the first floor, and had taken possession of the only stairway leading to the upper floors. During this time Riley and his wife and child, and Mrs. Whelan, were on the third floor of the house, and the first intimation they received of the fire raging below them was a dense volume of smoke rolling up the staircase. Naturally they became greatly frightened, and being under the influence of liquor, they seem to have lost their senses completely. Riley rushed to the front window on the third floor and jumped out. One of his feet caught in a clothes line and he hung suspended in midair for several minutes before he extricated himself from his terrible situation, while the flames rushing out of the windows below, licked his face, singeing his hair and beard and scorching him badly. Finally, he fell to the ground and sustained serious injuries. Mrs. Riley followed her husband's example and leaped out of the same window. She fell heavily to the ground and sustained what, it is feared, will prove fatal injuries. Mrs. Whelan and the child, being left to themselves, were suffocated.

Hook and Ladder No. 7, located in Twenty-eighth street, near Third avenue, was the first fire company at the scene of the conflagration, and soon after Chief of Battalion King and several steamers arrived. The firemen were informed that the old lady and the child were in the building, and several efforts were made to enter the burning dwelling to rescue the unfortunate victims, but owing to the fierce flames and dense smoke the firemen were unable to carry their praiseworthy design into execution. When the flames had been subdued James Kelly, of Hook and Ladder No. 7, entered the building and succeeded in making his way to the top floor. There he found the bodies of Mrs. Whelan and the child, they having both been suffocated by the dense smoke. Mrs. Whelan was found in the rear room leaning over a table, having doubtless been overcome by the smoke while endeavoring to make her way to the window, and was clinging to the table for support when death overtook her. The dead body of the lad was found lying in the passageway between the front and rear rooms, and it is therefore supposed that he was following his parents when overcome by the smoke. The bodies of the victims of this terrible casualty were removed from the house and taken to the Morgue.

In the meantime Warden Brennan, who had been summoned by telegraph, arrived at the scene with an ambulance. Riley and his wife were speedily removed to Bellevue Hospital. It was found upon examination that Riley's right leg had been completely crushed in the fall, besides which he had sustained internal injuries of a severe nature, and was burned about the face and head. His wife sustained a compound fracture of the left leg, and serious internal injuries. Both the fractured limbs will be amputated.

Coroner Eickhoff has been requested to hold an inquest in the case, and the bodies of the deceased will remain at the Morgue to await his action.

The building and contents were almost entirely destroyed, and the loss is estimated at $2,000, on which there is no insurance.

LABOR TROUBLES.

There can be no doubt that a large number of the 'longshoremen will go "on strike" to-morrow morning. The steam-ship companies have reduced the rates heretofore paid to the stevedores, the reduction to take effect from to-morrow, and the latter, as a matter of self-protection, must make a decrease in the wages they have been paying the 'longshoremen, to insure against personal loss. The feeling toward the stevedores, by the former, is perfectly friendly, as they fully understand that the steam-ship companies are responsible for the present reduction of their wages. They are well organized, and the several unions to which they belong are provided with sufficient funds to resist the present movement for a considerable length of time. Union No. 2, F. A., held a meeting at St. James' School last evening, the President, Mr. Roger Burke, in the chair. Several members delivered addresses, explaining fully the action to be taken during the coming week, for the benefit of a few individuals, who, according to one of the speakers, were unable to read or write. A resolution was passed prohibiting any member of the union from working for any stevedore or transportation company for less than the present rate per hour, or from working in company with non-society men, the penalty being dismissal from the union. The President instructed the society that in cases where stevedores continued to pay full rates, the members were perfectly at liberty to remain in their employ. The steam-ship companies are in some instances making preparations to employ their sailors in loading and discharging their cargoes, should it be found to be impossible to hire a sufficient number of 'longshoremen. It is thought that many of the emigrants arriving at Castle Garden in need of immediate employment, will be induced to accept positions on the various lines.

The Coopers' lock-out is likely to continue for some time. Mr. Edward Welch, the Secretary of Coopers' Union No. 2, stated yesterday that the several unions were in possession of funds sufficient to last them through the Winter. His Lodge had issued bonds to the amount of $4,000, of which sum $2,500 had been taken up. At the present time, he said, there was little work to do in that line, but in a few weeks a demand would be made for help, and then he had no doubt the "bosses" would be obliged to submit to their terms. Mr. Welch further stated that were the journeymen coopers directly employed by the merchants there would be no objection on the part of the latter to pay the rates asked, but the "boss coopers" were not only charging exorbitant prices for the labor performed, but were endeavoring to reduce the wages of the journeymen as well. A meeting of Union No. 2 will be held at No. 165 East Broadway to-morrow evening.

THE CHAIN-GANG.

The following is a list of the names, crimes, and sentences of the convicts removed from the Tombs to Sing Sing, during the past week, by Deputy Sheriffs Daly and Coughlin: Dennis Sullivan, grand larceny, five years; John Spencer, grand larceny, two years and six months; John Finan, burglary, two years and six months; John Doyle, burglary, two years and six months; William White, burglary, five years; Kate Byrnes, petit larceny from person; Annie Riley, grand larceny, two years and six months; Peter Von Twistern, manslaughter in the fourth degree, two years; Joseph Burnett, grand larceny, two years and six months; John Hendricks, grand larceny, two years and six months; Robert Watson, grand larceny, five years; John Britt, rape, fifteen years; John D. Eddinger, grand larceny, three years and six months; Frank Ennis, false pretenses, two years and six months; Patrick Malone, burglary, two years and six months; Solomon Weinert, false pretenses, two years; John O'Neil, grand larceny, two years and six months; Daniel McEvoy, grand larceny, two years and six months; Charles Grandine, assault with dangerous weapon, ten years; Frederick Spring, burglary, two years and six months.

[Advertisement.]
E. LORD'S
French Steam Cleaning and Dyeing Offices, No. 141 Eighth avenue, near Fifteenth street; No. 630 Broadway, near Bleecker street; No. 860 Broadway, corner Seventeenth street.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

In steam-ship Republic, for Liverpool.—E. H. Rutherford, Mrs. Rutherford and family, John Morgan Richards, Mrs. Richards, Miss Pearl Richards, Master J. M. Richards, Jr., and infant, Mrs. Capt. Ralston, H. A. Brady, Mrs. H. A. Brady, Miss Eva Brady, Mrs. M. E. Hanson, Miss Courtenay, Miss M. Russell, Mrs. John N. Abbott, Hugh Gardner, G. H. Seeley, Mrs. Seeley Henry Gregory, D. W. Johnston, A. Bland, Thomas Cleary, H. W. Turner, H. F. Cooper, W. Pettit, S. Torrienti, P. M. Swares, A. Abraham, C. C. Douglas, Master Courtenay C. Douglas, Miss Katie Douglas, Mrs. A. Smith, Capt. C. J. Drew, John T. Ashley, John McKelvie, George Shaw, Mrs. Shaw, Thomas S. Dobbin, William Roth, George McCluskey, Edward Muchlow, Jr., F. W. Nash, Bishop Kingston, F. Hartog, Lewis W. Molesworth, F. Fischer, Mrs. F. Fischer, C. L. Woodbridge, Theodore Eckhardt, F. V. M. Hudson, J. O. Bedell, William Bradley, E. P. Carpenter, C. B. Curtis, William Marratt, Thomas Marratt, Dr. A. P. McCulloch.

In steam-ship Periere, for Brest and Havre.—Lieut. Commander C. F. Blake, Mrs. Blake, Mrs. E. C. Keller, William F. Grinnell, Julius A. Arrault, A. H. Stoddard, Marquis De Clermont Tonnerre, Marchioness De Clermont Tonnerre, Herbert De Clermont Tonnerre, Joseph Kahn, Mrs. L. Monnot, Jean Monnot, Miss Lilie Monnot, Miss Georgette Monnott, Charles F. Homer, Antonio Di Geronimo, Valentine Di Geromino, Miss Augustine Vital, Miss Sarah Blum, Miss Mary E. Dallaher, Miss Josephine Marel, Mrs. H. Bizet, Miss E. Mogg, Giovanni Chiapella, Jules Martin, Mr. Jenner, Alexander Laroche, Pascal Tiera Guillermo Delvacchio, Henry Guex, Mrs. Henry Guex, Eugene Bauer, Serafino Bandeccha, Mrs. Serafino Bandeccha, Dana Bandeccha, Miss Emily Bandeccha, Miss Leona Bandeccha, Francois Chagnot, Baptiste Franconnier, Charles Kreig, Auguste Guenier, Bartholome Janoly, Joseph Tiss, Mrs. Joseph Tiss, Desire Perier, E. Carlandi, Mrs. D. Francois and child, Hippolyte Trentiznan, William J. Guinee, E. O. Scheffer, Joseph Gailach, Jumillon Ennement, Amos Newson, Mrs. Mancel D. Perceval, Mr. Weitz, Mrs. Massilier.

In steam-ship City of New-York, for Liverpool.—Sister B. Hessian, Miss Agnew, Miss H. G. Britton, Miss Marston, Miss Kimball, Miss Woodworth, Mr. Feree, M. H. Varian, Mrs. Mary Johnston, Mrs. Cowplins, John H. Wyckoff, W. S. Waldehause, D. E. Mapother, Charles Mitchell, William Bairdain, W. H. Kingsley, Charles Rufferscheidt, William Thomas, Mrs. Tamblink and child, W. H. Robinson, W. F. Willett, J. W. Yaskell, Nooman Gatenly, Ernest Gatenly, Rev. Father Cavanagh, Rev. Father Magee, Miss M. O'Neil, James P. Coghlin, Mrs. Talbot, A. N. Husey, C. Turnbull, P. McInroy, N. Halliday, Robert Fleming, S. R. Lockley, J. W. Weston, John Markland, Daniel Kirk, W. S. Wodehouse, Mrs. Hemyng, Peter Perschen, D. Starrow.

In steam-ship Egypt, for Liverpool.—James L. Grant, James A. Timpson, E. J. Mills, Miss Margaret Cromie, Mrs. Redmond, John P. Arnett, H. J. Braker, James Maddock, Mr. and Mrs. Courtney Schenck, Miss Annette Schenck, Miss Ella Schenck, Miss Laura Schenck, H. J. Going and wife, C. H. Pope, Ogden Haight, J. Bushly, P. C. Matheson, Rev. James Matheson, Mrs. James Matheson, Miss Kate Matheson, Dr. J. J. Henderson, Mrs. Henderson, Miss Henderson, John Hartley, J. Henry Vail, W. H. Bartholomew and wife, H. Flewlett, wife, and infant, Henry Fowkes, Miss Bessie Fowkes, Arthur Waters and wife, Mr. and Mrs. John Clark and two children, F. W. Smith, Mrs. C. W. Kempster, Willie Kempster, Mr. and Mrs. J. U. Milward and child, Gen. J. G. Martin.

In steam-ship Donau, for Bremen.—Gen. John Meredith Read, Jr., United States Minister to Greece, Mrs. John Meredith Read, Jr., three children and two servants, Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Detmold, Miss Crary, W. Minot, Jr., Edward Perkins and son, Louis M. Kahn, Moses Kahn, John Stevens, M. Sternheimer, R. Uhlman, F. Boas, Miss A. Boas, Ferdinand Mayer, Louis Selig, Mrs. J. Hardy, Hermann Schick, Mrs. Theodor Baltz, E. Kaufmann, John George, Mr. and Mrs. Max Schoenfeld and child, George W. Healy, Benjamin A. Renshaw, J. Ballin, C. Eug. Barber.

In steam-ship San Jacinto, for Savannah.—Michael Delaney, wife, infant, and child, P. E. Wager, B. J. Tinker, Herman Jackens, J. Dovin, Mrs. Mary A. Douglass, Thomas Greely, John Doyle, James Smith, James Coleman, Patrick Clarke, Frank Duffy, Con. Gaffney, Charles Marks, Master Delany, Miss Gussie Clifton, Severe Dorion, W. A. Bronson, Adam Kerr, Henry Linning, Edward Shippen, Michael Delany, wife, infant, and child, R. L. Fowler, J. D. Mead, Charles Mead, Mrs. J. D. Mead and daughter, Mrs. M. G. Wand, Mrs. C. A. Dayton and two children, Mrs. S. H. Jewell, F. Nicoll, B. Scudder, W. B. Losey and wife, Rev. Emerson Andrews, Mackrell Killcollins, William E. Woodbery, Mrs. E. W. Ruggles and two children, D. B. Mills and wife, Miss Mary Jones, Harry B. Egelman, Henry Meyer, Miss Bridget Farrell, Patrick Loughlin, Morris Allison, J. Chips, Bridget O'Brien, John Quackenbos, Miss M. L. Duncan, Master C. Duncan, Mrs. R. Hordt, H. F. Colcord, B. F. Colcord, William M. Badger and wife, E. Brainerd, G. F. Holmes, wife, infant, and child, John G. Shea, wife, and infant, N. Edgar, C. Miller and wife, John G. Fuller, C. A. Cutter and wife, Alex. Cohen, William Stevens, Edwin Tole, E. T. Vail, William Warren, Oliver C. Caulkins.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....6:47 | Sun sets.....4:42 | Moon sets.10:06

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.11:24 | Gov. Island.12:13 | Hell Gate..1:35

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK......SATURDAY, Nov. 14.

CLEARED.

Steam-ships Donau, (Ger.,) Neynaber, Bremen, via Southampton, Oelrichs & Co.; George Washington, Whitehead, Cape Hayti, Porto Plata, and Samana, L. Del Monte; United States, Burdick, New-Orleans, Fred. Baker; San Jacinto, Hazard, Savannah, William R. Garrison; John Gibson, Winters, Georgetown, D. C., J. C. Kenyon; Fanita, Howe, Philadelphia, Lorillard Steam-ship Co.; S. F. Phelps, Grumley, Philadelphia, W. Kirkpatrick; Chesapeake, Mangum, Portland, Me., J. F. Ames; Steinman, (Belg.,) Lechere, Antwerp, Funch, Edye & Co.; Henry Chauncey, Rathbun, Aspinwall, Pacific Mail Steam-ship Co.; City of Austin, Eldridge, Galveston via Key West, C. H. Mallory & Co.; Vicksburg, Rudolph, Port Royal and Fernandina, H. Gelpcke; Knickerbocker, Kemble, New-Orleans, Clark & Seaman; Vindicator, Norton, Savannah, Ga., R. Lowden; Manhattan, Woodhull, Charleston, S. C., J. W. Quintard & Co.; George W. Elder, Lawrence, Norfolk, Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.; Ann Eliza, Richards, Philadelphia, J. Hand; General Whitney, Hallett, Boston, H. F. Dimock; George Cromwell, Bacon, Portland, Me., Clark & Seaman.

Barks Maria Pace, (Ital.,) Testorf, Waterford, Ire. T.C. Seager; Montezuma, Buggs, Barbados, Dwight & Platt; Vier Gebroeder, (Dutch,) Vander Zee, Amsterdam, Funch, Edye & Co.; Eureka, (Danish,) Klutgaard, Cork, for orders, Funch, Edye & Co.; Wakefield, Carver, Angier, for orders, Carver & Barnes; Ricordo, (Ital.,) Consiglier, Cork or Falmouth, A. Agresta; Teresa, (Ital.,) Celeentano, Trieste, Slocovich & Co.; James A. Borland, Baker, New-Orleans, R. H. Dunham & Co.

Brigs Henry Perkins, Harrington, Rio Grande do Sul, via Richmond, Heney & Parker; Emma Beng, (Ger.,) Sodeman, Valencia, Funch, Edye & Co., Florence Mary, (Br.,) Green, Noel, N. S., C W. Bertaux.

Schrs. Ridgewood, Johnson, Georgetown and Port Bluff, S. C., E. D. Hurlbut & Co.; B. J. Hazard, Rowland, Georgetown, S. C., Bentley, Gildersleeve & Co.; A. H. Lennox, Gray, Miragoane, R. Murray, Jr.

ARRIVED.

Steam-ship Italia, (Br.,) Craig, Genoa Sept. 28, Leghorn Oct. 4, Marseilles 16th, Jabea 19th, Almeria 21st, Malaga 24th, Gibraltar 26th, Cadiz 28th, and St. Michaels Nov. 1, with mdse. and 40 passengers to Henderson Bros.

Steam-ship Gaelic, (Br.,) Parsell, London Sept. 1, with mdse. to R. J. Cortis. Experienced easterly winds down the channel. The first part of the passage had fresh W. winds; latter part, heavy S. W. & N. W. gales with light fogs.

Steam-ship Charleston, Berry, Charleston Nov. 11, with mdse. and passengers to James W. Quintard & Co.

Steam-ship Glendon, Sulis, of and 7 ds. from St. John, N. B., with lumber to Heney & Parker.

Bark Republik, (Ger.,) Fortmann, Bremen 45 ds., with mdse. to Unkart & Co. Came the northern passage, and had strong westerly winds to the Banks; from thence fine weather.

Bark Eliza Barss, Vesey, of and from Bermuda 8 ds., in ballast to Middleton & Co.

Brig Keystone, Barter, Pensacola 29 ds., with lumber to W. A. Parks & Co.—vessel to James W. Elwell & Co.

Schr. Rebecca J. Evans, Evans, Harwich, with fish to Stone & Gott.

Schr. Mary Langdon, Bennett, New-London.

Schr. B. L. Sherman, Allen, Boston.

Schr. Charlotte Fish, Hart, Boston.

Schr. H. B. Metcalfe, Handy, Boston.

Schr. G. A. Hayden, Green, Portland, Conn.

Schr. Emma M. Wells, Kelsey, Cromwell.

Schr. Tunis Depew, Stricken, Hyannis.

Schr. Annie Chase, Terry, Orient.

Schr. Spring Bird, (of St. John, N. B.,) McLean, Providence, in ballast to P. I. Nevius & Son.

Schr. New-Zealand, Gott, Providence.

Schr. Hero, Meeker, Salem, with mdse. to R. W. Ropes & Co.

Schr. Fly, Arnold, Providence.

Schr. Joseph Hall, Mapes, Portland, Conn.

Schr. Addie Hall, Dennison, Bristol.

Schr. Mary Tice, Rudolph, Providence.

Schr. H. Emma Riley, (new, 320 tons,) Coffin, of and from Harrington, Me., in ballast to Brett, Son & Co.

Schr. Helen Mar, Dickinson, Bristol.

Schr. Harriet and Sarah, Prentiss, Hartford.

Schr. Eliza Pharo, Hazard, Somerset.

Schr. Joshua Grindle, (new, 380 tons,) Freethy, of and from Ellsworth, with lumber to T. M. Mayhew & Co.

Schr. Uncle Tom, Look, Addison, with piling to C. L. Snow.

Schr. Joseph P. Ross, Tripp, Taunton.

Schr. Katie P. Lunt, Pomeroy, Calais, with lumber to Jed Frye & Co.

Schr. Eugene, Layton, Calais, with lumber for Flushing.

Schr. E. Arcularius, Law, Rockland, with lime to Candee & Pressey.

Schr. James Henry, Truworthy, Rockland, with lime to Candee & Pressey.

Schr. Sardinian, Holbrook, Rockland, with lime to J. R. Brown.

Schr. Post Boy, Fundy, Rockland, with lime to Candee & Pressey.

Schr. Mary Brewer, Saunders, Rockland, with lime to Candee & Pressey.

Schr. Wm. Rice, Pressey, Rockland, with lime to Candee & Pressey.

Schr. J. R. Bodwell, Wallace, Carver's Harbor, Me., with building stone to master.

Schr. Charlie and Willie, Cousins, Carver's Harbor, with building stone to master.

Schr. R. H. Wilson, Lee, Boston.

Schr. Daniel Britton, Carroll, Fall River, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Entire, Kinnear, Fall River.

Schr. Mary Riley, Riley, New-Bedford.

Schr. Sylvester Hale, Coleman, Dighton.

Schr. John Lozier, Lincoln, Taunton.

Schr. Kate and Mary, Coggswell, Fall River.

Schr. Warren Gates, Smith, Millstonepoint.

Schr. Ella Strickland, Rogers, George's Banks, with fish to H. C. Rogers.

Schr. Quickstep, Hutchinson, Providence.

Schr. Kate Scranton, Palmer, Providence.

Schr. Thomas Watts, (of Dennysville,) Dawson, Windsor, N. S., 15 ds., with plaster to Wortherspoon Bros.

Schr. Pinta, Cartrick, Bangor, for Alexandria.

Schr. Gamma, Guptill, Two Rivers, N. S., 9 ds., with piling to A. Richardson & Co.—vessel to S. C. Loud & Co.

Schr. H. W. Benedict, Higbee, of and from Northport, for Albany, to load for Providence.

Schr. Souvenir, (Br.,) Hatfield, St. Johns, N F., 18 ds., with fish to Bowering & Archibald—vessel to C. W. Bertaux.

Schr. S. T. Wines, Hulse, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Helen Perkins, Kelley, Providence.

Schr. A. W. Parker, Deane, Providence.

Schr. Henry May, Hatch, Providence.

Schr. Fanny Fern, Easton, Providence.

Schr. Sunny Shower, Ward, Providence.

WIND—Sunset, light, N.; hazy off shore.

SAILED.

Steam-ships Pereire, for Havre; Donau, for Bremen; Republic, Egypt, City of New-York, and Pleiades, for Liverpool; Victoria, for Glasgow; Henry Chauncey, for Aspinwall; City of Austin, for Galveston, via Key West; George Washington, for Cape Hayti, &c.; United States and Knickerbocker, for New-Orleans; San Jacinto and Vindicator, for Savannah; Manhattan, for Charleston; George Gibson, for Georgetown, D. C.; Vicksburg, for Port Royal, S. C.; Richmond, for Norfolk, &c.; Fanita, for Philadelphia; Geo. Cromwell, for Portland; ship Benvenue, for Glasgow; brigs Emily, for Belize, Honduras; Victoria, for Barbados; Ravenswood, for Harbor Grace.

BY TELEGRAPH.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 14.—Arr. schr. Joshua S. Bragdon, Boston.

Cld. steamers Jas. A. Gary, Newbern, Ohio, Bremen; ship Dinsburg, Liverpool; Barks Lalia, Barbados, Jessy, Pernambuco; brig Mary E. Manler, Demerara; steamers Saragossa, Savannah, Geo. Appold, Boston; schrs. Charley Woolsey, Bridgeport, Alice Borda, Providence, M. G. Lewis, Boston.

Below steamer Raleigh, Wilmington.

BANGOR, Nov. 13.—Sld. Bark Beatrice, Havener, Liverpool; schrs. David Nichols, Philadelphia; Brunette, New-York; Charles Hayward, Chattanooga; Pierce and Oregon, Boston.

BRISTOL, Nov. 13.—Sld. schr. R. H. Shannon, Philadelphia.

CHARLESTON, Nov. 14.—Arr. schrs. Helen, New-York; C. C. Babcock, Philadelphia.

Sld. schr. Virginia, Philadelphia.

The steamer Sea Gull, for Baltimore, put back on account of heavy weather. Wind, N. E.

FALL RIVER, Nov. 14.—Arr. 12th schrs. Mediator, Ney, New-York; 13th, passed up schr. American Eagle, Philadelphia. Sld. schr. Geo. W. Cummings, New-York.

GALVESTON, Nov. 14.—Arr. steamer Chancellor, (Br.,) London via S. W. Pass; bark Edward McDowell, Liverpool; schr. Wm. S. Scott, Philadelphia; and outside, bark Meteor, (Norw.,) Gottenberg via New-York.

LEWES, Del., Nov. 14.—Arr. last night, brigs Edith Hall, Charleston, Philadelphia; Abbie Watson, Boston; the bark Ingolf; brig Woodland; schrs. Light of the East and Sirene, as before reported, and nearly all the vessels of the last three days are here. The following are reported in addition: schrs. Jane H. Crowley and Louisa A. Johnson, Port Richmond, Portland, (the former with sails torn,) Lizzie B. McNichols, do., Portsmouth; Lizzie Lane and K. C. Rankin, Philadelphia, Portland. The United States steamer Violet with a light-ship for Winter Quarter Shoal, is here waiting for favorable weather.

Nothing passed up. Two unknown barks are off the harbor, bound inward.

MOBILE, Nov. 14.—Arr. Schr. E. Felton, Philadelphia.

Cld. schr. Amite, New-Orleans.

NEW-HAVEN, Nov. 14.—Arr. 13th, brig Morning Light, Porto Rico; schrs. Oregon, Kingston, D. D. Crane, New-York.

NEW-ORLEANS, Nov. 14.—Arr. ship Sciota, Liverpool Sept. 24.

Cld. 13th, schr. Gertrude, Ruatan.

Arr. ships Adolphus, Greenock; Vigilante, Cardiff; barks Florence Chapman, Rio; Pete Duorowski, (Aus.,) Antwerp via Sandy Hook; Araldo, (Aus.,) Bordeau Sept. 9; Trieste, (Br.,) Antwerp Aug. 22.

Pass a l'Outre.—Sld. schr. Margaret Havana via Key West.

Arr. barks Adolph, Bremen Sept 15; Maria, Havana; Antarctic and Aphrodite are outside waiting orders.

Southwest Pass.—Arr. schr. Excelsior, Ruatan.

NEWPORT, Nov. 13.—Sld. schrs. Elizabeth De Hart, Philadelphia; Ann Elizabeth, Harwick, for Philadelphia.

NEW-CASTLE, Del. Nov. 14—Noon.—Passed up: Schr. William Wiler, from Boston; Lady Ellen, from Providence; James Alderdice, from Fall River; Zulette Kenyon, from Haddom.

Passed down: Schr. Thomas Borden, for Fall River; also, an unknown brig.

NEWCASTLE, Del., Nov. 14.—Passed up, steamer Norfolk, from Norfolk; schr. Westmoreland, from Providence, and two unknown schooners.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 14.—Arr. steamer Aries, Boston; schrs. Joseph Hay, New-Bedford; A. C. Paige, Boston.

Cld. steamer North Point, New-York; barks Gustave, Bremen; Chillingham, Newcastle; E. Alexander, Rotterdam; steamers Mary, Providence; Equator, Charleston; schrs. Mair, Cranmer, L. T. Whitmore, W. H. Whittaker, N. S. Shepperd, and R. and S. Corson, Boston; brigs J. G. Babcock, East Cambridge; George H. Squire, do.; C. E. Elmer, Key West; bark Adolph, Antwerp.

Below, schrs. Lady Ellen, Providence; James Allderdice, Fall River; Yuiette Kenyon, Haddam; Westmoreland, Providence.

Sld. steamers Norman, Boston; Wyoming, Savannah; Catharine Whiting, Providence.

PROVIDENCE.—Arr. 13th, schrs. Fashion, Elizabeth; R. H. Daly, Rondout; John Warren, Hoboken.

Sld. schrs. Billow, Trenton; Alleghania, New-York; B. H. Jones, New-York; Florida, Dennis.

PROVINCETOWN, Mass, Nov. 14.—Arr. schrs. Walter B. Chester, Alexandria, for Boston, coal laden, with loss of mainsail and jibs.

SAVANNAH, Nov. 14.—Cld. ship Virginia, (Br.,) Liverpool.

SAN FRANCISCO.—Arr. 13th ship Curlew, Rio Janeiro; bark Helen Mar, Fox Islands; schr. Otsego, Ochotsk Sea. Cld. bark Canopus, Queenstown; ships Undaunted and St. George, Callao; Eaton Hall, Liverpool; Matchless, Cork.

TYBEE.—Sld. 14th steamers Tonawanda, Philadelphia; San Salvador, New-York; Regulator, New-York.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Nov. 14.—Arr. 13th, schr. Catawamtek, Rockland, Me.; brig Rufus, London.

Cld. schrs. Wm. Buck, New-York; Jacob J. Housman, New-London.

Sld. 14th, brig Dolphin, Glasgow.

BALTIMORE, Md., Nov. 14.—Arr. steamer Wm. Woodward, Young, New-York.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., Nov. 14.—Cld. steamers New-Orleans and Mississippi, New-York, and Reading, Boston, via Providence; ship Gatherer, Liverpool; bark Laurita, Bremen; brig Amble, Barcelona; schr. Mattie A. Franklin, Barcelona.

GALVESTON, Texas, Nov. 14.—Cld. schr. Sunny South, Fall River.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Nov. 14.—Arr. schrs. J. H. Converse, Portland Me.; M. A. Fisk, Weymouth.

BOSTON, Nov. 14.—Arr. ship Simla, Salter, Calcutta; schrs. Thomas J. Lancaster, Huntley, Philadelphia; Frank Jameson, Jameson, New-York.

Cld—Steamers Carroll, Wright, Halifax; Mercedita, Marshman, Charleston; William Lawrence, Howes, Baltimore; Roman, Crowell, Philadelphia; Glaucus, Bearse, New-York. Brig Antelope, Ray, Malaga. Schrs. R. F. Hart, Coombs, Demerara; Laura T. Chester, Baker, Ocho Rios, Jam.; A. Denike, Jones, Galveston.

Sld—Steamers China, Carroll, and Roman.

Also arr. steamer Flag, Foster, from Charleston; schrs. N. B. Fisk, Crowell, from Alexandria; Hannah M. Buell, Ireland, from Philadelphia; Julia A. Brown, Nickerson, from Hoboken.

Below at anchor in Provincetown harbor, schrs. Walter B. Chester, from Alexandria, with the loss of mainsail and jibs.

NEWCASTLE, Del., Nov. 14.—Passed up this afternoon—Schrs. S. A. Boyce, Boston; Frank Atkins, do.; Charles A. Coulomb, Portland; Yankee Boy, New Haven. The schr. Millie Porter, Byfield, Philadelphia, anchored off here this P. M., and remains.

Passed Down—Steamers Wyoming, Savannah; Norman, Boston, and Catharine Whiting, Providence.

VINEYARD HAVEN, Oct. 13.—Arr. schrs. Hattie E. Small, of Newburyport, Gonaives 12 ds., for Boston. Reports brig Happy Return and schr. Brave, sld. for Boston on the 23d ult.; left brig Torrid Zone, (Br.,) from New-York, discharging; Louisa A. Van Brunt, Wilmington, N. C., 7 ds., for Boston; Carrie Jones, New-York, for do.; Florida, do., for Danvers; G. W. Baldwin, do., for Thomaston; Moses Eddy, Rondout, for Portland; South Shore, Baltimore, for do.; Wm. Thompson, Harwich, for Virginia; Mary E. Whoof, Wellfleet, for New-York; Douglas Haines, Saco, for do.; Charley Bell, (Br.,) Fredericton, N. B., for Providence.

FOREIGN PORTS.

HALIFAX, Nov. 14.—Arr. 13th, brig Thalia, Porto Rico; steamer Scandinavian, (Br.,) Liverpool, Nov. 2. Arr. 14th, United States revenue cutter Gallatin, Buffalo, for Boston.

ST. JOHN, N. B., Nov. 14.—Arr. brig Ada Fulton, (Br.,) Philadelphia; schrs. Crown Prince, Portland; Margaret Ann, Boston. Cld. schrs. Blackbird and Cambria, Boston; barks Avena, Sligo; Countess of Durham, Youghal.

PORT-AU-PRINCE, Nov. 5.—In port, schr. Emeline, Chisholm, for Miragoane, to load for Boston.

PORTLAND, Nov. 14.—Arr. steamer Eleanora, New-York; schr. Congress, Bath, for New-York.

Cld. schr. Lizzie B. Greece, Philadelphia.

PLAISTER COVE, Nov. 13.—Passed by, schr. Swan, Gloucester, for Charlottetown; brigs Quango, (Br.,) Boston, for Prince Edward Island; E. C. Mutch, Barbados, for Charlottetown.

LATEST SHIPPING NEWS BY CABLE.

LONDON, Nov. 14.—Sld. for the United States, Johann Wilhelm, Nautilus, Lady Blessington, and Augustine Kobbe.

Arr. out on the 12th inst., Schaldis, Auguste, and George.

Arr. out on the 14th inst., Edith and Rinnovato.

MOVILLE, Nov. 14.—The Anchor Line steam-ship India, Capt. Harris, from New-York Oct. 30, for Glasgow, arr. here to-day.

QUEENSTOWN, Nov. 14.—The Inman Line steam-ship City of Montreal sld. yesterday from this port for New-York.

ANTWERP, Nov. 14.—The Red Star Line steam-ship Celina arr. here to-day from New-York.

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will sell for the next sixty days, at retail, a particular line of their extensive stock of
STERLING SILVER-WARE
OF A
SPECIAL MANUFACTURE,
AT MUCH
BELOW MARKET PRICES.

TO THE PUBLIC.

Our Co-partnership expiring on the 1st of February next, we have determined to close out this Fall certain departments of our business, and offer at and below cost our entire stock of

CHANDELIERS AND GAS FIXTURES,
REAL BRONZES AND CLOCKS,
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Purchasers can now Secure Bargains. Also, at very low rates, China, Glass, and English Stone China, by the set or piece.

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ESTABLISHED 1853.
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F. Booss & Brother,
449 Broadway, through to 26 Mercer st.,
Have opened a retail department, and will offer for the next sixty days a full and well-selected assortment of Furs at exceedingly low prices.
Seal Skin Sacques a Specialty
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First-class Furniture, suitable for Parlors, Reception Rooms, Libraries, Dining-rooms, Bed-rooms; also, Hall Stands, Desks, French Furniture, and many Fancy Pieces, all at cost and less than cost. Large reductions in the prices of Lambrequins, Lace Curtains, and all kinds of Furniture Coverings and Upholstery Goods. G. L. KELTY & CO.'S Closing-out Sale, No. 184 5th av. near 23d st.

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INDUCEMENTS
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For Thirty Days.
PREVIOUS TO REMOVAL TO OUR
NEW WAREROOMS,
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IN DECEMBER,
We will offer extra inducements to purchasers of Carriages. Our stock embraces all the new and desirable styles, superbly finished in fashionable colors and material.
BRADLEY, PRAY & CO.,
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Having completed their new works for the manufacture of Plated Ware, are now producing, by improved processes, ware superior to any before offered.

Being made of the best hard white metal and SILVER, SOLDERED IN EVERY PART, it is almost indestructible by use.

The forms are designed with reference to real service, and the ornamentation is free from the showiness that usually distinguishes plated from silver ware, the greatest care having been taken to produce articles to meet the wants of the best City trade.

In order to make room for a complete stock of the above goods, their stock from English and other makers will be sold at reduced prices.

TIFFANY & CO. also call attention to their stock of TABLE CUTLERY from the best Sheffield makers.

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The best in use; keeps windows from rattling; rooms may be ventilated and the window locked in any desired position; is particularly adapted to upper stories of houses; it prevents children opening it; keeps them from falling out. RUSSELL & ERWIN MANUFACTURING CO., Agents.

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